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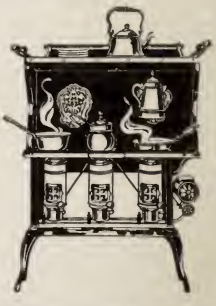

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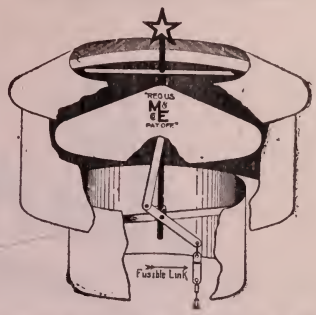

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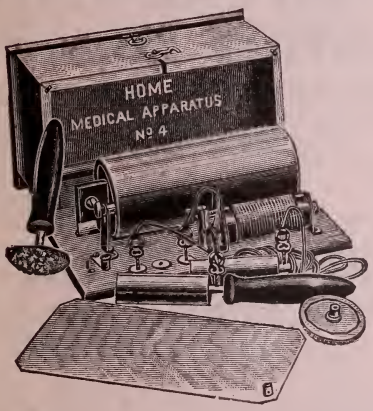

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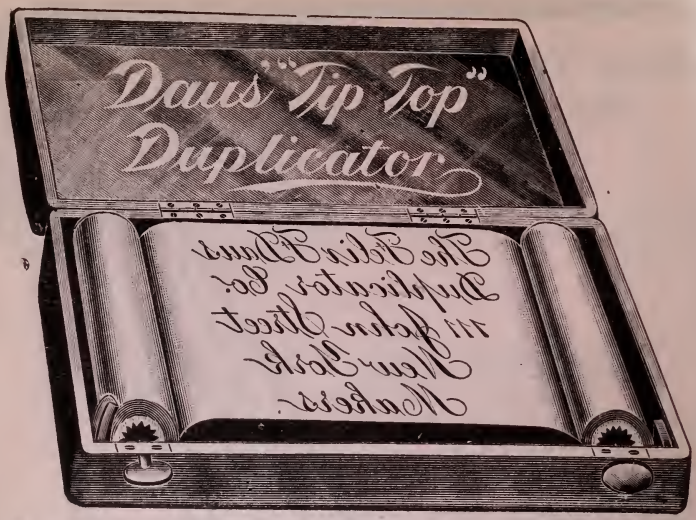

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THE

TRIBUNE ALMANAC

AND

POLITICAL REGISTER

1913

NEW YORK:
THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION
1913

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CALENDAR FOR 1913.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
January	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
July	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..

CALENDAR FOR 1914.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
January	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
July	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..

1st Month. JANUARY, 1913. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Standard Time.		Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.	Alaskan.
☽ New Moon....	7	6 28	5 28	4 28	3 28	2 28	1 28
☽ First Quarter.	15	0 2	11 2	10 2	9 2	8 2	7 2
☽ Full Moon....	22	11 40	10 40	9 40	8 40	7 40	6 40
☽ Last Quarter.	29	3 34	1 34	0 34	11 34*	10 34*	9 34*

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *28th.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City, So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J. Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash, D. C. Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan. Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M
1	1	W ..	12 3 40	7 37	4 29	1 52	7 28	4 39	1 46	6 33	7 25	4 42	1 44	3 17	7 19	4 48	1 41	7 3	5 5	1 32	3 2
2	2	Th ..	12 4 8	7 39	4 30	3 11	7 28	4 40	3 3	7 37	7 25	4 43	2 59	4 24	7 19	4 49	2 55	7 3	5 6	2 48	4 5
3	3	Fr ..	12 4 36	7 38	4 31	4 20	7 28	4 41	4 9	8 38	7 25	4 44	4 4	5 27	7 19	4 50	3 57	7 3	5 7	3 42	5 5
4	4	Sa ..	12 5 4	7 38	4 32	5 32	7 28	4 42	5 18	9 35	7 25	4 45	5 12	6 22	7 19	4 51	5 5	7 4	5 8	4 46	6 0
5	5	S ...	12 5 31	7 38	4 33	6 38	7 28	4 44	6 23	10 27	7 25	4 46	6 16	7 10	7 19	4 52	6 8	7 4	5 8	5 47	6 49
6	6	Mo ..	12 5 57	7 38	4 34	7 34	7 28	4 45	7 18	11 12	7 25	4 47	7 11	7 53	7 19	4 53	7 4	7 4	5 9	6 42	7 35
7	7	Tu ..	12 6 24	7 37	4 35	sets	7 28	4 46	sets	11 50	7 25	4 48	sets	8 33	7 19	4 54	sets	7 4	5 10	sets	8 14
8	8	W ..	12 6 50	7 37	4 36	5 41	7 27	4 47	5 52	mo.	7 24	4 49	5 57	9 7	7 19	4 55	6 3	7 4	5 11	6 20	8 50
9	9	Th ..	12 7 15	7 37	4 37	6 50	7 27	4 48	6 58	12 32	7 24	4 50	7 3	9 40	7 19	4 56	7 7	7 4	5 11	7 20	9 23
10	10	Fr ..	12 7 40	7 37	4 38	7 55	7 27	4 48	8 1	1 10	7 24	4 51	8 4	10 13	7 19	4 57	8 7	7 4	5 12	8 17	9 58
11	11	Sa ..	12 8 4	7 37	4 39	8 59	7 27	4 49	9 3	1 47	7 24	4 52	9 5	10 45	7 19	4 58	9 6	7 4	5 13	9 12	10 34
12	12	S ...	12 8 27	7 36	4 40	10 2	7 27	4 50	10 4	2 25	7 23	4 53	10 4	11 23	7 18	4 59	10 5	7 3	5 14	10 7	11 15
13	13	Mo ..	12 8 50	7 36	4 41	11 6	7 26	4 51	11 5	3 7	7 23	4 54	11 4	mo.	7 18	5 0	11 3	7 3	5 15	11 2	11 56
14	14	Tu ..	12 9 12	7 35	4 43	mo.	7 26	4 52	mo.	3 48	7 23	4 55	mo.	12 6	7 18	5 1	mo.	7 3	5 16	11 58	mo.
15	15	W ..	12 9 34	7 35	4 44	12 11	7 26	4 53	12 8	4 33	7 23	4 56	12 6	12 58	7 18	5 2	12 4	7 3	5 17	mo.	12 48
16	16	Th ..	12 9 55	7 35	4 46	1 19	7 26	4 55	1 13	5 24	7 22	4 57	1 10	1 55	7 17	5 3	1 7	7 3	5 18	12 57	1 43
17	17	Fr ..	12 10 15	7 34	4 47	2 29	7 25	4 56	2 20	6 17	7 21	4 58	2 16	2 55	7 17	5 4	2 11	7 2	5 19	1 58	2 45
18	18	Sa ..	12 10 34	7 33	4 48	3 43	7 24	4 57	3 31	7 13	7 20	4 59	3 25	3 57	7 16	5 5	3 20	7 2	5 20	3 2	3 47
19	19	S ...	12 10 53	7 32	4 49	4 58	7 23	4 58	4 44	8 10	7 20	5 1	4 37	4 53	7 16	5 6	4 30	7 2	5 21	4 9	4 47
20	20	Mo ..	12 11 11	7 31	4 51	6 9	7 23	4 59	5 54	9 5	7 19	5 2	5 47	5 48	7 15	5 8	5 39	7 1	5 22	5 17	5 43
21	21	Tu ..	12 11 28	7 31	4 52	7 10	7 22	5 1	6 55	10 0	7 18	5 3	6 48	6 41	7 15	5 9	6 41	7 1	5 22	6 20	6 38
22	22	W ..	12 11 45	7 30	4 54	rises	7 21	5 2	rises	10 52	7 18	5 4	rises	7 32	7 14	5 10	rises	7 0	5 23	rises	7 31
23	23	Th ..	12 12 0	7 29	4 55	6 21	7 20	5 3	6 29	11 45	7 17	5 5	6 33	8 20	7 13	5 11	6 36	7 0	5 24	6 48	8 22
24	24	Fr ..	12 12 15	7 29	4 56	7 46	7 20	5 4	7 51	ev 36	7 17	5 6	7 53	9 10	7 12	5 12	7 55	6 59	5 25	8 2	9 10
25	25	Sa ..	12 12 29	7 27	4 57	9 6	7 19	5 5	9 8	1 27	7 16	5 7	9 8	10 0	7 12	5 13	9 9	6 59	5 26	9 12	9 58
26	26	S ...	12 12 43	7 27	4 58	10 25	7 19	5 6	10 23	2 18	7 15	5 8	10 23	10 50	7 11	5 14	10 22	6 59	5 27	10 19	10 48
27	27	Mo ..	12 12 55	7 26	4 59	11 40	7 18	5 7	11 35	3 11	7 14	5 9	11 33	11 40	7 10	5 15	11 31	6 58	5 28	11 24	11 40
28	28	Tu ..	12 13 7	7 25	5 1	mo.	7 17	5 8	mo.	4 7	7 14	5 10	mo.	ev 37	7 9	5 16	mo.	6 57	5 29	mo.	ev 33
29	29	W ..	12 13 18	7 24	5 3	12 56	7 16	5 9	12 48	5 5	7 13	5 11	45	1 42	7 8	5 17	12 41	6 57	5 30	12 30	1 30
30	30	Th ..	12 13 28	7 23	5 4	2 10	7 16	5 10	2 0	6 7	7 12	5 13	1 55	2 58	7 7	5 18	1 50	6 56	5 31	1 34	2 34
31	31	Fr ..	12 13 37	7 22	5 6	3 23	7 15	5 12	3 10	7 12	7 12	5 15	3 4	4 14	7 6	5 19	2 57	6 56	5 32	2 39	3 40

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.	Alaskan
Standard Time.		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
● New Moon....	6	1 22	0 22	11 22*	10 22*	9 22*	8 22*
◐ First Quarter.	14	4 34	3 34	2 34	1 34	0 34	11 34†
○ Full Moon....	20	10 3	9 3	8 3	7 3	6 3	5 3
◑ Last Quarter.	27	5 15	4 15	3 15	2 15	1 15	0 15

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *5th †18th

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City, So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets	Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M	H.M
32	1	Sa ..	12 13 46	7 21	5 7	4 32	7 14	5 13	4 17	8 7	7 11	5 16	4 10	5 22	7 5	5 20	4 3	6 55	5 33	3 42	4 46
33	2	S ...	12 13 53	7 20	5 8	5 30	7 13	5 15	5 15	9 16	7 10	5 17	5 8	6 16	7 4	5 21	5 0	6 54	6 34	4 38	5 44
34	3	Mo ..	12 14 0	7 19	5 9	6 20	7 11	5 16	6 5	10 10	7 9	5 19	5 58	7 2	7 4	5 22	5 50	6 53	5 35	5 29	6 35
35	4	Tu ..	12 14 6	7 18	5 10	6 57	7 10	5 18	6 44	10 54	7 8	5 20	6 38	7 40	7 3	5 23	6 31	6 52	5 36	6 12	7 20
36	5	W ..	12 14 12	7 13	5 12	7 26	7 9	5 19	7 15	11 2	7 7	5 21	7 9	8 12	7 3	5 25	7 4	6 52	5 37	6 48	7 56
37	6	Th ..	12 14 16	7 15	5 13	sets	7 8	5 20	sets	mo.	7 6	5 22	sets	8 40	7 2	5 26	sets	6 51	5 38	sets	8 28
38	7	Fr ..	12 14 20	7 13	5 14	6 50	7 7	5 21	6 55	12 8	7 5	5 23	6 57	9 4	7 1	5 27	7 0	6 50	5 39	7 7	9 0
39	8	Sa ..	12 14 23	7 12	5 16	7 54	7 5	5 22	7 56	12 42	7 3	5 25	7 57	9 30	7 0	5 28	7 58	6 49	5 39	8 2	9 30
40	9	S ...	12 14 25	7 10	5 18	8 57	7 4	5 23	8 57	1 14	7 2	5 26	8 57	10 2	6 59	5 30	8 57	6 49	5 40	8 56	10 5
41	10	Mo ..	12 14 26	7 9	5 20	10 2	7 3	5 25	9 59	1 50	7 1	5 27	9 58	10 38	6 58	5 31	9 56	6 48	5 41	9 52	10 43
42	11	Tu ..	12 14 26	7 7	5 21	11 5	7 2	5 26	11 0	2 28	7 0	5 28	10 57	11 21	6 57	5 32	10 55	6 47	5 42	10 46	11 23
43	12	W ..	12 14 26	7 6	5 23	mo.	7 1	5 28	mo.	3 8	6 59	5 29	mo.	mo.	6 56	5 33	11 59	6 46	5 43	11 47	mo.
44	13	Th ..	12 14 25	7 4	5 24	12 16	7 0	5 29	12 7	3 53	6 58	5 31	12 3	12 10	6 55	5 35	mo.	6 45	5 44	mo.	12 12
45	14	Fr ..	12 14 23	7 3	5 26	1 26	6 59	5 31	1 15	4 44	6 57	5 32	1 10	1 8	6 53	5 36	1 5	6 44	5 45	12 49	1 8
46	15	Sa ..	12 14 20	7 2	5 27	2 39	6 58	5 32	2 25	5 41	6 56	5 33	2 19	2 14	6 52	5 37	2 12	6 43	5 46	1 53	2 10
47	16	S ...	12 14 17	7 1	5 28	3 50	6 56	5 34	3 34	6 42	6 54	5 35	3 27	3 25	6 51	5 38	3 20	6 42	5 47	2 57	3 15
48	17	Mo ..	12 14 13	6 59	5 30	4 52	6 54	5 35	4 37	7 43	6 52	5 36	4 30	4 32	6 49	5 39	4 22	6 41	5 48	4 0	4 22
49	18	Tu ..	12 14 8	6 57	5 32	5 45	6 52	5 36	5 31	8 43	6 51	5 37	5 24	5 32	6 48	5 40	5 18	6 40	5 49	4 57	5 22
50	19	W ..	12 14 3	6 55	5 33	6 27	6 50	5 37	6 16	9 41	6 50	5 39	6 10	6 26	6 47	5 42	6 5	6 40	5 49	5 48	6 18
51	20	Th ..	12 13 56	6 54	5 35	rises	6 49	5 39	rises	10 35	6 48	5 40	rises	7 17	6 46	5 43	rises	6 39	5 50	rises	7 11
52	21	Fr ..	12 13 49	6 53	5 36	6 36	6 48	5 40	6 38	11 27	6 47	5 41	6 40	8 5	6 45	5 44	6 41	6 38	5 51	6 46	8 0
53	22	Sa ..	12 13 42	6 51	5 38	7 58	6 46	5 41	7 58	ev 18	6 45	5 43	7 58	8 53	6 44	5 45	7 58	6 37	5 52	7 57	8 49
54	23	S ...	12 13 34	6 49	5 40	9 19	6 45	5 43	9 16	1 7	6 44	5 44	9 14	9 40	6 43	5 46	9 12	6 35	5 53	9 7	9 38
55	24	Mo ..	12 13 25	6 47	5 41	10 35	6 44	5 44	10 29	1 59	6 43	5 45	10 26	10 27	6 41	5 47	10 23	6 34	5 53	10 13	10 26
56	25	Tu ..	12 13 16	6 46	5 42	11 56	6 43	5 45	11 46	2 48	6 42	5 46	11 42	11 16	6 40	5 48	11 37	6 33	5 54	11 23	11 13
57	26	W ..	12 13 6	6 45	5 43	mo.	6 41	5 46	mo.	3 42	6 40	5 47	mo.	ev 12	6 39	5 49	mo.	6 32	5 55	mo.	ev 4
58	27	Th ..	12 12 55	6 44	5 44	1 12	6 40	5 47	1 0	4 38	6 38	5 48	12 54	1 20	6 37	5 50	12 48	6 30	5 55	12 30	1 0
59	28	Fr ..	12 12 45	6 42	5 45	2 24	6 38	5 48	2 9	5 40	6 37	5 49	2 2	2 40	6 35	5 51	1 56	6 29	5 56	1 34	2 2

3d Month. MARCH, 1913. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.		Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.	Alaskan.
Standard Time.		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
● New Moon...	D. 7	8 23	7 23	6 23	5 23	4 23	3 23
☽ First Quarter	15	4 58	3 58	2 58	1 58	0 58	11 58
○ Full Moon...	22	7 56	6 56	5 56	4 56	3 56	2 56
☾ Last Quarter.	28	8 58	7 58	6 58	5 58	4 58	3 58

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N, York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North. Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City: So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M
60	1	Sa ..	12 12 33	6 39	5 47	3 26	6 36	5 50	3 10	6 47	6 35	5 51	3 3	4 3	6 33	5 53	2 55	6 27	5 57	2 33	3 14
61	2	S ...	12 12 21	6 38	5 49	4 17	6 35	5 51	4 2	7 57	6 34	5 52	3 55	5 12	6 32	5 54	3 48	6 26	5 58	3 26	4 25
62	3	Mo ..	12 12 9	6 36	5 51	4 59	6 33	5 53	4 45	8 53	6 31	5 54	4 38	6 3	6 30	5 55	4 31	6 25	5 59	4 11	5 24
63	4	Tu ..	12 11 56	6 34	5 53	5 30	6 31	5 54	5 18	9 45	6 29	5 55	5 12	6 42	6 28	5 56	5 6	6 24	6 0	4 43	6 12
64	5	W ...	12 11 43	6 32	5 54	5 53	6 29	5 56	5 44	10 26	6 26	5 57	5 39	7 14	6 26	5 57	5 35	6 23	6 0	5 21	6 53
65	6	Th ..	12 11 29	6 30	5 55	6 14	6 27	5 57	6 7	11 3	6 26	5 58	6 4	7 40	6 25	5 58	6 0	6 21	6 1	5 50	7 27
66	7	Fr ..	12 11 14	6 28	5 56	sets	6 26	5 58	sets.	11 35	6 25	5 59	sets.	8 5	6 24	5 59	sets	6 20	6 2	sets.	8 0
67	8	Sa ..	12 11 0	6 26	5 57	6 57	6 24	5 59	6 57	mo.	6 23	6 0	6 57	8 30	6 22	6 0	6 57	6 19	6 3	6 56	8 30
68	9	S ...	12 10 45	6 24	5 58	7 52	6 22	6 0	7 50	12 7	6 21	6 1	7 49	8 57	6 20	6 1	7 48	6 18	6 4	7 45	9 2
69	10	Mo ..	12 10 29	6 22	6 0	8 56	6 20	6 1	8 51	12 40	6 20	6 2	8 48	9 28	6 18	6 2	8 46	6 17	6 5	8 39	9 35
70	11	Tu ..	12 10 14	6 20	6 1	10 6	6 19	6 2	9 58	1 15	6 19	6 3	9 55	10 5	6 17	6 4	9 51	6 15	6 5	9 40	10 13
71	12	W ...	12 9 58	6 19	6 3	11 15	6 17	6 4	11 5	1 52	6 17	6 4	11 0	10 48	6 16	6 5	10 55	5 14	6 6	10 40	10 55
72	13	Th ..	12 9 42	6 17	6 4	mo.	6 15	6 5	mo.	2 34	6 15	6 5	mo.	11 36	6 15	6 6	mo.	6 13	6 7	11 42	11 45
73	14	Fr ..	12 9 25	6 15	5 5	12 25	6 13	6 6	12 13	3 20	6 13	6 6	12 7	mo.	6 13	6 7	12 1	6 12	6 8	mo.	mo.
74	15	Sa ..	12 9 8	6 13	6 6	1 38	6 12	6 7	1 23	4 14	6 12	6 7	1 16	12 33	6 11	6 7	1 9	6 11	6 9	12 48	40
75	16	S ..	12 8 51	6 11	6 7	2 42	6 11	6 8	2 26	5 14	6 10	6 8	2 19	1 40	6 10	6 8	2 11	6 9	6 9	1 49	1 43
76	17	Mo ..	12 8 33	6 9	6 8	3 40	6 9	6 9	3 24	6 17	6 9	6 9	3 17	2 58	6 9	6 9	3 9	6 7	6 10	2 48	2 52
77	18	Tu ..	12 8 16	6 7	6 9	4 21	6 7	6 10	4 8	7 22	6 7	6 10	4 2	4 10	6 8	6 10	3 56	6 6	6 11	3 37	3 58
78	19	W ...	12 7 58	6 5	6 10	4 57	6 5	6 11	4 47	8 24	6 5	6 11	4 42	5 13	6 7	6 11	4 37	6 5	6 12	4 23	4 58
79	20	Th ..	12 7 40	6 3	6 12	5 21	6 3	6 12	5 15	9 22	6 3	6 12	5 12	6 10	6 5	6 12	5 9	6 3	6 13	4 59	5 57
80	21	Fr ..	12 7 22	6 1	6 13	5 46	6 1	6 13	5 43	10 17	6 1	6 13	5 41	7 0	6 3	6 13	5 40	6 2	6 13	5 35	6 50
81	22	Sa ..	12 7 4	6 0	6 15	rises	6 0	6 14	rises	11 8	6 0	6 14	rises	7 47	6 1	6 14	rises	6 0	6 14	rises	7 40
82	23	S ...	12 6 45	5 58	6 16	8 9	5 58	6 15	8 4	11 58	5 58	6 15	8 2	8 33	6 0	6 15	7 59	5 58	6 15	7 52	8 28
83	24	Mo ..	12 6 27	5 56	6 17	9 30	5 56	6 16	9 22	ev 47	5 56	6 16	9 18	9 18	5 58	6 16	9 14	5 57	6 16	9 2	9 13
84	25	Tu ..	12 6 9	5 54	6 18	10 50	5 54	6 17	10 39	1 35	5 54	6 17	10 34	10 5	5 56	6 17	10 28	5 56	6 16	10 12	10 0
85	26	W ...	12 5 50	5 52	6 20	mo.	5 53	6 18	11 53	2 25	5 53	6 18	11 46	10 55	5 54	6 18	11 40	5 55	6 17	11 20	10 46
86	27	Th ..	12 5 32	5 50	6 21	12 7	5 52	6 20	mo.	3 17	5 52	6 19	mo.	11 50	5 53	6 19	mo.	5 54	6 17	mo.	11 35
87	28	Fr ..	12 5 13	5 49	6 22	1 16	5 50	6 21	1 0	4 12	5 50	6 20	12 53	ev 57	5 51	6 20	12 46	5 53	6 18	12 24	ev 30
88	29	Sa ..	12 4 55	5 47	6 24	2 13	5 48	6 22	1 57	5 12	5 49	6 21	1 50	2 18	5 49	6 21	1 42	5 51	6 19	1 20	1 35
89	30	S ...	12 4 37	5 45	6 26	2 58	5 47	6 24	2 44	6 17	5 48	6 23	2 37	3 40	5 48	6 22	2 30	5 50	6 19	2 9	2 45
90	31	Mo ..	12 4 18	5 43	6 27	3 34	5 45	6 25	3 18	7 20	5 46	6 24	3 15	4 43	5 46	6 23	3 9	5 48	6 20	2 50	3 54

4th Month. APRIL, 1913. 30 Days.

Moon's Phases.

	Standard Time.	D.	Inter-Col. H.M.	Eastern. H.M.	Central. H.M.	Mountain. H.M.	Pacific. H.M.	Alaskan. H.M.
New Moon....		6	1 48	0 48	11 48	10 48	9 48	8 48
First Quarter.		14	1 39	0 39	11 39*	10 39*	9 39*	8 39*
Full Moon....		20	5 33	4 33	3 33	2 33	1 33	0 33
Last Quarter.		28	2 9	1 9	0 9	11 9	10 9	9 9

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m. all others a. m. *13th.

Day of year.....	Day of month.....	Day of week.....	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M
91	1	Tu ..	12 4 0	5 42	6 28	4 0	5 44	6 26	3 49	8 17	5 45	6 25	3 44	5 30	5 45	6 24	3 39	5 47	6 21	3 24	4 49	
92	2	W ..	12 3 44	5 40	6 30	4 19	5 42	6 27	4 12	9 5	5 43	6 26	4 8	6 5	5 44	6 26	4 4	5 46	6 22	3 53	5 36	
93	3	Th ..	12 3 24	5 38	6 31	4 37	5 40	6 28	4 32	9 46	5 41	6 27	4 29	6 35	5 42	6 27	4 27	5 45	6 23	4 19	6 15	
94	4	Fr ..	12 3 7	5 36	6 32	4 52	5 38	6 29	4 49	10 22	5 39	6 28	4 48	7 2	5 41	6 27	4 47	5 44	6 23	4 43	6 49	
95	5	Sa ..	12 2 49	5 34	6 33	5 7	5 36	6 30	5 7	10 57	5 37	6 29	5 7	7 28	5 39	6 28	5 7	5 42	6 24	5 7	7 23	
96	6	S ...	12 2 32	5 32	6 34	5 22	5 35	6 31	5 25	11 32	5 36	6 30	5 26	7 58	5 37	6 29	5 27	5 41	6 24	5 31	7 57	
97	7	Mo ..	12 2 15	5 30	6 35	sets	5 33	6 32	sets	mo.	5 34	6 31	sets	8 28	5 36	6 30	sets	5 39	6 25	sets	8 32	
98	8	Tu ..	12 1 58	5 28	6 36	9 5	5 31	6 33	8 55	12 7	5 32	6 32	8 52	9 3	5 34	6 31	8 47	5 38	6 26	8 34	9 10	
99	9	W ..	12 1 41	5 26	6 37	10 17	5 29	6 34	10 5	12 43	5 31	6 33	9 59	9 42	5 32	6 32	9 54	5 37	6 26	9 36	9 50	
100	10	Th ..	12 1 25	5 24	6 38	11 29	5 27	6 35	11 15	1 24	5 29	6 34	11 8	10 25	5 30	6 33	11 1	5 36	6 27	10 40	10 37	
101	11	Fr ..	12 1 8	5 23	6 40	mo.	5 26	6 36	mo.	2 8	5 27	6 35	mo.	11 13	5 29	6 34	mo.	5 34	6 28	11 42	11 27	
102	12	Sa ..	12 0 52	5 21	6 41	12 34	5 24	6 37	12 19	2 58	5 26	6 36	12 12	mo.	5 28	6 35	12 4	5 33	6 28	mo.	mo.	
103	13	S ...	12 0 37	5 20	6 43	1 33	5 22	6 38	1 17	3 53	5 25	6 37	1 10	12 8	5 26	6 36	1 3	5 31	6 29	12 41	23	
104	14	Mo ..	12 0 21	5 18	6 44	2 20	5 21	6 39	2 6	4 53	5 24	6 38	1 59	1 15	5 25	6 37	1 53	5 30	6 30	1 33	1 24	
105	15	Tu ..	12 0 6	5 16	6 45	2 58	5 20	6 40	2 47	5 57	5 22	6 39	2 41	2 32	5 23	6 38	2 36	5 29	6 31	2 20	2 30	
106	16	W ..	11 59 52	5 15	6 46	3 25	5 19	6 42	3 17	7 2	5 21	6 40	3 13	3 16	5 22	6 39	3 10	5 28	6 31	2 58	3 35	
107	17	Th ..	11 59 37	5 13	6 47	3 49	5 17	6 43	3 44	8 5	5 20	6 41	3 42	4 50	5 20	6 40	3 39	5 26	6 32	3 32	4 35	
108	18	Fr ..	11 59 23	5 11	6 48	4 8	5 15	6 44	4 7	9 2	5 18	6 42	4 6	5 48	5 18	6 41	4 5	5 25	6 33	4 3	5 33	
109	19	Sa ..	11 59 10	5 9	6 49	4 27	5 13	6 45	4 29	9 58	5 16	6 42	4 30	6 40	5 17	6 42	4 31	5 24	6 34	4 33	6 29	
110	20	S ...	11 58 56	5 7	6 51	rises	5 12	6 46	rises	10 50	5 14	6 44	rises	7 28	5 16	6 42	rises	5 23	6 34	rises	7 17	
111	21	Mo ..	11 58 44	5 4	6 53	8 22	5 10	6 47	8 12	11 38	5 12	6 46	8 8	8 15	5 15	6 43	8 3	5 22	6 35	7 49	8 3	
112	22	Tu ..	11 58 31	5 2	6 54	9 41	5 9	6 48	9 28	ev 26	5 11	6 47	9 23	9 2	5 14	6 44	9 16	5 21	6 36	8 58	8 50	
113	23	W ..	11 58 19	5 0	6 56	10 56	5 8	6 49	10 42	1 13	5 10	6 48	10 35	9 48	5 13	6 45	10 28	5 20	6 36	10 7	9 35	
114	24	Th ..	11 58 8	4 59	6 57	12 0	5 6	6 50	11 45	2 2	5 8	6 49	11 38	10 38	5 12	6 46	11 30	5 19	6 37	11 8	10 21	
115	25	Fr ..	11 57 58	4 58	6 58	mo.	5 5	6 52	mo.	2 53	5 7	6 50	mo.	11 32	5 10	6 46	mo.	5 18	6 38	mo.	11 10	
116	26	Sa ..	11 57 47	4 57	6 59	12 53	5 3	6 53	12 38	3 47	5 5	6 51	12 31	ev 35	5 8	6 47	12 23	5 17	6 39	12 2	ev 2	
117	27	S ...	11 57 37	4 55	7 0	1 33	5 2	6 54	1 19	4 43	5 3	6 52	1 13	1 45	5 7	6 48	1 6	5 16	6 40	12 47	1 2	
118	28	Mo ..	11 57 27	4 53	7 1	2 2	5 0	6 55	1 51	5 42	5 1	6 53	1 46	2 54	5 5	6 49	1 40	5 15	6 40	1 24	2 7	
119	29	Tu ..	11 57 18	4 52	7 3	2 23	4 58	6 56	2 14	6 40	5 0	6 54	2 10	3 53	5 3	6 50	2 6	5 14	6 41	1 53	3 8	
120	30	W ..	11 57 10	4 50	7 4	2 43	4 57	6 57	2 37	7 32	4 59	6 55	2 34	4 38	5 2	6 52	2 31	5 13	6 42	2 22	4 2	

5th Month. MAY, 1913. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases. Standard Time.	D.	Inter-Col. H.M.	Eastern. H.M.	Central. H.M.	Mountain. H.M.	Pacific. H.M.	Alaskan. H.M.
☽ New Moon....	6	4 24	3 24	2 24	1 24	0 24	11 24†
☽ First Quarter.	13	7 45	6 45	5 45	4 45	3 45	2 45
○ Full Moon....	20	3 18	2 18	1 18	0 18	11 18*	10 18*
☾ Last Quarter.	27	8 4	7 4	6 4	5 4	4 4	3 4

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *19th. †5th.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. M. Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, Cent. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.: Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M
121	1	Th ..	11 57 2	4 49	7 5	2 58	4 56	6 58	2 55	8 18	4 58	6 56	2 53	5 14	5 1	6 53	2 52	5 12	6 43	2 46	4 46
122	2	Fr ..	11 56 55	4 47	7 6	3 13	4 55	6 59	3 12	9 0	4 57	6 57	3 12	5 48	5 0	6 54	3 11	5 11	6 44	3 10	5 27
123	3	Sa ..	11 56 48	4 46	7 7	3 28	4 54	7 0	3 30	9 39	4 56	6 58	3 31	6 20	4 59	6 55	3 32	5 10	6 44	3 34	6 8
124	4	S ...	11 56 42	4 45	7 8	3 45	4 53	7 1	3 49	10 17	4 55	6 59	3 51	6 52	4 57	6 56	3 53	5 9	6 45	3 59	6 46
125	5	Mo ..	11 56 37	4 43	7 10	4 3	4 52	7 2	4 10	10 57	4 53	7 0	4 13	7 27	4 56	6 56	4 16	5 8	6 45	4 27	7 28
126	6	Tu ..	11 56 32	4 42	7 11	sets	4 50	7 4	sets	11 36	4 52	7 1	sets	8 3	4 55	6 57	sets	5 7	6 46	sets	8 8
127	7	W ..	11 56 27	4 41	7 12	9 17	4 49	7 5	9 3	mo.	4 51	7 2	8 57	8 42	4 54	6 58	8 50	5 6	6 46	8 31	8 50
128	8	Th ..	11 56 23	4 39	7 13	10 27	4 48	7 6	10 12	12 18	4 50	7 3	10 5	9 23	4 53	6 59	9 57	5 5	6 47	9 36	9 35
129	9	Fr ..	11 56 20	4 38	7 14	11 28	4 47	7 7	11 13	1 1	4 49	7 4	11 6	10 9	4 52	7 0	10 52	5 4	6 48	10 36	10 22
130	10	Sa ..	11 56 17	4 37	7 15	mo.	4 45	7 8	mo.	1 50	4 48	7 6	11 58	11 0	4 51	7 1	11 51	5 3	6 49	11 30	11 13
131	11	S ...	11 56 15	4 36	7 17	12 19	4 44	7 9	12 5	2 41	4 46	7 7	mo.	11 58	4 50	7 2	mo.	5 3	6 50	mo.	mo.
132	12	Mo ..	11 56 13	4 35	7 18	12 59	4 43	7 10	12 47	3 43	4 45	7 8	12 41	mo.	4 49	7 3	12 36	5 2	6 51	12 18	8
133	13	Tu	11 56 12	4 34	7 19	1 30	4 42	7 11	1 22	4 37	4 44	7 9	1 17	12 58	4 48	7 4	1 13	5 1	6 52	1 0	1 8
134	14	W ..	11 56 12	4 33	7 20	1 54	4 41	7 12	1 48	5 34	4 43	7 9	1 45	2 8	4 47	7 4	1 42	5 0	6 52	1 34	2 8
135	15	Th ..	11 56 12	4 32	7 21	2 13	4 39	7 13	2 10	6 42	4 42	7 10	2 9	3 18	4 47	7 5	2 8	4 59	6 53	2 4	3 12
136	16	Fr ..	11 56 12	4 30	7 23	2 33	4 38	7 14	2 33	7 43	4 41	7 11	2 33	4 25	4 46	7 6	2 33	4 59	6 54	2 34	4 15
137	17	Sa ..	11 56 13	4 29	7 24	2 51	4 37	7 15	2 54	8 42	4 40	7 12	2 56	5 23	4 45	7 7	2 57	4 58	6 55	3 3	5 12
138	18	S ...	11 56 14	4 28	7 25	3 12	4 36	7 16	3 19	9 37	4 39	7 13	3 22	6 20	4 44	7 8	3 25	4 57	6 55	3 35	6 4
139	19	Mo ..	11 56 17	4 26	7 26	3 36	4 35	7 17	3 46	10 30	4 38	7 14	3 50	7 10	4 44	7 9	3 55	4 57	6 56	4 9	6 53
140	20	Tu ..	11 56 20	4 26	7 27	rises	4 35	7 18	rises	11 20	4 38	7 15	rises	8 0	4 43	7 10	rises	4 56	6 56	rises	7 42
141	21	W ..	11 56 23	4 25	7 28	9 45	4 34	7 19	9 29	ev 7	4 37	7 16	9 22	8 49	4 42	7 11	9 15	4 56	6 57	8 53	8 28
142	22	Th ..	11 56 27	4 24	7 29	10 4	4 33	7 20	10 25	12 55	4 36	7 17	10 18	9 38	4 41	7 12	10 11	4 55	6 58	9 49	9 13
143	23	Fr ..	11 56 32	4 23	7 30	11 26	4 32	7 21	11 12	1 41	4 35	7 18	11 5	10 25	4 40	7 13	10 58	4 55	6 59	10 38	10 0
144	24	Sa ..	11 56 37	4 22	7 31	mo.	4 31	7 22	11 49	2 30	4 34	7 19	11 44	11 15	4 39	7 14	11 38	4 55	6 59	11 20	10 45
145	25	S ...	11 56 42	4 21	7 32	12 1	4 30	7 23	mo.	3 20	4 33	7 20	mo.	ev 8	4 38	7 14	mo.	4 54	7 0	11 53	11 34
146	26	Mo ..	11 56 48	4 20	7 34	12 25	4 29	7 24	12 16	4 11	4 32	7 21	12 12	1 2	4 38	7 15	12 7	4 54	7 0	mo.	ev 25
147	27	Tu ..	11 56 54	4 19	7 35	12 46	4 28	7 25	12 39	5 2	4 31	7 22	12 36	1 54	4 37	7 16	12 32	4 54	7 1	12 22	1 20
148	28	W ..	11 57 1	4 18	7 36	1 3	4 27	7 26	12 59	5 53	4 30	7 23	12 57	2 45	4 37	7 17	12 54	4 53	7 1	12 48	2 13
149	29	Th ..	11 57 9	4 17	7 37	1 17	5 27	7 27	1 16	6 41	4 30	7 24	1 15	3 31	4 36	7 18	1 14	4 53	7 2	1 11	3 4
150	30	Fr ..	11 57 17	4 17	7 38	1 32	4 26	7 28	1 33	7 28	4 30	7 25	1 33	4 13	4 36	7 19	1 34	4 52	7 2	1 35	3 52
151	31	Sa ..	11 57 25	4 16	7 39	1 50	4 26	7 29	1 53	8 13	4 30	7 26	1 55	4 55	4 36	7 20	1 56	4 52	7 3	2 1	4 40

6th Month. JUNE, 1913. 30 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.	Alaskan.
Standard Time.		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
● New Moon....	4	3 57	2 57	1 57	0 57	11 57	10 57
◐ First Quarter.	11	0 37	11 37	10 37	9 37	8 37	7 37
○ Full Moon....	18	1 54	0 54	11 54	10 54	9 54	8 54
◑ Last Quarter.	26	1 41	0 41	11 41	10 41	9 41	8 41

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m.

Day of year.....	Day of month.....	Day of week.....	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash. N. Ore., N. Idaho			Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon.				Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal.				Cal. for Wash., D. C. Del., Md., Va., W. Va. S.Ohio, S. Ind. S.Ill., N. Mo., Kan. Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal.			Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California.			
				Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M
152	1	S ...	11 57 34	4 16	7 39	2 6	4 25	7 30	2 12	8 57	4 29	7 26	2 15	5 37	4 35	7 21	2 18	4 51	7 4	2 26	5 30
153	2	Mo ..	11 57 43	4 15	7 40	2 28	4 25	7 30	2 37	9 40	4 29	7 27	2 41	6 19	4 35	7 21	2 45	4 51	7 5	2 58	6 13
154	3	Tu ..	11 57 53	4 15	7 41	2 56	4 24	7 30	3 7	10 23	4 28	7 27	3 12	7 1	4 34	7 22	3 18	4 50	7 6	3 34	7 0
155	4	W ..	11 58 3	4 14	7 41	3 31	4 24	7 31	3 45	11 10	4 28	7 27	3 52	7 43	4 34	7 22	3 58	4 50	7 6	4 18	7 47
156	5	Th ..	11 58 13	4 14	7 42	sets	4 24	7 31	sets	11 57	4 28	7 28	sets	8 25	4 34	7 22	sets	4 50	7 7	sets	8 33
157	6	Fr ..	11 58 24	4 13	7 43	10 14	4 23	7 31	10 0	mo.	4 27	7 29	9 53	9 15	4 33	7 23	9 46	4 50	7 7	9 25	9 21
158	7	Sa ..	11 58 35	4 13	7 43	10 57	4 23	7 32	10 45	12 44	4 27	7 29	10 39	10 2	4 33	7 24	10 33	4 50	7 8	10 14	10 10
159	8	S ...	11 58 46	4 12	7 44	11 31	4 23	7 33	11 22	1 34	4 27	7 30	11 17	10 52	4 33	7 24	11 12	4 50	7 8	10 58	11 0
160	9	Mo ..	11 58 57	4 12	7 44	11 58	4 23	7 34	11 51	2 27	4 26	7 30	11 48	11 44	4 33	7 25	11 45	4 50	7 9	11 35	11 53
161	10	Tu ..	11 59 9	4 12	7 45	mo.	4 23	7 34	mo.	3 20	4 26	7 31	mo.	mo.	4 33	7 25	mo.	4 50	7 9	mo.	mo.
162	11	W ..	11 59 21	4 12	7 46	12 19	4 23	7 35	12 16	4 20	4 26	7 32	12 14	12 42	4 33	7 26	12 13	4 50	7 9	12 7	48
163	12	Th ..	11 59 33	4 12	7 47	12 38	4 23	7 35	12 37	5 20	4 26	7 33	12 37	1 45	4 33	7 26	12 37	4 50	7 10	12 36	1 48
164	13	Fr ..	11 59 46	4 12	7 48	12 57	4 23	7 36	12 59	6 21	4 26	7 33	1 0	2 50	4 33	7 27	1 2	4 50	7 10	1 5	2 50
165	14	Sa ..	11 59 58	4 12	7 48	1 16	4 23	7 37	1 21	7 22	4 26	7 34	1 24	3 57	4 33	7 27	1 26	4 50	7 10	1 35	3 50
166	15	S ...	12 0 11	4 12	7 49	1 38	4 23	7 38	1 47	8 22	4 26	7 34	1 51	5 2	4 33	7 28	1 55	4 50	7 10	2 8	4 49
167	16	Mo ..	12 0 23	4 12	7 50	2 5	4 23	7 39	2 16	9 20	4 26	7 34	2 22	6 3	4 33	7 28	2 27	4 50	7 10	2 44	5 45
168	17	Tu ..	12 0 36	4 12	7 50	2 42	4 23	7 39	2 56	10 12	4 26	7 34	3 2	6 58	4 33	7 28	3 9	4 51	7 11	3 29	6 37
169	18	W ..	12 0 49	4 12	7 51	rises	4 23	7 39	rises	11 5	4 27	7 35	rises	7 50	4 33	7 29	rises	4 51	7 11	rises	7 26
170	19	Th ..	12 1 2	4 12	7 51	9 20	4 23	7 39	9 6	11 51	4 27	7 35	8 59	8 38	4 33	7 29	8 52	4 51	7 11	8 31	8 12
171	20	Fr ..	12 1 15	4 12	7 51	9 59	4 23	7 39	9 46	ev.37	4 27	7 36	9 40	9 25	4 33	7 29	9 33	4 51	7 12	9 15	8 55
172	21	Sa ..	12 1 28	4 12	7 51	10 28	4 23	7 39	10 17	1 22	4 27	7 36	10 12	10 9	4 33	7 29	10 7	4 52	7 12	9 51	9 38
173	22	S ...	12 1 41	4 12	7 51	10 51	4 24	7 40	10 43	2 6	4 27	7 37	10 39	10 51	4 34	7 30	10 35	4 52	7 12	10 23	10 20
174	23	Mo ..	12 1 54	4 12	7 51	11 7	4 24	7 40	11 2	2 49	4 27	7 37	10 59	11 30	4 34	7 30	10 56	4 52	7 12	10 48	11 2
175	24	Tu ..	12 2 6	4 12	7 51	11 23	4 24	7 40	11 21	3 35	4 27	7 37	11 19	ev.10	4 34	7 30	11 18	4 52	7 13	11 14	11 45
176	25	W ..	12 2 19	4 13	7 51	11 39	4 24	7 40	11 38	4 19	4 27	7 37	11 38	12 50	4 34	7 30	11 38	4 52	7 13	11 38	ev.32
177	26	Th ..	12 2 32	4 13	7 51	11 53	4 25	7 40	11 55	5 6	4 27	7 37	11 56	1 33	4 34	7 30	11 57	4 52	7 13	mo.	1 18
178	27	Fr ..	12 2 44	4 13	7 51	mo.	4 25	7 40	mo.	5 52	4 28	7 37	mo.	2 20	4 35	7 30	mo.	4 53	7 13	12 1	2 10
179	28	Sa ..	12 2 57	4 14	7 51	12 8	4 25	7 40	12 13	6 40	4 28	7 37	12 15	3 15	4 35	7 30	12 18	4 53	7 13	12 25	3 4
180	29	S ...	12 3 9	4 14	7 51	12 29	4 25	7 40	12 36	7 28	4 28	7 37	12 40	4 6	4 36	7 30	12 43	4 54	7 13	12 54	3 58
181	30	Mo ..	12 3 21	4 15	7 51	12 54	4 26	7 40	1 4	8 18	4 29	7 37	1 9	4 57	4 37	7 30	1 14	4 54	7 13	1 29	4 52

7th Month. JULY, 1913. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Standard Time.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.	Alaskan.
			H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
New Moon....	3		1 6*	0 6*	11 6	10 6	9 6	8 6
First Quarter.	10		5 37	4 37	3 37	2 37	1 37	0 37
Full Moon....	18		2 6	1 6	0 6	11 6†	10 6†	9 6†
Last Quarter.	26		5 59	4 59	3 59	2 59	1 59	0 59

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *4th. †17th.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N.S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets	Moon rises and sets.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M
182	1	Tu ..	12 3 33	4 16	7 51	1 25	4 27	7 40	1 38	9 8	4 30	7 37	1 44	5 47	4 38	7 30	1 50	4 55	7 12	2 9	5 43
183	2	W ..	12 3 45	4 17	7 51	2 10	4 28	7 40	2 24	9 58	4 31	7 37	2 31	6 38	4 38	7 30	2 38	4 55	7 12	2 58	6 35
184	3	Th ..	12 3 56	4 18	7 51	3 5	4 29	7 40	3 20	10 47	4 32	7 37	3 27	7 28	4 39	7 30	3 35	4 56	7 12	3 57	7 25
185	4	Fr ..	12 4 7	4 19	7 51	sets	4 30	7 40	sets	11 27	4 33	7 37	sets	8 15	4 39	7 30	sets	4 56	7 12	sets	8 15
186	5	Sa ..	12 4 18	4 20	7 51	9 30	4 30	7 40	9 20	mo.	4 34	7 36	9 15	9 5	4 40	7 29	9 9	4 57	7 12	8 53	9 3
187	6	S ...	12 4 28	4 20	7 50	9 59	4 31	7 39	9 52	12 28	4 34	7 35	9 49	9 52	4 40	7 29	9 45	4 57	7 12	9 34	9 53
188	7	Mo ..	12 4 38	4 21	7 50	10 24	4 32	7 39	10 20	1 18	4 35	7 35	10 18	10 41	4 41	7 29	10 16	4 58	7 12	10 9	10 42
189	8	Tu ..	12 4 48	4 21	7 50	10 43	4 32	7 39	10 42	2 10	4 35	7 35	10 41	11 32	4 41	7 29	10 41	4 58	7 12	10 39	11 34
190	9	W ..	12 4 57	4 22	7 50	11 2	4 33	7 38	11 4	3 4	4 36	7 34	11 4	mo.	4 42	7 28	11 5	4 59	7 12	11 8	mo.
191	10	Th ..	12 5 6	4 22	7 49	11 22	4 33	7 38	11 27	4 1	4 36	7 34	11 29	12 25	4 42	7 28	11 31	4 59	7 12	11 38	29
192	11	Fr ..	12 5 14	4 23	7 49	11 43	4 34	7 37	11 50	4 58	4 37	7 33	11 54	1 22	4 43	7 28	11 58	5 0	7 12	mo.	1 27
193	12	Sa ..	12 5 22	4 24	7 48	mo.	4 34	7 37	mo.	6 0	4 38	7 33	mo.	2 25	4 44	7 27	mo.	5 0	7 11	12 9	2 25
194	13	S ...	12 5 30	4 24	7 47	12 8	4 35	7 36	12 19	7 1	4 38	7 33	12 24	3 37	4 44	7 27	12 29	5 0	7 11	12 45	3 28
195	14	Mo ..	12 5 37	4 25	7 46	12 39	4 35	7 36	12 52	8 4	4 39	7 32	12 58	4 48	4 45	7 27	1 5	5 1	7 11	1 24	4 30
196	15	Tu ..	12 5 43	4 26	7 45	1 23	4 36	7 35	1 38	9 5	4 39	7 32	1 45	5 54	4 45	7 26	1 52	5 1	7 11	2 13	5 29
197	16	W ..	12 5 49	4 27	7 44	2 15	4 37	7 34	2 30	10 0	4 40	7 31	2 37	6 51	4 46	7 25	2 45	5 2	7 9	3 7	6 24
198	17	Th ..	12 5 55	4 28	7 43	rises	4 38	7 33	rises	10 50	4 41	7 30	rises	7 42	4 47	7 24	rises	5 3	7 9	rises	7 13
199	18	Fr ..	12 5 59	4 29	7 42	8 29	4 38	7 33	8 18	11 36	4 41	7 30	8 12	8 26	4 48	7 24	8 7	5 3	7 8	7 50	7 57
200	19	Sa ..	12 6 4	4 30	7 42	8 53	4 39	7 32	8 44	ev. 18	4 42	7 29	8 40	9 5	4 48	7 23	8 36	5 4	7 7	8 22	8 37
201	20	S...	12 6 8	4 31	7 41	9 13	4 40	7 32	9 7	12 58	4 43	7 29	9 4	9 41	4 49	7 23	9 0	5 5	7 6	8 51	9 15
202	21	Mo ..	12 6 11	4 32	7 40	9 28	4 41	7 31	9 25	1 36	4 44	7 28	9 23	10 15	4 50	7 22	9 21	5 6	7 5	9 15	9 53
203	22	Tu ..	12 6 14	4 33	7 39	9 43	4 42	7 30	9 42	2 14	4 45	7 27	9 41	10 46	4 51	7 21	9 41	5 6	7 5	9 39	10 26
204	23	W ..	12 6 16	4 34	7 38	9 59	4 43	7 29	10 0	2 54	4 46	7 26	10 1	11 18	4 52	7 20	10 1	5 7	7 4	10 3	11 5
205	24	Th ..	12 6 17	4 35	7 37	10 13	4 44	7 28	10 17	3 35	4 47	7 25	10 19	11 53	4 52	7 19	10 21	5 7	7 4	10 27	11 45
206	25	Fr ..	12 6 18	4 36	7 36	10 30	4 45	7 27	10 36	4 18	4 48	7 25	10 39	ev. 35	4 53	7 19	10 43	5 8	7 3	10 52	ev. 30
207	26	Sa ..	12 6 19	4 37	7 35	10 52	4 46	7 26	11 1	5 5	4 49	7 24	11 5	1 23	4 53	7 18	11 10	5 9	7 3	11 23	1 22
208	27	S ...	12 6 19	4 38	7 34	11 20	4 47	7 25	11 31	5 55	4 50	7 23	11 37	2 20	4 54	7 17	11 42	5 9	7 2	12 0	2 19
209	28	Mo ..	12 6 18	4 39	7 33	11 58	4 48	7 24	mo.	6 50	4 50	7 22	mo.	3 20	4 55	7 17	mo.	5 10	7 2	mo.	3 20
210	29	Tu ..	12 6 17	4 40	7 32	mo.	4 49	7 23	12 12	7 45	4 51	7 21	12 19	4 22	4 56	7 16	12 25	5 11	7 1	12 46	4 20
211	30	W ..	12 6 15	4 41	7 31	12 46	4 50	7 22	1 1	8 40	4 52	7 20	1 8	5 22	4 57	7 15	1 16	5 11	7 0	1 38	5 18
212	31	Th ..	12 6 13	4 42	7 30	1 50	4 51	7 21	2 6	9 34	4 53	7 19	2 13	6 4	4 58	7 14	2 20	5 12	7 0	2 42	6 12

8th Month. AUGUST, 1913. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.

	Standard Time.	D.	Inter-Col. H.M.	Eastern. H.M.	Central. H.M.	Mountain. H.M.	Pacific. H.M.	Alaskan. H.M.
New Moon...	8 58	2	8 58	7 58	6 58	5 58	4 58	3 58
First Quarter	0 3*	8	0 3*	11 3	10 3	9 3	8 3	7 3
Full Moon....	4 27	16	4 27	3 27	2 27	1 27	0 27	11 27
Last Quarter.	8 18	24	8 18	7 18	6 18	5 18	4 18	3 18
New Moon...	4 38	31	4 38	3 38	2 38	1 38	0 38	11 38

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m.

*9th.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., Ne. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City, So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North. Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M
213	1	Fr ..	12 6 10	4 43	7 29	3 8	4 52	7 20	3 21	10 28	4 54	7 18	3 27	7 10	4 59	7 13	3 34	5 13	6 59	3 53	7 5
214	2	Sa ..	12 6 6	4 44	7 27	sets	4 53	7 18	sets	11 19	4 55	7 17	sets	8 0	5 0	7 12	sets	5 14	6 58	sets	7 55
215	3	S ...	12 6 2	4 45	7 25	8 25	4 53	7 17	8 20	mo.	4 55	7 15	8 17	8 50	5 0	7 10	8 15	5 14	6 57	8 6	8 46
216	4	Mo ..	12 5 57	4 46	7 24	8 46	4 54	7 16	8 44	12 10	4 56	7 14	8 43	9 38	5 1	7 9	8 41	5 15	6 56	8 38	9 33
217	5	Tu ..	12 5 51	4 47	7 23	9 7	4 55	7 15	9 8	1 0	4 57	7 13	9 8	10 27	5 2	7 8	9 9	5 15	6 55	9 9	10 23
218	6	W ..	12 5 45	4 48	7 21	9 27	4 56	7 14	9 30	1 52	4 58	7 11	9 32	11 15	5 3	7 7	9 34	5 16	6 54	9 40	11 13
219	7	Th ..	12 5 39	4 49	7 19	9 46	4 58	7 13	9 53	2 44	5 0	7 10	9 56	mo.	5 4	7 6	10 0	5 16	6 53	10 10	mo.
220	8	Fr ..	12 5 31	4 51	7 18	10 11	4 59	7 12	10 21	3 39	5 1	7 9	10 26	12 7	5 5	7 5	10 30	5 17	6 53	10 45	5
221	9	Sa ..	12 5 23	4 53	7 17	10 41	5 0	7 10	10 53	4 36	5 2	7 8	10 59	1 4	5 6	7 4	11 5	5 18	6 52	11 24	1 0
222	10	S ...	12 5 15	4 54	7 15	11 21	5 1	7 9	11 35	5 37	5 3	7 7	11 42	2 10	5 7	7 3	11 49	5 19	6 51	mo.	2 1
223	11	Mo ..	12 5 6	4 55	7 14	mo.	5 2	7 8	mo.	6 40	5 4	7 6	mo.	3 27	5 8	7 2	mo.	5 20	6 50	12 10	3 10
224	12	Tu ..	12 4 56	4 57	7 12	12 11	5 3	7 7	12 26	7 47	5 5	7 5	12 33	4 42	5 9	7 0	41	5 21	6 49	1 3	4 16
225	13	W ..	12 4 46	4 58	7 11	1 8	5 4	7 5	1 23	8 50	5 6	7 3	1 30	5 47	5 10	6 59	1 38	5 21	6 48	1 59	5 18
226	14	Th ..	12 4 35	4 59	7 10	2 14	5 5	7 4	2 28	9 45	5 7	7 2	2 34	6 40	5 11	6 57	2 41	5 22	6 47	3 0	6 12
227	15	Fr ..	12 4 24	5 0	7 8	3 24	5 6	7 3	3 35	10 23	5 8	7 1	3 41	7 25	5 12	6 56	3 46	5 23	6 46	4 2	7 0
228	16	Sa ..	12 4 12	5 1	7 7	rises	5 7	7 2	rises	11 15	5 9	7 0	rises	8 1	5 13	6 55	rises	5 24	6 45	rises	7 40
229	17	S ...	12 3 59	5 3	7 6	7 35	5 8	7 0	7 30	11 52	5 10	6 59	7 28	8 35	5 14	6 54	7 26	5 24	6 44	7 19	8 15
230	18	Mo ..	12 3 47	5 4	7 4	7 50	5 9	6 59	7 49	ev 27	5 11	6 57	7 48	9 3	5 14	6 52	7 46	5 25	6 42	7 43	8 47
231	19	Tu ..	12 3 33	5 5	7 2	8 5	5 10	6 57	8 6	1 0	5 12	6 55	8 6	9 32	5 15	6 51	8 6	5 25	6 41	8 7	9 20
232	20	W ..	12 3 19	5 6	7 0	8 20	5 11	6 55	8 23	1 35	5 13	6 53	8 24	10 0	5 16	6 50	8 26	5 26	6 40	8 30	9 52
233	21	Th ..	12 3 5	5 7	6 59	8 35	5 12	6 53	8 41	2 13	5 14	6 52	8 43	10 32	5 17	6 49	8 46	5 27	6 39	8 54	10 27
234	22	Fr ..	12 2 50	5 8	6 57	8 55	5 13	6 51	9 3	2 52	5 14	6 51	9 7	11 10	5 18	6 47	9 11	5 28	6 37	9 23	11 5
235	23	Sa ..	12 2 35	5 9	6 55	9 19	5 14	6 50	9 30	3 35	5 15	6 50	9 35	11 52	5 19	6 45	9 40	5 28	6 36	9 56	11 51
236	24	S ...	12 2 19	5 10	6 54	9 51	5 15	6 49	10 4	4 23	5 16	6 48	10 10	ev 42	5 20	6 44	10 17	5 29	6 35	10 36	ev 44
237	25	Mo ..	12 2 3	5 11	6 52	10 32	5 16	6 47	10 47	5 18	5 17	6 47	10 54	1 40	5 21	6 43	11 2	5 30	6 34	11 23	1 43
238	26	Tu ..	12 1 46	5 12	6 50	11 29	5 17	6 45	11 45	6 17	5 18	6 46	11 52	2 47	5 22	6 41	12 0	5 30	6 32	mo.	2 47
239	27	W ..	12 1 30	5 13	6 48	mo.	5 18	6 44	mo.	7 17	5 19	6 44	mo.	3 55	5 23	6 39	mo.	5 31	6 31	12 22	3 52
240	28	Th ..	12 1 12	5 15	6 46	12 40	5 19	6 43	12 55	8 16	5 21	6 42	1 2	4 59	5 24	6 38	1 9	5 31	6 30	1 30	4 53
241	29	Fr ..	12 0 55	5 17	6 45	1 58	5 21	6 41	2 10	9 14	5 22	6 40	2 16	5 57	5 25	6 36	2 22	5 32	6 29	2 40	5 50
242	30	Sa ..	12 0 37	5 18	6 44	3 22	5 22	6 40	3 31	10 8	5 23	6 39	3 35	6 50	5 26	6 35	3 40	5 33	6 28	3 53	6 43
243	31	S ...	12 0 19	5 19	6 42	4 47	5 23	6 39	4 52	11 0	5 24	6 37	4 55	7 42	5 27	6 33	4 58	5 34	6 27	5 6	7 33

9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 1913. 30 Days.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Boston Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho. So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iow., Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North. Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M
244	1	Mo ..	12 0 0	5 20	6 40	7 8	5 24	6 36	7 7	11 50	5 25	6 35	7 7	8 30	5 28	6 32	7 7	5 34	6 26	7 5	8 23
245	2	Tu ..	11 59 41	5 22	6 38	7 28	5 25	6 34	7 30	mo.	5 26	6 33	7 32	.9 18	5 29	6 31	7 33	5 35	6 24	7 36	9 12
246	3	W ..	11 59 22	5 23	6 36	7 49	5 26	6 32	7 55	12 40	5 27	6 32	7 57	10 6	5 29	6 30	8 0	5 35	6 23	8 8	10 0
247	4	Th ..	11 59 3	5 24	6 34	8 11	5 27	6 30	.8 20	1 30	5 28	6 30	8 24	10 56	5 30	6 29	8 28	5 36	6 21	8 42	10 48
248	5	Fr ..	11 58 48	5 25	6 32	8 40	5 28	6 28	8 52	2 20	5 29	6 28	8 57	11 50	5 31	6 28	9 3	5 37	6 20	9 20	11 38
249	6	Sa ..	11 58 23	5 26	6 30	9 18	5 29	6 26	9 32	3 15	5 30	6 26	9 39	mo.	5 32	6 26	9 45	5 38	6 18	10 6	mo.
250	7	S	11 58 3	5 28	6 28	10 5	5 30	6 25	10 20	4 12	5 31	6 24	10 27	12 50	5 33	6 24	10 35	5 38	6 17	10 59	36
251	8	Mo ..	11 57 43	5 29	6 26	11 1	5 31	6 24	11 17	5 13	5 32	6 23	11 24	2 5	5 34	6 22	11 32	5 39	6 16	11 54	1 42
252	9	Tu ..	11 57 22	5 30	6 24	mo.	5 32	6 23	mo.	6 20	5 33	6 21	mo.	3 23	5 35	6 21	mo.	5 40	6 15	mo.	2 50
253	10	W ..	11 57 1	5 31	6 22	12 6	5 33	6 21	20	7 27	5 34	6 19	12 27	4 22	5 36	6 19	12 33	5 40	6 13	12 54	4 2
254	11	Th ..	11 56 40	5 32	6 20	1 15	5 34	6 19	1 27	8 29	5 35	6 17	1 33	5 35	5 37	6 17	1 38	5 41	6 11	1 56	5 1
255	12	Fr ..	11 56 19	5 33	6 18	2 24	5 35	6 17	2 33	9 22	5 35	6 16	2 36	6 16	5 37	6 15	2 42	5 41	6 10	2 56	5 53
256	13	Sa ..	11 55 58	5 34	6 17	3 32	5 36	6 15	3 38	10 7	5 36	6 15	3 41	6 55	5 38	6 14	3 45	5 42	6 9	3 55	6 36
257	14	S ...	11 55 37	5 35	6 15	4 37	5 37	6 13	4 41	10 45	5 37	6 13	4 43	7 26	5 39	6 13	4 45	5 42	6 8	4 51	7 13
258	15	Mo ..	11 55 16	5 36	6 13	rises	5 38	6 11	rises	11 19	5 38	6 12	rises	7 55	5 40	6 11	rises	5 43	6 6	rises	7 46
259	16	Tu ..	11 54 55	5 37	6 11	6 27	5 39	6 9	6 29	11 50	5 39	6 10	6 30	8 21	5 41	6 9	6 31	5 44	6 5	6 35	8 18
260	17	W ..	11 54 33	5 39	6 9	6 44	5 40	6 7	6 49	ev 25	5 41	6 8	6 50	8 50	5 42	6 7	6 53	5 44	6 4	7 0	8 48
261	18	Th ..	11 54 12	5 41	6 7	7 0	5 42	6 6	7 7	12 59	5 42	6 6	7 11	9 18	5 43	6 5	7 15	5 45	6 2	7 26	9 20
262	19	Fr ..	11 53 51	5 42	6 5	7 23	5 43	6 5	7 33	1 34	5 43	6 4	7 37	9 53	5 44	6 4	7 42	5 45	6 1	7 57	9 56
263	20	Sa ..	11 53 29	5 43	6 3	7 51	5 44	6 3	8 3	2 14	5 44	6 2	8 9	10 33	5 45	6 2	8 15	5 46	6 0	8 34	10 34
264	21	S ...	11 53 8	5 44	6 1	8 30	5 45	6 1	8 45	3 0	5 45	6 1	8 52	11 18	5 46	6 0	8 59	5 46	5 59	9 20	11 22
265	22	Mo ..	11 52 47	5 46	5 59	9 17	5 46	5 59	9 33	3 50	5 46	6 0	9 40	ev 11	5 47	5 59	9 48	5 47	5 58	10 10	ev 13
266	23	Tu ..	11 52 26	5 47	5 58	10 19	5 47	5 58	10 35	4 47	5 47	5 58	10 42	1 10	5 47	5 57	10 49	5 48	5 56	11 11	1 14
267	24	W ..	11 52 5	5 48	5 56	11 32	5 48	5 56	11 46	5 50	5 48	5 56	11 52	2 20	5 48	5 55	11 59	5 48	5 55	mo.	2 18
268	25	Th ..	11 51 45	5 49	5 54	mo.	5 49	5 55	mo.	6 53	5 49	5 54	mo.	3 32	5 49	5 53	mo.	5 49	5 54	12 18	3 27
269	26	Fr ..	11 51 24	5 50	5 52	12 52	5 50	5 53	1 3	7 55	5 50	5 52	1 8	4 37	5 50	5 52	1 13	5 50	5 53	1 29	4 29
270	27	Sa ..	11 51 4	5 52	5 50	2 15	5 51	5 51	2 22	8 53	5 51	5 50	2 26	5 35	5 51	5 50	2 29	5 51	5 51	2 40	5 26
271	28	S ...	11 50 44	5 53	5 48	3 38	5 52	5 49	3 42	9 48	5 52	5 49	3 44	6 28	5 52	5 49	3 46	5 52	5 49	3 52	6 20
272	29	Mo ..	11 50 24	5 54	5 46	5 1	5 53	5 47	5 2	10 40	5 53	5 48	5 3	7 19	5 53	5 48	5 3	5 53	5 48	5 4	7 12
273	30	Tu ..	11 50 5	5 55	5 45	sets	5 54	5 45	sets	11 30	5 54	5 46	sets	8 7	5 54	5 46	sets	5 54	5 47	sets	8 0

Moon's Phases.

	D.	Inter-Col. H. M.	Eastern. H. M.	Central. H. M.	Mountain. H. M.	Pacific. H. M.	Alaskan. H. M.
Standard Time.		9 6	8 6	7 6	6 6	5 6	4 6
First Quarter.	7	8 46	7 46	6 46	5 46	4 46	3 46
Full Moon....	15	8 30	7 30	6 30	5 30	4 30	3 30
Last Quarter..	23	0 57*	11 57	10 57	9 57	8 57	7 57
New Moon....	29						

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m.

*30th.

10th Month. OCTOBER, 1913. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	Inter-Col. H.M.	Eastern. H.M.	Central. H.M.	Mountain. H.M.	Pacific. H.M.	Alaskan. H.M.
Standard Time.							
First Quarter.	6	9 46	8 46	7 46	6 46	5 46	4 46
Full Moon....	15	2 7	1 7	0 7	11 7	10 7*	9 7
Last Quarter.	22	6 53	5 53	4 53	3 53	2 53	1 53
New Moon....	29	10 29	9 29	8 29	7 29	6 29	5 29

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m.

*14th.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore. N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., North ern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun. rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S C.; Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H.M.S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H.M	H. M	H. M
274	1	W ..	11 49 45	5 57	5 43	6 12	5 55	5 44	6 19	mo.	5 55	5 44	6 22	8 55	5 55	5 44	6 26	5 54	5 45	6 37	8 47
275	2	Th ..	11 49 26	5 58	5 41	6 39	5 56	5 42	6 49	12 20	5 56	5 42	6 54	9 45	5 56	5 42	6 59	5 55	5 43	7 15	9 35
276	3	Fr ..	11 49 8	5 59	5 39	7 12	5 58	5 40	7 25	1 9	5 57	5 41	7 31	10 37	5 57	5 41	7 38	5 55	5 42	7 57	10 22
277	4	Sa ..	11 48 49	6 0	5 37	7 57	5 59	5 39	8 12	2 0	5 58	5 40	8 19	11 33	5 58	5 40	8 27	5 56	5 41	3 48	11 12
278	5	S ...	11 48 31	6 1	5 35	8 51	6 0	5 37	9 7	2 52	5 59	5 38	9 14	mo.	5 59	5 38	9 22	5 57	5 39	9 44	mo.
279	6	Mo ..	11 48 13	6 2	5 34	9 54	6 1	5 35	10 9	3 45	6 0	5 36	10 16	12 41	6 0	5 36	10 23	5 58	5 38	10 44	10
280	7	Tu ..	11 47 56	6 4	5 32	11 3	6 2	5 33	11 16	4 50	6 2	5 35	11 22	1 56	6 1	5 34	11 28	5 58	5 37	11 47	1 14
281	8	W ..	11 47 39	6 5	5 30	mo	6 3	5 32	mo.	5 55	6 3	5 33	mo.	3 10	6 2	5 33	mo.	5 59	5 36	mo.	2 27
282	9	Th ..	11 47 22	6 6	5 28	12 12	6 4	5 30	12 23	7 0	6 4	5 32	12 28	4 12	6 3	5 31	12 33	6 0	5 35	12 48	3 35
283	10	Fr ..	11 47 6	6 7	5 26	1 22	6 5	5 29	1 30	7 58	6 5	5 30	1 33	5 2	6 4	5 29	1 37	6 1	5 33	1 48	4 35
284	11	Sa ..	11 46 51	6 8	5 24	2 28	6 6	5 27	2 33	8 48	6 6	5 28	2 36	5 41	6 6	5 27	2 38	6 2	5 31	2 46	5 21
285	12	S ...	11 46 35	6 10	5 22	3 32	6 8	5 25	3 34	9 30	6 7	5 26	3 35	6 15	6 7	5 25	3 37	6 3	5 29	3 40	6 1
286	13	Mo ..	11 46 21	6 12	5 20	4 35	6 9	5 23	4 35	10 8	6 8	5 24	4 35	6 45	6 8	5 24	4 35	6 4	5 27	4 35	6 36
287	14	Tu ..	11 46 7	6 13	5 18	5 37	6 10	5 21	5 35	10 43	6 9	5 23	5 34	7 12	6 9	5 23	5 32	6 5	5 26	5 29	7 9
288	15	W ..	11 45 53	6 15	5 16	rises	6 11	5 19	rises	11 15	6 10	5 21	rises	7 40	6 10	5 22	rises	6 6	5 25	rises	7 42
289	16	Th ..	11 45 40	6 16	5 15	5 28	6 12	5 18	5 37	11 50	6 11	5 19	5 41	8 10	6 11	5 21	5 46	6 6	5 24	5 59	8 17
290	17	Fr ..	11 45 27	6 17	5 13	5 54	6 13	5 17	6 6	ev 25	6 11	5 18	6 11	8 45	6 11	5 20	6 17	6 7	5 23	6 34	8 51
291	18	Sa ..	11 45 15	6 18	5 12	6 29	6 14	5 16	6 43	1 4	6 12	5 17	6 49	9 22	6 12	5 19	6 56	6 7	5 22	7 16	9 30
292	19	S ...	11 45 4	6 19	5 10	7 13	6 15	5 15	7 28	1 45	6 13	5 16	7 35	10 5	6 13	5 18	7 43	6 8	5 21	8 5	10 13
293	20	Mo ..	11 44 53	6 21	5 8	8 10	6 16	5 13	8 25	2 31	6 14	5 14	8 32	10 52	6 14	5 17	8 40	6 9	5 20	9 2	11 0
294	21	Tu ..	11 44 43	6 22	5 6	9 19	6 18	5 11	9 33	3 25	6 15	5 13	9 40	11 46	6 15	5 15	9 46	6 9	5 19	10 7	11 55
295	22	W ..	11 44 34	6 24	5 4	10 33	6 19	5 9	10 45	4 25	6 17	5 11	10 50	ev 48	6 16	5 13	10 56	6 10	5 18	11 13	ev 52
296	23	Th ..	11 44 25	6 25	5 3	11 52	6 21	5 7	12 0	5 28	6 19	5 10	mo.	1 58	6 17	5 11	mo.	6 10	5 18	mo.	1 55
297	24	Fr ..	11 44 17	6 26	5 1	mo.	6 22	5 6	mo.	6 32	6 20	5 9	12 4	3 10	6 18	5 10	12 9	6 11	5 17	12 22	3 0
298	25	Sa ..	11 44 10	6 27	4 59	1 12	6 23	5 5	1 18	7 34	6 22	5 7	1 20	4 13	6 19	5 8	1 23	6 12	5 16	1 32	4 3
299	26	S ...	11 44 4	6 29	4 57	2 33	6 24	5 3	2 35	8 32	6 23	5 5	2 37	5 11	6 20	5 7	2 38	6 13	5 15	2 42	5 3
300	27	Mo ..	11 43 58	6 31	4 56	3 53	6 26	5 1	3 52	9 28	6 24	5 3	3 52	6 5	6 21	5 6	3 52	6 14	5 14	3 50	5 58
301	28	Tu ..	11 43 53	6 32	4 55	5 15	6 27	5 0	5 11	10 20	6 25	5 2	5 9	6 55	6 22	5 5	5 7	6 15	5 13	5 1	6 48
302	29	W ..	11 43 49	6 33	4 54	6 39	6 28	4 59	6 32	11 10	6 26	5 0	6 29	7 45	6 23	5 4	6 25	6 16	5 12	6 14	7 37
303	30	Th ..	11 43 45	6 34	4 53	sets	6 29	4 57	sets	12 0	6 28	4 59	sets	8 34	6 24	5 3	sets	6 16	5 11	sets	8 23
304	31	Fr ..	11 43 43	6 36	4 51	5 46	6 31	4 56	6 0	mo.	6 29	4 58	6 7	9 25	6 26	5 1	6 14	6 17	5 10	6 35	9 10

11th Month. NOVEMBER, 1913. 30 Days.

Moon's Phases.	Standard Time.	Inter-Col.	Eastern.	Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.	Alaskan.
First Quarter.	D. 5	H. M. 7 34	H. M. 1 34	H. M. 0 34	H. M. 11 34	H. M. 10 34	H. M. 9 34
Full Moon....	13	7 11	6 11	5 11	4 11	3 11	2 11
Last Quarter.	21	3 56	2 56	1 56	0 56	11 56*	10 56*
New Moon....	27	9 41	8 41	7 41	6 41	5 41	4 41

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m., all others a. m. *20th.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me. N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis. Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore., N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North. Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City; So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind., and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cent. Col., C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C.; Georgia, Ala. Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M
305	1	Sa ..	11 43 41	6 38	4 50	6 38	6 32	4 55	6 53	12 48	6 30	4 57	7 0	10 20	6 27	5 0	7 8	6 18	5 9	7 30	9 57
306	2	S ...	11 43 40	6 39	4 48	7 40	6 33	4 54	7 55	1 38	6 31	4 56	8 2	11 20	6 28	4 59	8 10	6 19	5 8	8 31	10 46
307	3	Mo ..	11 43 39	6 40	4 47	8 48	6 34	4 53	9 2	2 30	6 32	4 55	9 8	mo.	6 29	4 58	9 15	6 20	5 7	9 34	11 46
308	4	Tu ..	11 43 40	6 41	4 46	10 0	6 35	4 52	10 11	3 25	6 33	4 54	10 16	12 27	6 30	4 57	10 22	6 21	5 6	10 38	mo.
309	5	W ..	11 43 41	6 42	4 44	11 10	6 36	4 50	11 18	4 23	6 34	4 53	11 22	1 35	6 31	4 56	11 26	6 21	5 5	11 39	46
310	6	Th ..	11 43 43	6 44	4 42	mo.	6 37	4 49	mo.	5 23	6 35	4 52	mo.	2 38	6 31	4 55	mo.	6 22	5 4	mo.	1 52
311	7	Fr ..	11 43 46	6 45	4 41	12 17	6 38	4 48	12 23	6 20	6 36	4 51	12 25	3 33	6 32	4 54	12 28	6 23	5 4	12 37	2 56
312	8	Sa ..	11 43 50	6 46	4 40	1 21	6 39	4 47	1 24	7 17	6 37	4 50	1 26	4 19	6 33	4 53	1 28	6 24	5 3	1 33	3 48
313	9	S ...	11 43 55	6 47	4 38	2 24	6 40	4 46	2 25	8 5	6 38	4 49	2 26	4 57	6 34	4 52	2 26	6 25	5 3	2 28	4 35
314	10	Mo ..	11 43 59	6 48	4 37	3 28	6 42	4 45	3 26	8 47	6 39	4 47	3 25	5 30	6 35	4 51	3 24	6 26	5 2	3 21	5 17
315	11	Tu ..	11 44 6	6 50	4 36	4 31	6 43	4 44	4 27	9 27	6 40	4 46	4 25	6 2	6 37	4 50	4 23	6 27	5 1	4 17	5 56
316	12	W ..	11 44 13	6 51	4 35	5 37	6 44	4 43	5 30	10 5	6 42	4 45	5 27	6 33	6 38	4 49	5 23	6 28	5 0	5 13	6 34
317	13	Th ..	11 44 21	6 53	4 34	6 44	6 45	4 42	6 35	10 40	6 43	4 44	6 30	7 6	6 39	4 48	6 26	6 29	4 59	6 12	7 10
318	14	Fr ..	11 44 30	6 55	4 33	rises	6 46	4 41	rises	11 18	6 44	4 44	rises	7 40	6 40	4 48	rises	6 30	4 59	rises	7 50
319	15	Sa ..	11 44 39	6 56	4 32	5 12	6 48	4 40	5 28	11 58	6 46	4 43	5 34	8 18	6 42	4 47	5 41	6 30	4 58	6 2	8 50
320	16	S ...	11 44 50	6 58	4 31	6 6	6 50	4 39	6 21	ev 40	6 48	4 43	6 28	9 0	6 43	4 47	6 36	6 31	4 58	6 58	9 12
321	17	Mo ..	11 45 1	6 59	4 30	7 11	6 51	4 38	7 26	1 25	6 49	4 42	7 33	9 45	6 44	4 46	7 40	6 32	4 58	8 1	9 58
322	18	Tu ..	11 45 13	7 0	4 29	8 22	6 52	4 37	8 35	2 13	6 50	4 41	8 40	10 33	6 45	4 46	8 47	6 33	4 57	9 5	10 40
323	19	W ..	11 45 26	7 1	4 28	9 39	6 54	4 36	9 49	3 7	6 52	4 41	9 53	11 29	6 46	4 45	9 58	6 34	4 57	10 12	11 37
324	20	Th ..	11 45 40	7 3	4 27	10 57	6 55	4 36	11 4	4 5	6 53	4 40	11 7	ev 30	6 48	4 45	11 10	6 35	4 57	11 20	ev 32
325	21	Fr ..	11 45 55	7 4	4 26	mo.	6 56	4 35	mo.	5 7	6 54	4 39	mo.	1 37	6 49	4 44	mo.	6 36	4 56	mo.	1 32
326	22	Sa ..	11 46 10	7 6	4 26	12 15	6 57	4 35	12 19	6 10	6 55	4 38	12 20	2 45	6 50	4 43	12 22	6 37	4 56	12 28	2 37
327	23	S ...	11 46 27	7 7	4 25	1 32	6 58	4 34	1 32	7 12	6 56	4 38	1 32	3 49	6 51	4 43	1 33	6 38	4 56	1 34	3 40
328	24	Mo ..	11 46 44	7 8	4 24	2 51	6 59	4 33	2 48	8 10	6 58	4 37	2 47	4 48	6 52	4 42	2 46	6 39	4 55	2 42	4 40
329	25	Tu ..	11 47 2	7 10	4 23	4 12	7 0	4 32	4 7	9 8	6 59	4 36	4 4	5 43	6 53	4 42	4 1	6 40	4 55	3 53	5 35
330	26	W ..	11 47 20	7 11	4 22	5 34	7 2	4 32	5 25	10 2	7 0	4 35	5 21	6 37	6 54	4 41	5 17	6 41	4 55	5 3	6 27
331	27	Th ..	11 47 40	7 12	4 22	6 58	7 3	4 31	6 46	10 53	7 0	4 34	6 40	7 28	6 55	4 41	6 35	6 42	4 54	6 17	7 17
332	28	Fr ..	11 48 0	7 13	4 21	sets	7 4	4 31	sets	11 42	7 1	4 34	sets	8 20	6 56	4 40	sets	6 43	4 54	sets	8 5
333	29	Sa ..	11 48 21	7 14	4 21	5 21	7 5	4 30	5 37	mo.	7 2	4 34	5 44	9 11	6 57	4 40	5 51	6 43	4 54	6 13	8 51
334	30	S ...	11 48 42	7 15	4 21	6 28	7 6	4 30	6 42	12 30	7 3	4 34	6 49	10 4	6 58	4 40	6 56	6 44	4 54	7 17	9 38

12th Month. DECEMBER, 1913. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.	D.	Inter-Col. H.M.	Eastern. H.M.	Central. H.M.	Mountain. H.M.	Pacific. H.M.	Alaskan H.M.
Standard Time.							
First Quarter.	5	10 59	9 59	8 59	7 59	6 59	5 59
Full Moon....	13	11 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	6 0
Last Quarter.	20	0 16	11 16	10 16	9 16	8 16	7 16
New Moon....	27	10 59	9 59	8 59	7 59	6 59	5 59

The full-faced or black type figures are p. m. all others a. m.

Day of year	Day of month	Day of week	Sun in meridian. Mean local time.	Calendar for Me., N. S., Ont., No. N. York, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. and S. Dak., Mon., Wash., N. Ore.. N. Idaho. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Boston, Mass., N. Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, So. Michigan and Wisconsin, North Iowa, Wyoming, So. Idaho, So. Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Boston.	Calendar for N. York City So. New York, Conn., R. I., Pa., N. J., Northern part of Ohio, Ind. and Ill., So. Iowa, Neb., N. Col., Utah, Nev., Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. N. Y.	Cal. for Wash., D. C.; Del., Md., Va., W. Va., S. Ohio, S. Ind., S. Ill., N. Mo., Kan., Cen. Col.. C. Utah, C. Neb., C. Cal. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	Calendar for Charleston, S. C., Georgia, Ala., Miss., South Ark., North. Louisiana, North Texas, So. New Mexico, Southern Arizona, So. California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	H. W. Charleston.
			H. M. S.	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M	H. M
335	1	Mo ..	11 49 5	7 16	4 21	7 41	7 7	4 30	7 53	1 20	7 4	4 33	7 58	11 0	6 59	4 39	8 4	6 45	4 53	8 22	10 27
336	2	Tu ..	11 49 27	7 17	4 20	8 52	7 8	4 30	9 2	2 9	7 5	4 33	9 6	11 59	7 0	4 38	9 11	6 46	4 53	9 25	11 17
337	3	W ..	11 49 51	7 18	4 20	10 2	7 9	4 30	10 9	3 9	7 6	4 33	10 12	mo.	7 1	4 38	10 16	6 47	4 53	10 26	mo.
338	4	Th ..	11 50 15	7 19	4 20	11 9	7 10	4 30	11 13	3 52	7 7	4 32	11 15	12 55	7 2	4 38	11 17	6 48	4 53	11 23	10
339	5	Fr ..	11 50 39	7 20	4 19	mo.	7 11	4 29	mo.	4 43	7 8	4 32	mo.	1 49	7 3	4 38	mo.	6 49	4 53	mo.	1 5
340	6	Sa ..	11 51 5	7 22	4 19	12 12	7 12	4 29	12 14	5 37	7 9	4 32	12 14	2 40	7 4	4 38	12 15	6 49	4 53	12 18	2 1
341	7	S ...	11 51 30	7 23	4 19	1 15	7 13	4 29	1 14	6 27	7 10	4 32	1 14	3 25	7 5	4 38	1 14	6 50	4 54	1 12	2 50
342	8	Mo ..	11 51 56	7 24	4 19	2 18	7 14	4 29	2 15	7 13	7 11	4 32	2 14	4 0	7 6	4 38	2 12	6 51	4 54	2 7	3 43
343	9	Tu ..	11 52 28	7 25	4 19	3 23	7 15	4 29	3 17	8 0	7 12	4 32	3 14	4 44	7 7	4 38	3 11	6 52	4 54	3 3	4 30
344	10	W ..	11 52 50	7 26	4 19	4 29	7 16	4 29	4 21	8 43	7 13	4 32	4 17	5 21	7 8	4 38	4 13	6 53	4 54	4 0	5 15
345	11	Th ..	11 53 17	7 27	4 19	5 39	7 17	4 29	5 28	9 26	7 14	4 32	5 22	6 0	7 9	4 38	5 17	6 53	4 54	5 1	6 0
346	12	Fr ..	11 53 45	7 28	4 19	6 49	7 18	4 29	6 35	10 8	7 15	4 33	6 29	6 40	7 10	4 38	6 22	6 54	4 55	6 3	6 44
347	13	Sa ..	11 54 13	7 29	4 19	rises	7 19	4 29	rises	10 52	7 16	4 33	rises	7 20	7 11	4 39	rises	6 55	4 55	rises	7 27
348	14	S ...	11 54 42	7 30	4 20	4 53	7 20	4 20	5 15	11 37	7 17	4 33	5 22	8 2	7 12	4 39	5 29	6 56	4 55	5 50	8 12
349	15	Mo ..	11 55 10	7 31	4 20	6 12	7 20	4 20	6 25	ev 22	7 17	4 33	6 31	8 47	7 12	4 39	6 37	6 56	4 56	6 56	8 56
350	16	Tu ..	11 55 41	7 31	4 20	7 29	7 21	4 20	7 39	1 9	7 18	4 33	7 44	9 33	7 13	4 39	7 49	6 57	4 56	8 5	9 43
351	17	W ..	11 56 9	7 32	4 20	8 48	7 21	4 20	8 55	2 0	7 18	4 34	8 59	10 22	7 13	4 40	9 3	6 57	4 57	9 14	10 31
352	18	Th ..	11 56 38	7 33	4 21	10 5	4 22	4 21	10 10	2 52	7 19	4 34	10 12	11 13	7 14	4 40	10 14	6 58	4 57	10 20	11 20
353	19	Fr ..	11 57 8	7 34	4 21	11 20	7 23	4 21	11 22	3 48	7 20	4 35	11 22	ev 10	7 15	4 40	11 23	6 59	4 57	11 25	ev 13
354	20	Sa ..	11 57 38	7 34	4 21	mo.	7 23	4 22	mo.	4 46	7 20	4 35	mo.	1 12	7 15	4 41	mo.	7 0	4 58	mo.	1 11
355	21	S ...	11 58 8	7 35	4 22	12 38	7 24	4 22	12 36	5 47	7 21	4 36	12 35	2 17	7 16	4 41	12 34	7 0	4 58	12 32	2 12
356	22	Mo ..	11 58 38	7 35	4 22	1 54	7 24	4 23	1 49	6 48	7 21	4 36	1 47	3 25	7 16	4 42	1 45	7 0	4 59	1 38	3 14
357	23	Tu ..	11 59 8	7 36	4 22	3 14	7 25	4 24	3 7	7 50	7 22	4 37	3 3	4 50	7 17	4 43	2 59	7 1	4 59	2 48	4 16
358	24	W ..	11 59 38	7 36	4 23	4 35	7 25	4 25	4 25	8 50	7 22	4 37	4 20	5 30	7 17	4 43	4 14	7 1	5 0	3 58	5 17
359	25	Th ..	12 0 8	7 37	4 24	5 54	7 25	4 25	5 41	9 47	7 23	4 38	5 35	6 27	7 18	4 44	5 28	7 1	5 0	5 9	6 12
360	26	Fr ..	12 0 38	7 37	4 25	7 8	7 26	4 26	6 53	10 40	7 23	4 39	6 46	7 19	7 18	4 44	6 38	7 2	5 1	6 17	7 3
361	27	Sa ..	12 1 7	7 37	4 26	sets	7 26	4 26	sets	11 30	7 23	4 39	sets	8 10	7 18	4 45	sets	7 2	5 2	sets	7 52
362	28	S ...	12 1 37	7 38	4 26	5 20	7 26	4 27	5 33	mo.	7 24	4 40	5 39	8 59	7 19	4 46	5 45	7 2	5 3	6 4	8 38
363	29	Mo ..	12 2 6	7 38	4 27	6 32	7 27	4 27	6 43	12 16	7 24	4 41	6 48	9 45	7 19	4 46	6 53	7 3	5 4	7 9	9 21
364	30	Tu ..	12 2 36	7 39	4 28	7 43	7 27	4 28	7 51	1 1	7 24	4 42	7 55	10 30	7 19	4 47	7 59	7 3	5 4	8 11	10 5
365	31	W ..	12 3 5	7 39	4 29	8 54	7 28	4 29	8 59	1 46	7 25	4 42	9 2	11 15	7 19	4 48	9 4	7 3	5 5	9 12	10 47

CALENDAR OF ANNIVERSARIES.

SHOWING RELIGIOUS, LEGAL AND OTHER HOLIDAYS, BIRTHDAYS OF PROMINENT AMERICANS AND DATES OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

Day of year...	Day of month.	Day of week..	JANUARY.
1	1	Wed.	New Year's Day (Circumcision); Anthony Wayne born (1745); F. A. C. Muhlenberg born (1750); Paul Hamilton Hayne born (1830); Emancipation Proclamation went into effect (1863).
2	2	Thurs.	Philip Freneau born (1752); Battle of Murfreesboro ended (1863); Constitution ratified by Georgia (1788).
3	3	Fri.	Battle of Princeton (1777); John A. King born (1788); Lucretia Mott born (1793).
4	4	Sat.	Roger Wolcott born (1679); Utah admitted (1896).
5	5	Sun.	Stephen Decatur born (1779).
6	6	Mon.	Twelfth Day; Epiphany; Charles Sumner born (1811); New Mexico admitted (1912).
7	7	Tues.	Israel Putnam born (1718); Millard Fillmore born (1800); Battle of Springfield, Mo. (1863).
8	8	Wed.	Battle of New Orleans (1815); James Longstreet born (1821).
9	9	Thurs.	Constitution ratified by Connecticut (1788); Mississippi seceded (1861).
10	10	Fri.	Ethan Allen born (1737); Jeremiah S. Black born (1810); Florida seceded (1861).
11	11	Sat.	Alexander Hamilton born (1757); Bayard Taylor born (1825); Alabama seceded (1861).
12	12	Sun.	John Hancock born (1737); John S. Sargent born (1856).
13	13	Mon.	Salmon P. Chase born (1808); assault on Fort Fisher, N. C. (1865).
14	14	Tues.	Benedict Arnold born (1741); Matthew F. Maury born (1806).
15	15	Wed.	Philip Livingston born (1716); first locomotive for actual use built in United States (1831); Fort Fisher captured (1865).
16	16	Thurs.	Henry W. Halleck born (1815).
17	17	Fri.	Benjamin Franklin born (1706); Charles Brockden Brown born (1771); Battle of Cowpens, S. C. (1781); Caleb Cushing born (1800).
18	18	Sat.	Daniel Webster born (1782).
19	19	Sun.	Septuagesima Sunday; Robert E. Lee born (1807); Edgar Allan Poe born (1809); Georgia seceded (1861).
20	20	Mon.	Richard Henry Lee born (1732); Robert Morris born (1734); David Wilmot born (1814).
21	21	Tues.	John C. Fremont born (1813); John C. Breckenridge born (1821); Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson born (1824).
22	22	Wed.	Raisin River Massacre (1813).
23	23	Thurs.	Josiah Quincy, sr.. born (1744).
24	24	Fri.	Benjamin Lincoln born (1733); Charles F. Crisp born (1845); gold discovered in California (1848).
25	25	Sat.	Conversion of St. Paul; University of Virginia established (1819); Louisiana seceded (1861).
26	26	Sun.	Sexagesima Sunday; Samuel G. Morton born (1799); Michigan admitted (1837); Louisiana seceded (1861).
27	27	Mon.	Webster's reply to Hayne (1830); Edison incandescent lamp patented (1880).
28	28	Tues.	Mathew Carey born (1760); George S. Boutwell born (1814).
29	29	Wed.	Carnation Day; Thomas Paine born (1737); Albert Gallatin born (1761); William McKinley born (1843); Kansas admitted (1861).
30	30	Thurs.	Nathaniel P. Banks born (1816); Ericsson's Monitor launched (1862).
31	31	Fri.	Gouverneur Morris born (1752); James G. Blaine born (1830).

Day of year...	Day of month.	Day of week...	FEBRUARY.
32	1	Sat.	David Porter born (1780); President and Vice-President chosen for the first time by the Electoral College (1789); George F. Edmunds born (1828); Texas seceded (1861).
33	2	Sun	**Purification; Candlemas; Quinquagesima Sunday;** treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo with Mexico signed (1848).
34	3	Mon.	Albert Sidney Johnston born (1803); Joseph E. Johnston born (1807); Horace Greeley born (1811); Elisha Kent Kane born (1820); Spencer F. Baird born (1823).
35	4	Tues.	**Shrove Tuesday;** Josiah Quincy born (1772); John Marshall born (1801); Mark Hopkins born (1802); Southern Confederacy formed (1861); Philippine insurrection started (1899).
36	5	Wed.	**Ash Wednesday;** John Witherspoon born (1722); Zebulon M. Pike born (1779); Hiram S. Maxim born (1840).
37	6	Thurs.	Aaron Burr born (1756); William M. Evarts born (1818); James E. B. Stuart born (1833); capture of Fort Henry, Tenn. (1862); Constitution ratified by Massachusetts (1788).
38	7	Fri.	Long distance telephone opened between New York and Boston (1893).
39	8	Sat.	First United States bank incorporated (1791); Richard S. Ewell born (1817); William T. Sherman born (1820); Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederacy (1861).
40	9	Sun.	**Quadrigesima Sunday;** Luther Martin born (1748); William Henry Harrison born (1773); Samuel J. Tilden born (1814); John A. Logan born (1826).
41	10	Mon.	Isham G. Harris born (1818).
42	11	Tues.	Daniel Boone born (1735); Alexander H. Stephens born (1812); Thomas A. Edison born (1847).
43	12	Wed.	**Lincoln's Birthday;** Abraham Lincoln born (1809); Peter Cooper born (1791); William W. Story born (1819).
44	13	Thurs.	David Dudley Field born (1805); James B. Beck born (1822).
45	14	Fri.	**St. Valentine's Day;** William and Mary College chartered (1693); Winfield S. Hancock born (1824); Oregon admitted (1859); first telephone patented (1876); Arizona admitted (1912).
46	15	Sat.	John Bell born (1797); Susan B. Anthony born (1820); S. Weir Mitchell born (1829); battleship Maine destroyed in Havana Harbor (1898).
47	16	Sun.	Henry Wilson born (1812); Henry Adams born (1838); Fort Donelson surrendered (1862).
48	17	Mon.	William L. Dayton born (1807).
49	18	Tues.	George Peabody born (1795); Jefferson Davis inaugurated (1861).
50	19	Wed.	Ohio admitted (1803); Francis P. Blair, jr., born (1821); Edison phonograph patented (1878).
51	20	Thurs.	Joseph Jefferson born (1829).
52	21	Fri.	Ebenezer R. Hoar born (1816); Washington Monument dedicated (1885).
53	22	Sat.	**Washington's Birthday;** George Washington born (1732); Rembrandt Peale born (1778); James Russell Lowell born (1819); Florida ceded to United States by Spain (1819); Battle of Buena Vista (1847); Wilmington, N. C. captured (1865).
54	23	Sun.	Henry Dearborn born (1751); John Quincy Adams died (1848)
55	24	Mon.	William H. Crawford born (1772); Henry S. Lane born (1811); George William Curtis born (1824); Arizona Territory formed (1863).
56	25	Tues.	Charles C. Pinckney born (1746); Vincennes, Ind., captured (1779).
57	26	Wed.	Elihu Vedder born (1836); Eugene Schuyler born (1840).
58	27	Thurs.	Henry W. Longfellow born (1807).
59	28	Fri.	Henry S. Foote born (1804); territorial government established in Colorado (1861).

The second greatest cattle raising country in the world is Russia.

Day of year...	Day of month.	Day of week..	MARCH.
60	1	Sat.	William Cushing born (1732); Territory of Illinois organized (1809); William D. Howells born (1837); Augustus St. Gaudens born (1848); Nebraska admitted (1867).
61	2	Sun.	**Mid-Lent Sunday;** De Witt Clinton born (1769); Samuel Houston born (1793); Carl Schurz born (1829); William B. Alison bolrn (1829); Decaration of Independence of Texas signed (1836).
62	3	Mon.	Independence of Texas recognized by the United States (1837); Florida admitted (1845); Alexander Graham Bell born (1847).
63	4	Tues.	**Inauguration Day;** Casimir Pulaski born (1748); First Congress under the Constitution met (1789); Vermont admitted (1791).
64	5	Wed.	Boston Massacre (1770); James Monroe inaugurated President (1821); Zachary Taylor inaugurated President (1849); Rutherford B. Hayes inaugurated President (1877)
65	6	Thurs.	Philip H. Sheridan born (1831); Massacre of the Alamo (1836); battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. (1862).
66	7	Fri.	Millard Fillmore died (1874).
67	8	Sat.	Simon Cameron born (1799); Matthew C. Butler born (1836); Niagara Suspension Bridge opened (1855); the Cumberland sunk by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads (1862).
68	9	Sun.	**Passion Sunday;** Americus Vespucius born (1451); Isaac Hull born (1773); Edwin Forrest born (1806); David Davis born (1815); Battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac (1862).
69	10	Mon.	Albany made the capital of the State of New York (1797); Dudley Buck born (1839).
70	11	Tues.	Robert Treat Paine born (1731); Francis Wayland born (1796).
71	12	Wed.	John L. Worden born (1817); Simon Newcomb born (1835).
72	13	Thurs.	Magellan discovered the Philippine Islands (1521); system of standard time established (1884).
73	14	Fri.	Thomas H. Benton born (1782); cotton gin patented by Eli Whitney (1794); Battle of Newbern, N. C. (1862).
74	15	Sat.	Andrew Jackson born (1767); Battle of Guilford Court House (1781); Maine admitted (1820); Michael C. Kerr born (1827).
75	16	Sun.	**Palm Sunday;** James Madison born (1751); West Point Military Academy established (1802); Edmund Kirby Smith born (1824).
76	17	Mon.	**St. Patrick's Day;** William Pinkney born (1764); Roger B. Taney born (1777); Walter I. Gresham born (1832).
77	18	Tues.	John C. Calhoun born (1782); Grover Cleveland born (1837).
78	19	Wed.	Thomas McKean born (1734); William J. Bryan born (1860).
79	20	Thurs.	Neal Dow born (1804); Charles W. Eliot born (1834).
80	21	Fri.	**Good Friday;** Battle of Somerset, Ky. (1863).
81	22	Sat.	Stamp Act became a law (1765); Braxton Bragg born (1815).
82	23	Sun.	**Easter Sunday; Purim;** Don Carlos Buell born (1818); Schuyler Colfax born (1823); Aguinaldo captured (1901).
83	24	Mon.	**Purim;** Joel Barlow born (1764); Rufus King born (1755).
84	25	Tues.	**Annunciation (Lady Day);** Lord Baltimore's first colony landed in Maryland (1634).
85	26	Wed.	Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) born (1753).
86	27	Thurs.	Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon (1513); Vera Cruz captured (1847).
87	28	Fri.	Wade Hampton born (1818).
88	29	Sat.	John Tyler born (1790).
89	30	Sun.	**Low Sunday;** ether first used as an anæsthetic (1842); Alaska purchased from Russia (1867); Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution went into force (1870).
90	31	Mon.	Alexander B. Mott born (1826); John La Farge born (1835).

The Amazon River owes its name to Orellana, one of Pizarro's officers, who explored it in 1541.

Day of year...	Day of month..	Day of week...	APRIL.
91	1	Tues.	**All Fools' Day;** James McCosh born (1811); Henry B. Anthony born (1815); Simon B. Buckner born (1823); Edwin A. Abbey born (1852); Battle of Five Forks, Va. (1865).
92	2	Wed.	Thomas Jefferson born (1743); United States Mint established (1792); Richmond evacuated (1865).
93	3	Thurs.	Washington Irving born (1783); Mississippi Territory established (1798); Edward Everett Hale born (1822); John Burroughs born (1837).
94	4	Fri.	**Confederate Memorial Day in Florida;** Thaddeus Stevens born (1793); James Freeman Clarke born (1810); Edward C. Walthall born (1831); President William Henry Harrison died and John Tyler succeeded to the Presidency.
95	5	Sat.	Elihu Yale born (1649); Samuel F. Miller born (1816).
96	6	Sun.	**Confederate Memorial Day in Louisiana;** William R. King born (1786); Battle of Shiloh begun (1862).
97	7	Mon.	William Ellery Channing born (1780); Battle of Shiloh ended (1862).
98	8	Tues.	Louisiana admitted (1812); Howell E. Jackson born (1832); Mergenthaler linotype patented (1890).
99	9	Wed.	Rufus Putnam born (1738); Army of Northern Virginia surrendered (1865).
100	10	Thurs.	Lewis Waliace born (1827); The New-York Tribune first issued (1841).
101	11	Fri.	Edward Everett born (1794); Fort Pulaski surrendered (1862).
102	12	Sat.	Henry Clay born (1777); Fort Sumter fired on (1861).
103	13	Sun	Present United States flag first raised (1818); Pennsylvania Railroad Company organized (1846).
104	14	Mon.	Justin S. Morrill born (1810); President Lincoln assassinated (1865).
105	15	Tues.	Marriage of Pocahontas (1614); first American theatre opened in Philadelphia (1754); John Lothrop Motley born (1814); Joseph E. Brown born (1821); Henry James, jr., born (1843); Andrew Johnson became President, succeeding President Lincoln, who died this day (1865).
106	16	Wed.	Charles Wilson Peale born (1741); slavery abolished in the District of Columbia (1862).
107	17	Thurs.	Samuel Chase born (1741); J. Pierpont Morgan born (1837); Virginia seceded (1861).
108	18	Fri.	Battle of Cerro Gordo (1847).
109	19	Sat.	Roger Sherman born (1721); Revolutionary War begun at Lexington (1775); hostilities end (1783); Clayton-Bulwer Treaty signed (1850).
110	20	Sun.	Siege of Boston begun (1775); Matthew C. Perry born (1794).
111	21	Mon.	Battle of San Jacinto (1836); war declared against Spain (1898).
112	22	Tues.	**First Day of Passover;** Oklahoma opened to settlement (1889).
113	23	Wed.	**St. George's Day:** James Buchanan born (1791); Stephen A Douglas born (1813).
114	24	Thurs.	John Trumbull born (1751); Farragut passed the forts below New Orleans (1862).
115	25	Fri.	**St. Mark; Confederate Memorial Day in Alabama and Georgia;** Frederick Law Olmsted born (1822).
116	26	Sat.	War with Mexico declared (1846); General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman (1865).
117	27	Sun.	**Rogation Sunday;** Samuel F. B. Morse born (1791); Ulysses S. Grant born (1822); Matanzas, Cuba, bombarded (1898).
118	28	Mon.	James Monroe born (1758); Constitution ratified by Maryland (1788); Baltimore & Ohio Railroad organized (1828).
119	29	Tues.	Oliver Ellsworth born (1745).
120	30	Wed.	President Washington inaugurated (1789); Louisiana Purchase consummated (1803); Louisiana admitted (1812).

The name Australia, meaning the "southern island," was adopted by the colony in 1817.

Day of year...	Day of month.	Day of week..	MAY.
121	1	Thurs.	**St. Philip and St. James; Ascension (Holy) Thursday;** New Orleans occupied (1862); Battle of Chancellorsville begun (1863); Battle of Port Gibson (1863); Battle of Manila Bay (1898).
122	2	Fri.	Constitutional Convention assembled in Philadelphia (1787); Battle of Chancellorsville continued (1863).
123	3	Sat.	Jamaica discovered (1494); Lot M. Morrill born (1813).
124	4	Sun.	James Audubon born (1782); William H. Prescott born (1796); Horace Mann born (1796); Haymarket riot in Chicago (1886).
125	5	Mon.	Delaware ratified the Articles of Confederation (1779); Battle of the Wilderness began (1864).
126	6	Tues.	Arkansas seceded (1861); Sherman's March to the Sea began (1864).
127	7	Wed.	William Bainbridge born (1774); Territory of Indiana organized (1800); Joseph G. Cannon born (1836).
128	8	Thurs.	American Peace Society founded (1828); Battle of Palo Alto (1846).
129	9	Fri.	Jacob Brown born (1775); John Brown born (1800); Battle of Resaca de la Palma (1846).
130	10	Sat.	**Confederate Memorial Day in North and South Carolina;** Fort Ticonderoga captured (1775); Montgomery Blair born (1813); John Sherman born (1823); William Windom born (1827); Centennial Exposition opened at Philadelphia (1876); Pacific Railroad completed (1869).
131	11	Sun.	**Pentecost (Whitsunday);** Charles W. Fairbanks born (1852); Minnesota admitted (1858).
132	12	Mon.	Charleston, S. C., captured by the British (1780); Robert C. Winthrop born (1807); Battle of Spottsylvania Court House (1864).
133	13	Tues.	Society of the Cincinnati organized (1783); Zebulon B. Vance born (1830).
134	14	Wed.	Convention assembled to draft the Constitution (1787); Lewis and Clark expedition begun (1804).
135	15	Thurs.	Maximilian abdicated as Emperor of Mexico (1867); Battle of Resaca, Ga. (1864).
136	16	Fri.	William H. Seward born (1801); Levi P. Morton born (1824); Battle of Champion Hill, Miss. (1863).
137	17	Sat.	John F. Mercer born (1759).
138	18	Sun.	**Trinity Sunday;** Père Marquette died (1675); Siege of Vicksburg begun (1863).
139	19	Mon.	Johns Hopkins born (1794); Cervera's fleet arrived in Santiago, Cuba (1898).
140	20	Tues.	North Carolina seceded (1861).
141	21	Wed.	Reverdy Johnson born (1796).
142	22	Thurs.	**Corpus Christi;** Aaron Burr's trial for treason began (1807); Preston S. Brooks assaulted Charles Sumner (1856).
143	23	Fri.	Constitution ratified by South Carolina (1788); Ambrose E. Burnside born (1824); Henry M. Teller born (1830).
144	24	Sat.	Stephen Girard born (1750); Baltimore & Ohio Railroad opened (1830); Morse telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington first used (1844).
145	25	Sun.	Ralph Waldo Emerson born (1803).
146	26	Mon.	Jonathan Edwards, jr., born (1745); Edward Livingston born (1764); General Kirby Smith surrendered in Texas, ending the Civil War (1865); President Johnson acquitted (1868).
147	27	Tues.	Charles Francis Adams born (1835).
148	28	Wed.	Pierre G. T. Beauregard born (1818); B. Gratz Brown born (1826).
149	29	Thurs.	Charleston, S. C., settled (1670); Patrick Henry born (1736); Rhode Island ratified the Constitution (1790); Wisconsin admitted (1848).
150	30	Fri.	**Memorial Day;** John A. McClernand born (1812).
151	31	Sat.	Horatio Seymour born (1810); Walt Whitman born (1819); Battle of Fair Oaks, Va, (1862); Johnstown, Penn., flood (1889).

The famous "Almanach de Gotha" has been published annually at Gotha since 1764.

Day of year...	Day of month.	Day of week..	JUNE.
152	1	Sun.	Kentucky admitted (1792); Tennessee admitted (1796); Brigham Young born (1801); John B. Hood born (1831); John M. Harlan born (1833).
153	2	Mon.	John Randolph born (1773); Philip Kearny born (1815); John G. Saxe born (1816).
154	3	Tues.	Jefferson Davis born (1808); Holiday in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas; Battle of Cold Water (1864).
155	4	Wed.	John Eager Howard born (1752).
156	5	Thurs.	Bushrod Washington born (1762); Battle of Sandusky, Ohio, with the Indian Alliance (1782).
157	6	Fri.	Nathanael Greene born (1742); Nathan Hale born (1755); John Trumbull born (1756); Nathaniel Gorham born (1738).
158	7	Sat.	Resolution for independence introduced in Congress (1776); Alfred Pleasanton born (1824).
159	8	Sun.	Thomas Sully born (1783); David D. Porter born (1813); Tennessee seceded (1861).
160	9	Mon.	John Howard Payne born (1791); Edmund Randolph born (1820); Battle of Brandy Station (1863).
161	10	Tues.	Battle of Big Bethel, Va. (1861); Battle of Rich Mountain, W. Va. (1861).
162	11	Wed.	St. Barnabas; First Day of Hebrew Pentecost; Josiah Warren born (1741); Eli Thayer born (1819).
163	12	Thurs.	John A. Roebling born (1806); United States Army sailed for Santiago, Cuba (1898).
164	13	Fri.	Winfield Scott born (1786); Fitz-John Porter born (1822); federal attack on Port Hudson repulsed (1863).
165	14	Sat.	Flag Day; Stars and Stripes adopted by Congress (1777); Lafayette arrived in America (1777); Harriet Beecher Stowe born (1811).
166	15	Sun.	Arkansas admitted (1836); patent to Goodyear for making rubber (1844).
167	16	Mon.	Battle of Camden, S. C. (1780).
168	17	Tues.	Battle of Bunker Hill (1775); Washington chosen commander in chief of the army (1775).
169	18	Wed.	British evacuated Philadelphia (1778); war against Great Britain declared (1812).
170	19	Thurs.	First Colonial Congress met (1754); Maine separated from Massachusetts (1819); West Virginia admitted (1863); battle between the Kearsarge and the Alabama (1864).
171	20	Fri.	Death of De Soto (1542); John T. Morgan born (1824); Benjamin H. Bristow born (1832); Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga. (1864).
172	21	Sat.	Alexander J. Dallas born (1759); Daniel P. Tompkins born (1774); Constitution ratified by New Hampshire (1788), and became effective, New Hampshire being the ninth state to ratify; Horatio King born (1811); American army arrived in Cuba (1898).
173	22	Sun.	Richard Hildreth born (1807); James H. Lane born (1814).
174	23	Mon.	William Penn made his treaty with the Indians (1683); John Jay born (1817).
175	24	Tues.	St. John the Baptist; Henry Ward Beecher born (1813); Battle of Las Guasimas, Cuba (1898).
176	25	Wed.	Custer massacre (1876).
177	26	Thurs.	Arthur Middleton born (1742); Constitution ratified by Virginia (1788); Abner Doubleday born (1819); Battle of Mechanicsville, Va. (1862).
178	27	Fri.	Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. (1864).
179	28	Sat.	Battle of Fort Moultrie (1776); Battle of Monmouth, N. J. (1778); Battle of Donaldsonville, La. (1863).
180	29	Sun.	Ss. Peter and Paul; Columbus arrived at Hispaniola on his fourth voyage (1502); St. George Tucker born (1752); John Q. A. Ward born (1830); Battle of Savage's Station and White Oak Swamp, Va., (1862).
181	30	Mon.	William A. Wheeler born (1819); Battle of Frazer's Farm (1862).

The Amazon River was discovered by Vicente Yanez Pinzon in 1500.

Day of year...	Day of month.	Day of week...	JULY.
182	1	Tues.	Massacre of Wyoming, Penn. (1778); Gideon Welles born (1802); Battle of Malvern Hill (1862); Battle of Gettysburg began (1863); Battle of San Juan, Cuba (1898).
183	2	Wed.	Richard H. Stoddard born (1825); Francis A. Walker born (1840); Battle of Gettysburg continued (1863); James A. Garfield shot (1881).
184	3	Thurs.	Samuel Huntington born (1731); John S. Copley born (1737); Battle of Gettysburg ended (1863); Idaho admitted (1890); Cervera's fleet destroyed (1898).
185	4	Fri.	Independence Day; Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence (1776); Nathaniel Hawthorne born (1804); Reuben E. Fenton born (1819); John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died (1826); James Monroe died (1831); Vicksburg surrendered (1863).
186	5	Sat.	David G. Farragut born (1801); Battle of Chippewa, Canada (1814); Battle of Carthage, Mo. (1861).
187	6	Sun.	John Paul Jones born (1747).
188	7	Mon.	John B. Gordon born (1832); Hawaii annexed (1898).
189	8	Tues.	Battle of Ticonderoga, N. Y. (1758); Fitz-Greene Halleck born (1790); David Turpie born (1829).
190	9	Wed.	British and Colonial forces under General Braddock defeated at Monongahela, Penn. (1755); Articles of Confederation signed (1778); Elias Howe born (1819); William F. Vilas born (1840); Port Hudson surrendered (1863); Battle of Monocacy River, Md. (1864).
191	10	Thurs.	George M. Dallas born (1792); Robert Toombs born (1810); Wyoming admitted (1890).
192	11	Fri.	John Quincy Adams born (1767); duel between Hamilton and Burr (1804); Battle of Rich Mountain, W. Va. (1861).
193	12	Sat.	Alexander Hamilton died (1804); Henry D. Thoreau born (1817).
194	13	Sun.	Ordinance of 1787 passed; Nathan B. Forrest born (1821); anti-draft riots in New York City (1863).
195	14	Mon.	Nathaniel Lyon born (1818).
196	15	Tues.	Stony Point, N. Y., captured (1779).
197	16	Wed.	District of Columbia established (1790); Santiago, Cuba, surrendered (1898).
198	17	Thurs.	Elbridge Gerry born (1744); Timothy Pickering born (1745); British attack on Fort George repelled (1814).
199	18	Fri.	Unsuccessful attack on Fort Wagner, S. C. (1863).
200	19	Sat.	Robert J. Walker born (1801).
201	20	Sun.	First Battle of Atlanta, Ga. (1864).
202	21	Mon.	Stanley Matthews born (1821); first Battle of Bull Run (1861).
203	22	Tues.	Mary Magdalen; second Battle of Atlanta (1864).
204	23	Wed.	Charlotte S. Cushman born (1816).
205	24	Thurs.	John M. Clayton born (1796); John A. Dix born (1798); J. G. Holland born (1800); Salt Lake City founded (1847); Martin Van Buren died (1862).
206	25	Fri.	St. James; Henry Knox born (1750); Battle of Lundy's Lane, Canada (1814); George H. Pendleton born (1825).
207	26	Sat.	George Clinton born (1739); Constitution ratified by New York (1788).
208	27	Sun.	Fort Ticonderoga captured from the French (1759); laying of the Atlantic cable completed (1866); Alaska Territory organized (1868).
209	28	Mon.	Third Battle of Atlanta (1864).
210	29	Tues.	Thomas Corwin born (1794); Edwin A. Stevens born (1795); Hiram Powers born (1805); treaty with Japan signed (1858).
211	30	Wed.	First Colonial Assembly in America met at Jamestown, Va. (1619); William Penn died (1718).
212	31	Thurs.	James Kent born (1763); John Ericsson born (1803); George H. Thomas born (1816); Abram S. Hewitt born (1822).

The principal countries producing cork are Algeria, Tunis, Spain, Portugal, France and Corsica.

Day of year...	Day of month.	Day of week...	AUGUST.
213	1	Fri.	George Ticknor born (1791); Richard Henry Dana born (1815); Colorado admitted (1876).
214	2	Sat.	John P. Stockton born (1826); F. Marion Crawford born (1854).
215	3	Sun.	Columbus sailed on his first voyage from Palos (1492); first bombardment of Tripoli by the American forces (1804); Hamilton Fish born (1808).
216	4	Mon.	Crown Point, N. Y., captured from the French (1759); Frederick T. Frelinghuysen born (1817); Oliver P. Morton born (1823).
217	5	Tues.	Atlantic telegraph cable completed (1858); Battle of Mobile Bay (1864).
218	6	Wed.	Transfiguration; Battle of Oriskany (1777).
219	7	Thurs.	Joseph Rodman Drake born (1795); second bombardment of Tripoli (1804); Thomas Ewing born (1829).
220	8	Fri.	Charles A. Dana born (1819); George Stoneman born (1822); Nelson A. Miles born (1839).
221	9	Sat.	Francis Scott Key born (1780); Ashburton Treaty concluded (1842); Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va. (1862).
222	10	Sun.	Edmund Randolph born (1753); William L. Yancey born (1814); Missouri admitted (1861); Battle of Wilson Creek, Mo. (1861).
223	11	Mon.	David R. Atchison born (1807); Fulton's Clermont made her first trip up the Hudson (1807); Judah P. Benjamin born (1811).
224	12	Tues.	Death of King Philip and end of his war (1676); protocol signed ending war with Spain (1898).
225	13	Wed.	Manila surrendered (1898)
226	14	Thurs.	Oregon Territory organized (1848).
227	15	Fri.	Assumption; Edward Preble born (1761); John B. Magruder born (1810); Charles G. Leland born (1824).
228	16	Sat.	Battle of Bennington, Vt. (1777); Battle of Camden, S. C. (1780); Mirabeau B. Lamar born (1798); Henry Winter Davis born (1817).
229	17	Sun.	David Crockett born (1786).
230	18	Mon.	Charles Francis Adams born (1807); Augustus J. Pleasanton born (1808).
231	19	Tues.	James Lenox born (1800); naval batttle between Constitution and Guerriere (1812).
232	20	Wed.	Robert F. Stockton born (1795); Benjamin Harrison born (1833); battles of Churubusco and Contreras, Mexico (1847).
233	21	Thurs.	Oliver H. Perry born (1785).
234	22	Fri.	James K. Paulding born (1779); Samuel P. Langley born (1834).
235	23	Sat.	State of Franklin, afterward Tennessee, formed (1784); Francis Wayland born (1826).
236	24	Sun.	St. Bartholomew; Theodore Parker born (1810); Battle of Bladensburg, Washington occupied by the British forces (1814); John Newton born (1823); William Walter Phelps born (1839).
237	25	Mon.	Francis Bret Harte born (1839); Battle of Ream's Station (1864).
238	26	Tues.	James Harlan born (1820).
239	27	Wed.	Battle of Long Island (1776); Hannibal Hamlin born (1809); William H. English born (1822); James B. Eustis born (1834).
240	28	Thurs.	Menendez arrived at St. Augustine, Fla. (1565); John Stark born (1728); Battle of Groveton, Va. (1862).
241	29	Fri.	New Amsterdam surrendered to the English and became New York (1664); Richard Rush born (1780); Oliver Wendell Holmes born (1809); George F. Hoar born (1826); David B. Hill born (1843); Battle of Manassas, Va., begun (1862).
242	30	Sat.	Massacre at Fort Mimms, Ala. (1813); Battle of Manassas ended (1862).
243	31	Sun.	Galusha A. Grow born (1823); Elizabeth Stuart Phelps born (1844); Battle of Jonesboro (1864).

At Tornea, Finland, the sun on June 21 shines for about twenty-two hours uninterruptedly.

Day of year...	Day of month.	Day of week..	SEPTEMBER.
244	1	Mon.	Labor Day; Deerfield, Mass., burned by Indians (1675); Battle of Chantilly, Va. (1862).
245	2	Tues.	Henry George born (1839); Atlanta occupied (1864).
246	3	Wed.	Henry Hudson arrived in New York Bay (1609); treaty of peace with Great Britain signed at Paris (1783).
247	4	Thurs.	Duel between Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton (1843); Confederate invasion of Maryland (1862).
248	5	Fri.	First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia (1774); John G. Carlisle born (1835).
249	6	Sat.	Mayflower sailed from England (1620); William L. Rosecrans born (1819); President McKinley shot at Buffalo (1901).
250	7	Sun.	Howell Cobb born (1815); Thomas A. Hendricks born (1819).
251	8	Mon.	Battle of Lake George, N. Y. (1755); Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C. (1781).
252	9	Tues.	California admitted (1850).
253	10	Wed.	Naval Battle of Lake Erie (1813); Randall L. Gibson born (1832); Joseph Wheeler born (1836).
254	11	Thurs.	Battle of the Brandywine (1777); Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y. (1814); Massacre of Mountain Meadow, Utah (1857).
255	12	Fri.	Battle of Chapultepec, Mexico (1847); Walker, the filibuster, shot by the government of Honduras (1860).
256	13	Sat.	Battle of Quebec (1759); bombardment of Fort McHenry (1814); John M. Palmer born (1817).
257	14	Sun.	Exaltation of the Holy Cross; James Wilson born (1742); City of Mexico captured (1847); Battle of South Mountain (1862); Alabama award made (1872); President McKinley died and Vice-President Roosevelt took the oath of office (1901).
258	15	Mon.	James Fenimore Cooper born (1789); Aaron Burr acquitted of treason (1807); Richard Olney born (1835); William H. Taft born (1857); Harper's Ferry, Va., surrendered to the Confederates (1862).
259	16	Tues.	Samuel Adams born (1722); Battle of Antietam began (1862).
260	17	Wed.	Constitution of the United States adopted by Constitutional Convention (1787); Lucius Q. C. Lamar born (1825); Battle of Antietam ended (1862).
261	18	Thurs.	Joseph Story born (1779); President Washington laid the cornerstone of the Capitol (1793).
262	19	Fri.	Battle of Stillwater (1777); Washington's Farewell Address issued (1796); Battle of Iuka, Miss. (1862); Battle of Chickamauga, Ga., began (1863); Battle of Opequan Creek, Va. (1864).
263	20	Sat.	Charles Carroll of Carrollton born (1737); Battle of Paoli, Penn. (1777); John F. Reynolds born (1820); Battle of Chickamauga ended (1863); President Arthur took the oath of office (1881).
264	21	Sun.	St. Matthew; Battle of Monterey, Mexico, began and lasted until September 23.
265	22	Mon.	Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation issued (1862); Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va. (1864).
266	23	Tues.	Major André captured (1780).
267	24	Wed.	John Marshall born (1755); Zachary Taylor born (1784); Henry W. Slocum born (1827); Black Friday in New York (1869).
268	25	Thurs.	Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean (1513).
269	26	Fri.	British troops occupied Philadelphia (1777).
270	27	Sat.	Samuel F. Dupont born (1803); Raphael Semmes born (1809).
271	28	Sun.	Siege of Yorktown began (1781); naval battle on Lake Ontario (1813); Frederick MacMonnies born (1863).
272	29	Mon.	Michaelmas; Charles Calvert born (1699); John M. Schofield born (1831); Battle of Newmarket, Va. (1864).
273	30	Tues.	Sargent L. Prentiss born (1808); Samuel S. Cox born (1824).

The longest day in New York lasts fifteen hours.

Day of year...	Day of month.	Day of week..	OCTOBER.
274	1	Wed.	Jewish New Year; Richard Stockton born (1730); Rufus Choate born (1799).
275	2	Thurs.	Battle of Corinth, Miss., began (1862).
276	3	Fri.	George Bancroft born (1800); George Ripley born (1802); Battle of Corinth, Miss., ended (1862).
277	4	Sat.	Battle of Germantown, Penn. (1777); Rutherford B. Hayes born (1822).
278	5	Sun.	Jonathan Edwards born (1703); James Iredell born (1750); Battle of the Thames River, Canada (1813); Chester A. Arthur born (1830).
279	6	Mon.	First German immigrants arrived in Pennsylvania (1683); Joshua R. Giddings born (1795); Battle of Allatoona, Ga. (1864).
280	7	Tues.	Cæsar Rodney born (1728); Battle of Saratoga, N. Y. (1777); Battle of King's Mountain, N. C. (1780).
281	8	Wed.	John H. Reagan born (1818); Matt W. Ransom born (1826); Edmund C. Stedman born (1833); John Hay born (1838); Battle of Perryville, Ky. (1862); Franklin Pierce died (1869).
282	9	Thurs.	Charter for Yale College granted (1701); Lewis Cass born (1782).
283	10	Fri.	Benjamin West born (1738); Samuel J. Randall born (1828); United States Naval Academy opened (1845); Galveston, Tex., captured (1862).
284	11	Sat.	Yom Kippoor; naval battle of Lake Champlain (1776); Theodore Thomas born (1835).
285	12	Sun.	Columbus Day; Columbus discovered America (1492); Lyman Trumbull born (1813).
286	13	Mon.	Battle of Queenstown, Canada (1812); Bejamin H. Brewster born (1816).
287	14	Tues.	William Penn born (1644); Francis Lightfoot Lee born (1734); Daniel Huntington born (1816); Battle of Bristow's Station (1863).
288	15	Wed.	Asaph Hall born (1829).
289	16	Thurs.	First Day of Tabernacles; Noah Webster born (1758); Jonathan Dayton born (1760); William P. Fessenden born (1806); John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry (1859).
290	17	Fri.	Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga (1777); Richard M. Johnson born (1781).
291	18	Sat.	St. Luke; Thomas B. Reed born (1839); John Brown captured (1859).
292	19	Sun.	John Adams born (1735); Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown (1781); Battle of Cedar Creek, Va. (1864).
293	20	Mon.	Boundary treaty between Great Britain and United States concluded (1818); Daniel E. Sickles born (1825); Marshall Jewell born (1825).
294	21	Tues.	Magellan entered Magellan's Strait (1520); George Izard born (1777); Battle of Ball's Bluff (1861).
295	22	Wed.	Henry Middleton born (1775); Theodore S. Woolsey born (1852).
296	23	Thurs.	Thomas Pinckney born (1750); Adlai E. Stevenson born (1835).
297	24	Fri.	Second Federal Congress met in Philadelphia (1791); Erie Canal opened between Utica and Rome (1809); James S. Sherman born (1855).
298	25	Sat.	Battle of Pine Bluff, Ark. (1863).
299	26	Sun.	Erie Canal completed (1825).
300	27	Mon.	Benjamin F. Wade born (1800); Jacob D. Cox born (1828); Whitelaw Reid born (1837); John D. Long born (1838); Theodore Roosevelt born (1858); Battle of Wauhatchie (1863).
301	28	Tues.	Simon and Jude; Harvard College founded (1636); Battle of White Plains, N. Y. (1776); Statue of Liberty dedicated in New York Harbor (1886).
302	29	Wed.	Thomas F. Bayard born (1828).
303	30	Thurs.	Roscoe Conkling born (1829).
304	31	Fri.	Halloween; Theodore D. Woolsley born (1801); Joseph R. Hawley born (1826); Richard M. Hunt born (1828); Nevada admitted (1864).

The longest day in Montreal lasts sixteen hours.

Day of year.	Day of month.	Day of week.	NOVEMBER.
305	1	Sat.	**All Saints' Day**; Stamp Act went into effect (1765); Lewis and Clarke expedition reached Pacific tidewater (1805); Morgan Dix born (1827).
306	2	Sun.	**All Souls' Day**; James K. Polk born (1795); John McCullough born (1832); North Dakota and South Dakota admitted (1889).
307	3	Mon.	The American Army disbanded (1783); Stephen F. Austin born (1793); William Cullen Bryant born (1794); Jubal A. Early born (1816); Edward D. White born (1845).
308	4	Tues.	**Election Day**; Thomas Johnson born (1732); Elias Boudinot born (1782); St. Clair defeated by the Indians (1791); Stephen J. Field born (1816).
309	5	Wed.	Washington Allston born (1779); Benjamin F. Butler born (1818).
310	6	Thurs.	Cornelius N. Felton born (1807).
311	7	Fri.	Battle of Tippecanoe, Ohio (1811); General Jackson seized Pensacola (1814); Andrew D. White born (1832); Battle of Belmont, Mo. (1861).
312	8	Sat.	William Wirt born (1772); Oliver O. Howard born (1830); Mason and Slidell taken from steamer Trent (1861); Montana admitted (1889).
313	9	Sun.	Robert Dale Owen born (1800); Elijah P. Lovejoy born (1802); Battle of Talladega, Ala. (1813); A. P. Hill born (1825).
314	10	Mon.	William N. Ellsworth born (1791); Robert Y. Hayne born (1791).
315	11	Tues.	Mayflower compact signed (1620); Cherry Valley, N. Y., Massacre (1778); Thomas B. Aldrich born (1836); Washington admitted (1889).
316	12	Wed.	Montreal captured by the American forces (1775); Elizabeth Cady Stanton born (1815); Allen W. Thurman born (1813)
317	13	Thurs.	John Dickinson born (1732); John A. Dahlgren born (1809); Joseph Hooker born (1814); Edwin Booth born (1833).
318	14	Fri.	Anson Burlingame born (1820); James B. McPherson born (1828).
319	15	Sat.	General Von Steuben born (1730); Articles of Confederation adopted by the Continental Congress (1777); Richard Henry Dana born (1787); Thurlow Weed born (1797); James A. Bayard born (1799).
320	16	Sun.	James McHenry born (1753); Charles Eliot Norton born (1827); Timothy Dwight born (1828); Oklahoma admitted (1907).
321	17	Mon.	Thomas Ruffin born (1787).
322	18	Tues.	Asa Gray born (1810); Franz Sigel born (1824).
323	19	Wed.	George R. Clark born (1752); James A. Garfield born (1831); Fitzhugh Lee born (1835).
324	20	Thurs.	Philip J. Schuyler born (1733).
325	21	Fri.	Constitution ratified by North Carolina (1789); Congress met in Washington for the first time (1800).
326	22	Sat.	La Salle, French explorer, born (1643).
327	23	Sun.	Edward Rutledge born (1749); Franklin Pierce born (1804); Battle of Chattanooga began (1863).
328	24	Mon.	South Carolina adopted nullification resolutions (1832); William Wirt Howe born (1833); Battle of Lookout Mountain (1863).
329	25	Tues.	Noah Worcester born (1758); New York City evacuated by the British (1783); Battle of Chattanooga ended (1863).
330	26	Wed.	Oliver Wolcott born (1726); Battle of Ringgold, Ga. (1863).
331	27	Thurs.	**Thanksgiving Day**; Robert R. Livingston born (1746); Battle of Ringgold, Ga. (1863).
332	28	Fri.	George Ticknor Curtis born (1812).
333	29	Sat.	Wendell Phillips born (1811); Morrison R. Waite born (1816); Battle of Knoxville, Tenn. (1863).
334	30	Sun.	**St. Andrew's Day; Advent Sunday**; Cyrus W. Field born (1819); Samuel L. Clemens born (1835); Battle of Franklin, Tenn. (1864).

The longest day lasts at Stockholm eighteen and three-quarter hours; at St. Petersburg and Tobolsk (Siberia) nineteen hours.

Day of year...	Day of month.	Day of week..	DECEMBER.
335	1	Mon.	Francis Granger born (1792); William Mahone born (1826).
336	2	Tues.	Monroe Doctrine enunciated in President Monroe's Message to Congress (1823); John Brown hanged (1859).
337	3	Wed.	Gilbert Stuart born (1755); Henry A. Wise born (1806); Illinois admitted (1818); George B. McClellan born (1826).
338	4	Thurs.	Siege of Quebec begun (1775); Washington's farewell to his officers at Fraunces's Tavern, New York (1783); Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., abandoned (1863).
339	5	Fri.	Martin Van Buren born (1782); George A. Custer born (1839).
340	6	Sat.	George G. Vest born (1830); John S. Mosby born (1833).
341	7	Sun.	Constitution ratified by Delaware (1787); Hugh McCulloch born (1818); Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. (1862).
342	8	Mon.	Immaculate Conception; Eli Whitney born (1765); Elihu Burritt born (1810); Joel Chandler Harris born (1848).
343	9	Tues.	Robert T. Paine, jr., born (1773).
344	10	Wed.	William Lloyd Garrison born (1805); Zachariah Chandler born (1813); Mississippi admitted (1817); Edward Eggleston born (1837); Treaty of Peace between Spain and the United States signed (1898).
345	11	Thurs.	Indiana admitted (1816).
346	12	Fri.	John Jay born (1745); William L. Marcy born (1786); Constitution ratified by Pennsylvania (1787); Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. (1862).
347	13	Sat.	Phillips Brooks born (1835).
348	14	Sun.	George Washington died (1799); Joseph Lane born (1801); Noah Porter born (1811); Alabama admitted (1819).
349	15	Mon.	The Hartford Convention met (1814); Battle of Nashville, Tenn., begun (1864).
350	16	Tues.	John F. Hartranft born (1830); Battle of Nashville, Tenn., ended (1864).
351	17	Wed.	Nathaniel Macon born (1757); Joseph Henry born (1799); John G. Whittier born (1807); Alexander Agassiz born (1835).
352	18	Thurs.	Constitution ratified by New Jersey (1787); George D. Prentice born (1802); Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution went into effect (1865).
353	19	Fri.	Edwin McM. Stanton born (1814).
354	20	Sat.	Washington, D. C., founded (1790); Samuel J. Kirkwood born (1813); South Carolina seceded (1860).
355	21	Sun.	St. Thomas; Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock (1620); Virginia resolutions passed defending state's rights (1798); Savannah occupied (1864).
356	22	Mon.	James E. Oglethorpe born (1696); Levi Woodbury born (1789); Matthew H. Carpenter born (1824).
357	23	Tues.	Thomas McDonough born (1783); Washington resigned his commission in the army (1783).
358	24	Wed.	Silas Deane born (1737); Benjamin Rush born (1745); Kit Carson born (1809); Treaty of Peace with Great Britain signed at Ghent (1814).
359	25	Thurs.	Christmas Day; Battle of Trenton, N. J. (1776); Shays's Rebellion broke out (1786); Stephen C. Rowan born (1808).
360	26	Fri.	St. Stephen; George Dewey born (1837).
361	27	Sat.	St. John the Evangelist; William W. Corcoran born (1796); William Allen born (1806).
362	28	Sun.	Holy Innocents; Thomas Ewing born (1789); Iowa admitted (1846); Woodrow Wilson born (1856); Battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss. (1862).
363	29	Mon.	Asa Parker born (1805); Andrew Johnson born (1808); John J. Ingalls born (1833); Texas admitted (1845).
364	30	Tues.	John W. Geary born (1819); The Gadsden Purchase made by United States (1853).
365	31	Wed.	American forces repulsed at Quebec, Montgomery killed (1775); George G. Meade born (1815); Battle of Murfreesboro (1862).

Between 1901 and 1910, inclusive, 886 Alpinists lost their lives in the Central Alps of Europe, an average of nearly 100 a year.

CENTENARIES AND SEMI-CENTENARIES IN 1913.

AMERICAN.

Centenaries.

January 21—John C. Fremont born.
January 22—Raisin River massacre.
February 3—Albert Sydney Johnston born.
April 23—Stephen A. Douglas born.
May 3—Lot M. Morrill born.
May 10—Montgomery Blair born.
June 8—David D. Porter born.
June 24—Henry Ward Beecher born.
September 10—Battle of Lake Erie.
September 28—Naval battle on Lake Ontario.
October 5—Battle of The Thames River, Canada.
October 12—Lyman Trumbull born.
November 12—Allen W. Thurman born.
December 10—Zachariah Chandler born.
December 20—Samuel J. Kirkwood born.

Semi-Centenaries.

January 1—The Emancipation Proclamation went into effect.
January 2—Battle of Murfreesboro ended.
January 7—Battle of Springfield, Mo.
March 21—Battle of Somerset, Ky.
May 1—Battle of Chancellorsville began.
May 2—Battle of Chancellorsville ended.
May 16—Battle of Champion Hill, Miss.
May 18—Siege of Vicksburg begun.
June 9—Battle of Fleetwood or Brandy Station.
June 13—Federal attack on Port Hudson repulsed.
June 19—West Virginia admitted.
July 1—Battle of Gettysburg began.
July 2—Battle of Gettysburg continued.
July 3—Battle of Gettysburg ended.
July 4—Vicksburg surrendered.
July 9—Port Hudson surrendered.
September 19—Battle of Chickamauga began, ending on September 20.
October 14—Battle of Bristow's Station.
October 25—Battle of Pine Bluff, Ark.
October 27—Battle of Wauhatchie.
November 23—Battle of Chattanooga began.
November 24—Battle of Lookout Mountain.
November 25—Battle of Chattanooga ended.
November 26—Battle of Ringgold, Ga.
November 29—Battle of Knoxville, Tenn.
December 4—Siege of Knoxville raised.

FOREIGN.

Centenaries.

February 3—The Spanish Cortes abolished the Inquisition.
February 28—Alliance of Kalish between Russia and Prussia against France.
March 2—Treaty of Stockholm, by which England acceded to the union of Sweden and Norway.
March 13—Sweden joined the grand alliance against Napoleon.
March 16—Prussia declared war against France.
April 10—Joseph Louis Lagrange died.
May 2—Battle of Lützen.
May 20 and 21—Battle of Bautzen.
June 4—The French evacuated Valladolid, Spain.
June 21—Battle of Vittoria, Spain.
July 25-August 2—Battle of the Pyrenees.
August 4—Bolivar captured Caracas.
August 12—Austria declared war against France.
August 26—Battle of Katzbach (Silesia).
August 27—Battle of Dresden; the allies defeated and forced to retreat.
September 9—An alliance formed at Teplitz against France between Austria, Prussia and Russia.
October 16-18—Battle of Leipsic; Napoleon defeated.
November 17—Holland restored to the house of Orange and Belgium annexed to Holland.

At Bardo, Norway, the sun shines uninterruptedly from May 21 to July 22.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

The calculations in the astronomical tables which follow are made by Berlin H. Wright, De Land, Fla.

TIDE TABLES.

(From U. S. Coast Survey.)

To find the time of high water for any place given in the table below apply the correction opposite the place to the times of high water for its respective port given for every day on the twelve calendar pages of this almanac. Add the correction to time of high water when it is plus, and subtract it when it is minus. Example: To find time of high water at Rockland, Me., on January 12, 1913—

Time of high water at Boston, January 15	2 25 a. m.
Correction for Rockland, Me. (see below)	—0 26
Time of high water at Rockland, Me., January 15	1 59 a. m.

Add 6 h. (or, more exactly, one-fourth of the daily difference between two successive tides at the desired date) to this for the succeeding low water or subtract same for preceding low water, and apply 12 h. in the same way for the other high water of the same date.

Corrections to times of high water at Boston, for:	Correction.	Corrections to times of high water at New York for:	Correction.	Corrections to times of high water at Charleston for:	Correction.
Eastport, Me.	—0 35	Block Island, R. I.	—1 2	Dover, Del.	— 8 46
West Quoddy H'd, Me	—0 49	Stonington, Conn.	+0 49	Sea Breeze, N. J.	—10 17
Machiasport, Me.	—0 40	New London, Conn.	+1 6	New Castle, Del.	— 8 1
Indian Harbor, Me.	—0 55	Norwich, Conn.	+1 47	Wilmington, Del.	— 7 46
Mt. Desert Nar., Me.	—0 28	Middletown, Conn.	+5 1	Gray's F., S. R., Pa.	— 6 15
Bass H., Mt.D.I., Me	—0 45	Hartford, Conn.	+6 58	Phil., Wash ave.	— 6 7
S.W. H. Mt. D. I., Me	—0 44	Duck Island, Conn.	+2 23	Trenton, N. J.	— 2 59
Rockland, Me.	—0 26	New Haven, Conn.	+3 5	Rehoboth, Del.	+ 0 28
Oceanville, D. I., Me	—0 36	Stamford, Conn.	+3 4	Ocean City, Md.	+ 0 5
Bangor, Me.	+1 12	City I., L. I. S., N.Y	+3 7	Cape Chas. L., Va.	+ 0 13
Boothbay, Me.	—0 43	College P., E.R., N.Y.	+3 21	Old Point Com., Va.	+ 0 55
Bath, Me.	+0 31	Flushing, E. R., N.Y.	+3 40	Newport News, Va.	+ 1 4
Gardiner, Me.	+2 56	Pot Cove, Ast., N.Y.	+3 2	Peaersburg, Va.	+ 9 11
Augusta, Me.	+3 37	B'kwell's I. L., N.Y.	+1 50	Richmond, Va.	+ 9 25
Portland, Me.	—0 34	E. 41st st., N. Y. C.	+1 37	Yorktown, Va.	+ 1 22
Portsmouth, N. H.	—0 15	E. 27th st., N. Y. C.	+1 23	Pt. L., P. R., Md.	+ 5 7
Isles of Shoal L., N.H.	—0 20	Brooklyn, N.Y., N.Y.	+0 40	Alexandria, P. R., Va	— 0 11
Newburyport, Mass	—0 15	B'klyn Bridge, N. Y.	+0 20	Wash, N. Y., D. C.	+ 0 18
Gloucester, Mass.	—0 36	E.110th st., N. Y. C.	+2 6	Crisfield, C. B., Md.	+ 4 59
Salem, Mass.	—0 11	High Bridge, N.Y.C.	+2 21	Cambridge, C.B., Md.	— 3 56
Nahant, Mass.	—0 18	Kingsbridge, N.Y.C.	+0 56	Oxford, Md.	— 3 23
Boston Light, Mass.	—0 18	Willets Point, N. Y.	+3 7	Annapolis, Md.	— 2 38
Plymouth, Mass.	—0 09	Glen C., L.I.S., N.Y.	+3 6	Balt., Fells Pt., Md.	— 0 50
Wellfleet, C.C., Mass.	—0 11	Oyster B., L.I.S., N.Y.	+3 6	Elkton, Md.	+ 2 10
Provincetown, Mass.	—0 1	Nthpt. H., L.I.S., N.Y	+3 5	Pt. Dep., S. R., Md.	+ 2 41
Siasconset, Nant'k I	+0 1	Trum. B., L.I.S., N.Y	+2 11	Virginia Beach, Va.	0 0
Nantucket H., Mass.	+0 55	Sag Har., L.I.S., N.Y.	+2 19	Hatteras Inlet, N.C.	— 0 47
Edgartown, Mass.	+0 44	Montauk Pt. L., N.Y.	—0 1	Cape Lookout, N. C.	— 1 5
No Mans L'd I., Mass	—4 6	Bellport, N. Y.	+2 39	Beaufort, N. C.	— 0 12
Viney'd Hav'n, Mass	+0 11	Fire Isl'd Inlet, N.Y.	+0 56	Carolina Beach, N.C.	— 0 14
Falmouth, Mass.	—1 8	Rockaway Inlet, N.Y.	—0 35	Wilmington, N. C.	+ 1 47
Tarpaulin Cove, Mass	—3 41	Coney Island, N. Y.	—0 42	B'nerman's B., N.C.	— 4 1
Cuttyhunk L., Mass.	—4 1	Tottenville, S.I., N.Y.	—0 21	White Hall, N. C.	— 3 58
Woods Hole, Mass.	—2 55	Fort Tom., S.I., N.Y.	—0 23	Georgetown, S. C.	+ 1 16
Bird Island L., Mass	—3 43	Ossining, H.R., N.Y.	+1 49	Bluff Pt., W.R., S.C.	+ 0 21
New Bedford, Mass.	—3 40	Albany H. R., N. Y.	+9 33	Port Royal, S. C.	+ 0 36
Newport, R. I.	—3 48	Eliz'port, N. B., N.J.	+0 10	Beaufort, S. C.	+ 0 49
Bristol, R. I.	—3 34	Long Branch, N. J.	—0 37	Savannah, Ga.	+ 0 53
Pawtuxet, R. I.	—3 21	Atlantic City, N. J.	—0 28	Warsaw Sound, Ga.	+ 0 4
Providence, R. I.	—3 23	Cape May City, N.J.	—0 16	St. Andrew S., Ga.	+ 0 23

TIME CALCULATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

All the calculations except the Moon's Phases, Tides and Seasons are in mean local time. (See table for its conversion into Standard Time.) The Sun's rising and setting is for the upper limb and corrected for refraction. The signs used are as follows: ☌, conjunction or near approach, at which time a line from the North Star through one will also pass through the other; ☍, opposition or 180° from the Sun, at which time the Superior Planets are the brightest; □, quadrature or 90° from the Sun; ☉, Sun; ⊕, Earth; ☿, Mercury; ♀, Venus; ♂, Mars; ♃, Jupiter; ♄, Saturn; ♅, Uranus; ♆, Neptune; ☽, Moon generally; ☊, Ascending Node; ☋, Descending Node.

Per.—Perihelion, or nearest to Sun; applied to Planets.
Aph.—Aphelion, or furthest from Sun; applied to Planets.
Per.—Perigee, or nearest to Earth; applied to the Moon.
So.—Southing, or Meridian Passage.

EXPLANATION OF THE CALENDAR PAGES.

Time.

All the calculations in The Tribune Almanac are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The Sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for parallax and refraction. In the case of the Moon no correction is needed, as in the Sun, for "parallax and refraction"; with her they are of an opposite nature and just balance each other. The figures given, therefore, are for the Moon's centre on a true horizon, such as the ocean or a large plain affords.

STANDARD AND LOCAL TIME TABLES.

To obtain standard time take local time and add or subtract the figures given.

City.	Standard of Division.	Correction. Minutes.	City.	Standard of Division.	Correction. Minutes
Albany, N. Y.	Eastern	— 5	Little Rock, Ark.	Central	+ 9
Austin, Texas	Central	+ 31	Louisville, Ky.	Central	— 18
Baltimore, Md.	Eastern	+ 6	Lynchburg, Va.	Eastern	+ 17
Baton Rouge, La.	Central	+ 4	Memphis, Tenn.	Central	0
Bismarck, N. Dak.	Central	+ 43	Milwaukee, Wis.	Central	— 8
Boston, Mass.	Eastern	— 16	Mobile, Ala.	Central	— 8
Buffalo, N. Y.	Eastern	+ 16	Montgomery, Ala.	Central	— 15
Burlington, Iowa	Central	+ 5	Nashville, Tenn.	Central	— 13
Cairo, Ill.	Central	— 3	New Haven, Conn.	Eastern	— 8
Charleston, S. C.	Eastern	+ 20	New Orleans, La.	Central	0
Chicago, Ill.	Central	— 10	New York, N. Y.	Eastern	— 4
Cincinnati, Ohio	Central	— 22	Norfolk, Va.	Eastern	+ 5
Cleveland, Ohio	Central	— 33	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Eastern	+ 2
Columbia, S. C.	Eastern	+ 24	Omaha, Neb.	Central	+ 24
Columbus, Ohio	Central	— 28	Pensacola, Fla.	Central	— 11
Dayton, Ohio	Central	— 23	Philadelphia, Penn.	Eastern	+ 1
Denver, Col.	Mountain	0	Pittsburg, Penn.	Eastern	+ 20
Des Moines, Iowa	Central	+ 14	Portland, Me.	Eastern	— 19
Detroit, Mich.	Central	— 28	Providence, R. I.	Eastern	— 14
Dubuque, Iowa	Central	+ 3	Quincy, Ill.	Central	+ 6
Duluth, Minn.	Central	+ 9	Raleigh, N. C.	Eastern	+ 15
Erie, Penn.	Central	— 39	Richmond, Va.	Eastern	+ 10
Evansville, Ind.	Central	— 10	Rochester, N. Y.	Eastern	+ 11
Ft. Gibson, Cher. N.	Central	+ 21	Rock Island, Ill.	Central	+ 3
Fort Smith, Ark.	Central	+ 19	San Francisco, Cal.	Pacific	+ 10
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Central	— 20	Santa Fe, N. M.	Mountain	+ 4
Galena, Ill.	Central	+ 2	Savannah, Ga.	Central	— 36
Galveston, Texas	Central	+ 19	Shreveport, La.	Central	+ 15
Grand Haven, Mich.	Central	— 15	Springfield, Ill.	Central	— 2
Harrisburg, Penn.	Eastern	+ 7	St. Joseph, Mo.	Central	+ 19
Houston, Texas	Central	+ 21	St. Louis, Mo.	Central	+ 1
Huntsville, Ala.	Central	— 12	St. Paul, Minn.	Central	+ 12
Indianapolis, Ind.	Central	— 16	Superior City, Wis.	Central	+ 8
Jackson, Miss.	Central	+ 1	Syracuse, N. Y.	Eastern	+ 5
Jacksonville, Fla.	Central	— 33	Toledo, Ohio	Central	— 26
Janesville, Wis.	Central	— 4	Trenton, N. J.	Eastern	— 1
Jefferson City, Mo.	Central	+ 9	Utica, N. Y.	Eastern	+ 1
Kansas City, Mo.	Central	+ 19	Washington, D. C.	Eastern	+ 8
Keokuk, Iowa	Central	+ 6	Wheeling, W. Va.	Eastern	+ 23
Knoxville, Tenn.	Central	— 24	Wilmington, Del.	Eastern	+ 2
La Crosse, Wis.	Central	+ 5	Wilmington, N. C.	Eastern	+ 13
Lawrence, Kan.	Central	+ 21	Yankton, S. Dak.	Central	+ 29
Lexington, Ky.	Central	— 23			

TIME BELTS.

The following is the table of times, based upon the meridian used by the United States and Canada:

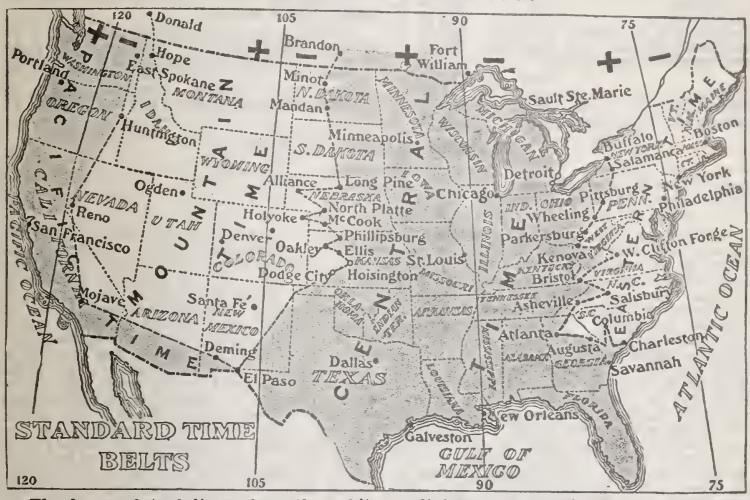
Name of Time.	Degree.	Central Meridian. From Greenwich.	Nearest Place.
Intercolonial	60	4 hours west.	About 8⅓° east of Halifax, N. S.
Eastern	75	5 hours west.	Between New York and Philadelphia.
Central	90	6 hours west.	St. Louis and New Orleans.
Mountain	105	7 hours west.	Denver, Col.
Pacific	120	8 hours west.	1½° East of Sacramento, Cal.
Sitka	135	9 hours west.	¼° east of Sitka, Alaska.
Tahiti	150	10 hours west.	½° west of the island of Tahiti.
Hawaiian	157½	10 h. 31 m. west.	Near centre of Molokai.

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the Sun and Moon in standard time would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point or place for which they were computed, while in mean time they are practically correct for places as widely separated as the width of the continent, as already explained, and persons having the mean time may easily ascertain the correct standard time of any event by making use of the table on this page.

The number of cigarettes manufactured in the United States in 1910 was 8,644,637,090.

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in the contiguous North American zones indicated by the headings of the divisions. This statement is based on the fact that in the same latitude, or in the same line running due east and west, the Sun and Moon rise and set at almost the same moment of local or mean time, the difference in extremes being so slight as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes, except in the case of the Moon's rising, southing and setting, when 6m. for Pacific Coast points and 3m. for Mississippi River Valley region, including Chicago, etc., must be added, or 2m. for each hour of longitude.

Map of the Standard Time Belts.



The heavy dotted lines show the arbitrary divisions of time in the United States. The plus and minus marks on either side of the meridian lines show whether it is necessary to add to or subtract from the standard time of points east or west of these lines to arrive at actual, or mean local, time. See table on page 30.

STANDARD TIME.

For the convenience of the railroads and business in general a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, and it is by this method of calculation that trains are now run and local time is regulated. In accordance with this system the United States extending from 65° to 125° west longitude is divided into four time sections, as shown on the map. Inside of each of these sections standard time is uniform, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour.

If the standard time correction for any place not enumerated in the table be desired proceed as follows: Locate the place, as any one can approximately on this map, and then subdivide the hour space in which the place is until the distance in time (60m. = one space) from that meridian within whose bounds the place is located is apparent. Then add or subtract the result to mean time as the sign at the top of the map indicates. Example: What will be the standard time of sunrise July 1 at Penn Yan, N. Y.? The map does not give the lines of latitude and longitude, but most people can locate their own place in its respective State on the map with sufficient correctness. By this means I locate Penn Yan at about one-eighth of the distance between the 75th and 90th meridians and within the Eastern time zone. This will give 8m. to be added, or 4 34.

ERAS OF TIME.

The Gregorian year 1913 corresponds to the following eras:

From July 4 the 138th year of the independence of the United States.

The year 1331 of the Mahometan era, beginning December 22, 1912. The year 1332 begins November 30, 1913.

The year 8022 of the Greek Church, beginning January 14.

The year 5673-'74 (nearly) of the Jewish era. Year 5674 begins at sunset October 1.

The year 2573 of the Japanese era, beginning February 18.

The year 6626 of the Julian Period.

The year 7421-'22 of the Byzantine era, the year 7422 beginning September 1.

The 1st day of January is the 2,419,769th day since the commencement of the Julian Period.

The third largest city in Italy is Rome, which in 1909 had a population of 575,000.

DATES OF BEGINNINGS OF ERAS AND OTHER PERIODS.

Name.	Began.
Grecian, mundane	Sept. 1, 5598 B. C.
Constantinople, civil	Sept. 1, 5508 B. C.
Alexandrian	Aug. 29, 5502 B. C.
Antioch, mundane	Sept. 1, 5492 B. C.
Julian Period	Jan. 1, 4713 B. C.
Mundane, Usher	Oct. —, 4004 B. C.
Mundane, Jewish	Oct. 1, 3761 B. C.
Abraham	Oct. 1, 2015 B. C.
Olympiads	July 1, 776 B. C.
Foundation of Rome	April 24, 752 B. C.
Methonic Cycle	July 15, 432 B. C.
Macedonian, Seleucidæ,	Sept. 1, 312 B. C.
Tyrian	Oct. 19, 126 B. C.
Sidonian	Oct. —, 110 B. C.
Cæsarian, of Antioch	Sept. 1, 48 B. C.
Julian Year, acc. to Usher	Oct. 19, 46 B. C.
Spanish Era	Jan. 1, 38 B. C.
Actian	Jan. 1, 30 B. C.
Augustan	Feb. 14, 27 B. C.
Usual Christian	Jan. 1, 1 A. D.
Destruction of Jerusalem	Sept. 1, 69 A. D.
Era of the Maccabees	Nov. 24, 166 A. D.
Era of Diocletian	Aug. 29, 287 A. D.
Era of Ascension	Nov. 12, 295 A. D.
Armenian	July 9, 552 A. D.
Mahometan Hegira	July 16, 622 A. D.
Persian of Yezdegird	June 16, 632 A. D.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	E
Epact (Moon's Age, January 1)	22
Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	14
Solar Cycle	18
Roman Indiction	11
Jewish Lunar Cycle	11
Julian Period	6626

Explanatory Note.—The **Dominical** Letter or letters (two for Leap Year), or Sunday Letters, indicates the day of the year on which the first Sunday occurs, the first seven letters of the alphabet being used. Thus for 1911 the Dominical Letter was A, the first letter of the alphabet, and hence the first day of the year will be the first Sunday of the year. In Leap Years two letters are used, the first being for January and February and the latter, being the preceding letter, answers for the last ten months in order to maintain the cycle. The **Golden Number** is that number of a cycle of 19 years, which shows how many years have passed since New Moon fell on January 1, for in nearly 19 years the Solar and Lunar years nearly come together. The chief use of this cycle is in fixing the date of Easter, and in this same connection is used the **Epact.** The **Solar Cycle** is the number of years that have elapsed since the days of the week fell on the same days of the year, or when there will be, therefore, a recurrence of the Dominical or Sunday Letter. This would be the case every seven years but for Leap Year; hence, four times seven is the cycle, or 28 years. It is the remainder found by adding 9 to the year and dividing the sum by 28. The **Roman Indiction** is a cycle of 15 years and is of no utility except to chronologers. It is the remainder found by adding 3 to the year and dividing by 15. The **Julian Period** is a cycle of 7980 years, and is the product of the three cycles—Golden Number (19), Solar Cycle (28) and Roman Indiction (15) and hence shows the time when these three cycles will coincide, or begin at the same time. The first of this cycle will be completed in the year 2267. It is the year +4713. The **Dionysian Period** is a cycle of 532 years, and is also called the Great Paschal Cycle, being the product of a complete Solar and Lunar Cycle (28x19). It is the remainder found by adding 457 to the year and dividing by 532, and with the Julian Period is chiefly used by chronologers. The **Jewish Lunar Cycle** is always three less than the Golden Number, and is used by the Jews in fixing the time of their festivals.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FEASTS OR CHURCH DAYS.

New Year's Day (Circum)	Jan. 1
Epiphany (Twelfth Day)	Jan. 6
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 19
Conversion of St. Paul	Jan. 25
Sexagesima Sunday	Jan. 26
Purification B. V. M	Feb. 2
Quinquagesima Sunday	Feb. 2
Shrove Tuesday	Feb. 4
Ash Wednesday (Lent begins)	Feb. 5
Quadragesima Sunday	Feb. 9
St. Valentine	Feb. 14
Mid-Lent Sunday	Mch. 2
Passion Sunday	Mch. 9
Palm Sunday	Mch. 16
St. Patrick's Day	Mch. 17
Good Friday	Mch. 21
Easter Sunday	Mch. 23
Annunciation (Lady Day)	Mch. 25
Low Sunday	Mch. 30
First Day of Jewish Passover	April 22
St. George	April 23
St. Mark	April 25
Rogation Sunday	April 27
Ascension (Holy) Thursday	May 1
Philip and James	May 1
Pentecost (Whitsunday)	May 11
Trinity Sunday	May 18
Corpus Christi	May 22
St. Barnabas	June 11
First Day of Hebrew Pentecost	June 11
Nativity of John the Baptist	June 24
Saints Peter and Paul	June 29
Independence Day	July 4
Hebrew Fast of Tammuz	July 22
Mary Magdalen	July 22
St. James	July 25
Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Feast of Assumption B. V. M	Aug. 15
St. Bartholomew	Aug. 24
Exaltation of Holy Cross	Sept. 14
St. Matthew	Sept. 21
Michaelmas	Sept. 29
Hebrew New Year	Oct. 1-2
Day of Atonement (Yom-Kip.)	Oct. 11
First Day Tabernacles (Heb.)	Oct. 16
St Luke	Oct. 18
Saints Simon and Jude	Oct. 28
Hallow'en	Oct. 31
All Saints' Day	Nov. 1
All Souls' Day	Nov. 2
Thanksgiving	Nov. 27
St. Andrew	Nov. 30
Advent Sunday	Nov. 30
Feast of Immaculate Conception	Dec. 8
St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Christmas Day	Dec. 25
St. Stephen	Dec. 26
St. John the Evangelist	Dec. 27

The fishery products of Nova Scotia in 1910 were valued at about $11,000,000. From 1870 to 1909 these fisheries yielded $278,000,000.

FIXING THE DATE OF EASTER.

Easter, according to the traditional regulation of the Council of Nice, must be determined according to the following conditions: 1, Easter must be celebrated on a Sunday; 2, this Sunday must follow the fourteenth day of the paschal moon, so that if the fourteenth day of the paschal moon falls on a Sunday, then Easter must be celebrated on the Sunday following; 3, the paschal moon is that of which the fourteenth day falls on or next follows the day of the vernal equinox; 4, the equinox is fixed invariably in the calendar on March 21. This regulation is to be construed according to the tabular full moon as determined from the epact, and not by the true full moon, which, in general, occurs one or two days earlier.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after: First Sunday in Lent, February 12, 14 and 15; March 1 and 2; Pentecost, May 14, 16 and 17; September 14—September 17, 19 and 20; December 13—December 17, 19 and 20.

GREEK CHURCH OR RUSSIAN CALENDAR, A. D. 1913; A. M. 8022.

New Style.		Old Style.		Holy Days.
Jan.	14	Jan.	1	Circumcision.
	19		6	Theophany.
	19		6	Septuagesima Sunday.
	26		13	Carnival Sunday.
Feb.	15	Feb.	2	Hypopante (Purification).
Mch.	16	Mch.	3	Palm Sunday.
	21		8	Great (Good) Friday.
Mch.	23		10	Holy Pasche (Easter).
May	1	April	18	Ascension.
	6		23	St. George.
	11		28	Pentecost.
	22	May	9	St. Nicholas.
	27		14	*Coronation of Emperor.
July	12	June	29	Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles.
Aug.	14	Aug.	1	First Day of Theotokos.
	19		6	Transfiguration.
	28		15	Repose of Theotokos.
Sept.	12		30	*St. Alexander Nevsky.
	21	Sept.	8	Nativity of Theotokos.
	27		14	Exaltation of Cross.
Oct.	14	Oct.	1	Patronage of Theotokos.
Nov.	28	Nov.	15	First Day of Nativity.
Dec.	4		21	Entrance of Theotokos.
	21	Dec.	8	Conception of Theotokos.
Jan.	7, 1914		25	Nativity (Christmas).

The difference between old and new style will continue to be thirteen days until February 29, 2100.

*Observed in Russia only.

CHINESE CALENDAR.

The year 1913 would have corresponded nearly with the Chinese year 4610, or the fiftieth year of the seventy-sixth cycle of sixty years. The new republican government of China has decided, however, to put the Gregorian calendar in force from January 1, 1913.

JEWISH OR HEBREW CALENDAR. Year 5673-'74, A. M.

The Jewish year 5673 is the 11th of the 299th cycle of 19 years.

Year.	Month No.	Month Name.	Day.	Fasts and Feasts.	Gregorian Date.
5673	1	Sh'vat	1	Rosh-Chodesh	January 9
5673	6	Adar	1	Rosh-Chodesh	February 7-8
5673	6	Adar	13	Fast of Esther	*March 22
5673	6	Adar	14-15	Purim	March 23-24
5673	7	Nissan	1	Rosh-Chodesh	April 8
5673	7	Nissan	15	First Day of Passover	April 22
5673	8	Iyar	1	Rosh-Chodesh	May 7-8
5673	8	Iyar	18	Lag B'Omer	May 25
				33d Day of Omer.	
5673	9	Sivan	1	Rosh-Chodesh	June 6
5673	9	Sivan	6	First Day of Pentecost	June 11
5673	10	Tammuz	1	Rosh-Chodesh	July 5-6
5673	10	Tammuz	17	Fast of Tammuz	July 22
5673	11	Av or Ab	1	Rosh-Chodesh	August 4
5673	11	Av or Ab	9	Fast of Av	August 12
5673	12	Ellul	3	Rosh-Chodesh	September 2-3
5674	1	Tishri	1	First Day of New Year	October 1-2
5674	1	Tishri	1	Fast of Gedaliah	†October 4
5674	1	Tishri	10	Yom-Kippoor	October 11
5674	1	Tishri	15	First Day of Tabernacles	October 16

Cuba's exports of sugar cane and its products were valued in 1910 at $101,500,000—70.28 per cent of the total exports.

Year.	Month No.	Month Name.	Day.	Fasts and Feasts.	Gregorian Date.
5674	1	Tishri	21	Hoshannah Rabbah	October 22
5674	1	Tishri	22	Sh'mini-Atseres	October 23
5674	1	Tishri	23	Simchas-Torah	October 24
5674	2	Chesvan	1	Rosh-Chodesh	October 31, November 1
5674	3	Kislev	1	Rosh-Chodesh	November 30
5674	3	Kislev	25	First Day of Chanukah	December 24
5674	4	Tebit	1	Rosh-Chodesh	December 29-30
5674	4	Tebit	10	Fast of Tebet	January 8, 1914

*Observed Thursday previous. †Observed the day following.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR, YEARS 1331-'32.

The year 1331 is the 11th of the 45th cycle of 30 years.

Years.	Month No.	Month Name.	Begins.		Years.	Month No.	Month Name.	Begins.	
1331	2	Saphar	January	10	1331	9	*Ramadan	August	4
1331	3	Rabia I.	February	8	1331	10	Schwall	September	3
1331	4	Rabia II.	March	10	1331	11	Dul-Kaeda	October	2
1331	5	Jomhadi I.	April	8	1331	12	Dulheggia	November	1
1331	6	Jomhadi II.	May	8	1332	1	Muharrem	November	30
1331	7	Rajeb	June	6	1332	2	Saphar	December	30
1331	8	Sheban	July	6	1332	3	Rabia I.	†January	28

†1914.

THE JULIAN CALENDAR.

In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, excepting that down to the time of the Emperor Augustus the fifth and sixth months of the year—which, with the Romans, began with March—were called Quintilis and Sextilis; afterward they were named in honor of the Emperors Julius and Augustus.

In reckoning the days of each month three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days before the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

This Calendar, although reckoned from September 22, 1792, was not introduced until November 22, 1793. It remained in use till December 31, 1805. The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1, 1806 (Nivôse 10, Year xiv). The months varied in different years. Nivôse commenced December 21 in 1793, December 22 in 1804 and 1805. The following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the calendar:

Vendémiaire (Vintage), Sept. 23–Oct. 22.
Brumaire (Foggy), Oct. 23–Nov. 22.
Frimaire (Sleety), Nov. 22–Dec. 21.
Nivôse (Snowy), Dec. 22–Jan. 21.
Pluviôse (Rainy), Jan. 21–Feb. 20.
Ventôse (Windy), Feb. 20–Mar. 21.
Germinal (Budding), Mar. 22–Apr. 21.
Floréal (Flowery), Apr. 21–May 20.
Prairial (Pasture), May 21–June 20.
Messidor (Harvest), June 20–July 19.
Therinidor (Hot), July 20–Aug. 19.
Fructidor (Fruit), Aug. 19–Sept. 18.

The months were divided into three parts of ten days each, but to make up the 365 days five days were added at the end of September: (Primidi), dedicated to Virtue; (Duodi) to Genius; (Tridi) to Labor; (Quartidi) to Opinion; and the fifth (Quintidi) to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympic, a sixth day, September 22 or 23 (Sextidi), "Jour de la Révolution," was added.

THE SIGNS AND CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Until recently we supposed that the present relationship between the signs and constellations of the zodiac was generally understood, as all astronomical text books mention their disagreement and explain the cause. The numerous letters of inquiry concerning differences between this data in this almanac and certain others show the necessity for this note of explanation.

Thousands of years ago, the zodiac, that belt of the heavens, about 16° in width, within which move the moon and planets, was formed and divided into twelve parts or seasons called signs, each containing certain star groups called constellations. Each was given a name of an object or animal, which never did bear any relationship to the configuration of the stars in that group or division, but which did, or is supposed to, have reference to certain astronomical or other facts. Thus Libra, ♎, the scales or balance, comes at the autumnal equinox, when there is an equilibrium or balance between the length of day and night the world over. Aquarius, ♒, the water bearer, and whose sign is the Egyptian sign for running water, comes at the season of greatest rains in Egypt, etc.

Since the time when these divisions were made and named, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, resulting from the differing polar and equatorial diameters of the earth, the signs have moved back west nearly a whole division, or constellation, and where ♈ was the first, ♓ now is. Hence though the sun now enters the

The first national party convention held in the United States was that of the Anti-Masonic party at Baltimore, Md., September 26, 1831.

sign ♈ March 20, it is a month later when he enters the constellation ♈. It must be apparent, therefore, that any supposed influence or relationship which early astrologers attributed to the position of the sun, moon or planets when in certain of these divisions can no longer exist, as the sign now only represents that space or division of the zodiac where the controlling constellation was 2,000 or more years ago, but is not now. Nevertheless, some almanacs still give the signs for the moon's place, which is very misleading to those who attempt to follow her in her course among the stars. Hence, this almanac gives the constellation and discards the ancient picture of the disembowelled man as relics of the age of superstition. The sign is retained for sun's place in the seasons and sun's place each month because of its relationship to the equinoxes and solstices.

THE SEASONS.

SUN'S APPARENT PATH THROUGH THE ZODIAC.

Sun enters. Sign.	Con.	Date	H. M.	Eastern Time.	D. H.M.
♑	♐	Dec. 21,	11 45 p.m., 1912.	Winter	begins and lasts 89 0 25 S. of Equator.
♒	♑	Jan. 20,	10 18 a.m., 1913.		
♓	♒	Feb. 19,	0 44 a.m., 1913.		
♈	♓	Mar. 21,	0 18 a.m., 1913.	Spring	begins and lasts 92 19 51 N. of Equator.
♉	♈	April 20,	0 02 p.m., 1913.		
♊	♉	May 21,	11 50 a.m., 1913.		
♋	♊	June 21,	8 09 p.m., 1913.	Summer	begins and lasts 93 14 44 N. of Equator.
♌	♋	July 23,	7 04 a.m., 1913.		
♍	♌	Aug. 23,	1 48 p.m., 1913.		
♎	♍	Sept. 23,	10 53 a.m., 1913.	Autumn	begins and lasts 89 18 42 S. of Equator.
♏	♎	Oct. 23,	7 35 p.m., 1913.		
♐	♏	Nov. 22,	4 36 p.m., 1913.		
♑	♐	Dec. 22,	5 35 a.m., 1913.	Winter	begins.

Tropical year—365 5 42

D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
89	0	25		92	19	51	
89	18	37		93	14	44	
178	19	2	South of the Equator.	186	10	35	North of the Equator.
			Subtract	178	19	2	

The sun is 7 15 33 longer north of the Equator than south of it, owing to the slower motion of the earth (sun's apparent motion) when at and near aphelion, or furthest from the sun.

ECLIPSES OF 1913.

There will be five eclipses this year, three of the Sun and two of the Moon, as follows:

I. Total of the Moon March 22, partially visible in the United States, the Moon setting with the eclipse on in the Eastern States and Canada, visible in standards of time as follows:

	Partial begins. A.M.	Total begins. A.M.	Middle. A.M.	Total ends. A.M.	Partial ends. A.M.
Inter-Colonial..	6:13	*	*	*	*
Eastern	5:13	6:11	*	*	*
Central	4:13	5:11	5:58	*	*
Mountain	3:13	4:11	4:58	5:44	*
Pacific	2:13	3:11	3:58	4:44	5:43
Alaskan	1:12	2:11	2:58	3:44	4:43
Hawaiian	†11:42	0:40	1:27	2:13	3:12
Philip. Island..	‡	§7:11	¶7:58	¶8:43	¶9:43

*Moon sets with the eclipse still on. †P. M. ‡Invisible. §P. M., 21st. ¶P.M., 23d.

Size, 18.9 digits, or nearly 7 digits more than total as shown in the cuit.

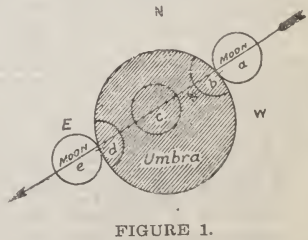


FIGURE 1.
Total eclipse of the Moon March 22.

The next recurrence of this eclipse will be April 2, 1931, when it will be total again. See 1912 edition of this Almanac for remarks on the life history of eclipses.

II. Partial of the Sun April 6, on the northern limb. Visible on the Pacific Coast of the United States as far south as latitude 36 degrees. The eastern boundary line of the area of visibility extends from near Carson City, Nev., to a point just east of Boise, Idaho, through Chouteau, Mont., to Medicine Hat, Assin.,

The first national party committee in the United States was that organized by the Democratic National Convention in 1848.

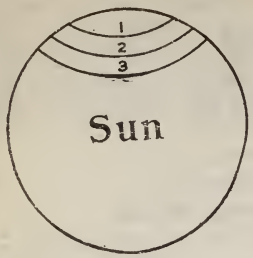


FIGURE 2.
Partial eclipse of the Sun April 6.

Canada, east of which line no part of this eclipse will be visible. Greatest size, about 5 digits, in the North Pacific. Visible in North America as follows:

	Begins. A.M.	Ends. A.M.	Size. Digits.
San Francisco	8:45	9:05	0.5
Portland, Ore. } Salem, Ore. }	8:45	9:30	0.7
Sitka, Alaska	7:50	9:15	3.0
Vancouver, Canada	8:40	9:50	0.9

This eclipse will recur April 17, 1931, when it will be partial also, but larger.

Visible as a very small eclipse in the northern part of the Hawaiian Islands.

III. Partial of the Sun August 31, invisible in the United States; visible in Labrador and Newfoundland.

This eclipse is dying out, and on September 11, 1931, will recur, but much smaller and near the north polar region. Its series began at the South Pole and will pass off or close at the North Pole.

IV. Total of the Moon September 15, invisible in Eastern United States, the Moon setting as the eclipse begins. Visible in Alaska and the Pacific, and the Moon will set more or less eclipsed in the Middle and Western States.

V. Partial of the Sun September 30, visible in Indian Ocean and south polar region, where this eclipse is beginning its history of something like 1,000 years, recurring next October 10, 1931.

THE PLANETS IN 1913.

WHEN BRIGHTEST, INVISIBLE AND BEST SEEN—MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MERCURY (☿) will be brightest January 1-3 and December 5-10 as a morning star, rising near the sunrise point of the horizon about 1h. 15m. before the Sun; also March 2-7 and November 5-10 as an evening star, setting about 1h. 15m. after the Sun and near the sunset point. He will be practically invisible at all other times, being too near the Sun.

VENUS (♀) will be brightest as an evening star March 15-25. Invisible the last of April, being at Inferior Conjunction or between the Earth and Sun April 24. About May 1 she reappears on the other (west) side of the Sun as a morning star, increasing her angular distance from the Sun until May 30, when she will be brightest again. On July 3 she will attain her greatest distance west of the Sun and from that time on to the end of the year she will gradually diminish in brightness, being very close to the Sun at the end of the year. See chart "Visibility of the Planets" and the table of conjunctions.

MARS (♂) will not attain his greatest degree of brilliancy possible this year, but will be nearly so at its close, being best seen as an all-night star (nearly) the latter part of December. He will be exclusively a morning star until about the first of October, when he will begin to shine in the evening hours also, until at the close of the year he will be seen nearly equally in evening and morning hours.

JUPITER (♃) will be exclusively a morning star until about April 6, when he will begin to shine in the evening hours also, being brightest as an all-night star the latter part of June and early part of July, becoming exclusively an evening star early in October and continuing so to the end of the year, when he will be too near the Sun to be easily seen.

SATURN (♄) will shine in both morning and evening hours at the beginning of the year and until the middle of February, when he will begin to shine only in the evening and will so continue until he becomes invisible in May, being in conjunction with the Sun May 29. After that he will reappear on the other (west) side of the Sun as a morning star. Early in September he will begin to shine in the evening hours also, until early in December, when he will be brightest and an all-night star, rising at sunset, passing the meridian at midnight and setting at sunrise, being exactly opposite the Sun or at "Opposition."

URANUS (♅) will be brightest the last half of July.

NEPTUNE (♆) will be brightest in January.

The planet **URANUS** will be in ♑, and **NEPTUNE** in ♋ throughout the year.

See table of Rising and Setting of the Principal Planets.

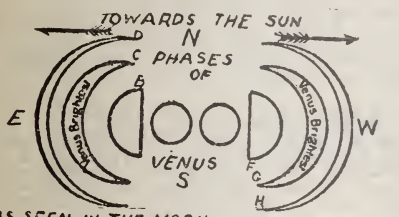
WANDERINGS, CONJUNCTIONS AND PHASES OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS.

MERCURY (☿), when brightest as a morning star, January 1-3, will be in ♏ with the bright red Antares about 15° above or west of him and in ♌ with ♂ January 9, ♂ being the one farthest south, and December 5-10 in ♎, being at greatest angular distance (21°) west of ☉ December 10 and (1° 35′) north of ♀ December 2. When brightest as an evening star, March 2-7, he will be near the prime meridian of the heavens and on the

The first national party platform issued in the United States was that adopted by the National Republicans in 1832.

ecliptic circle or Earth's path and Sun's apparent path, and pointed at 15° north by the two bright stars which form the east side of the square of Pegasus, being at greatest angular distance (18°) east of ☉ March 11, and November 5-10 in ♏, about 10° north of Antares. The most favorable time of the year for seeing him will be from February 25 to March 10. When brightest he will rise about 1h. 15m. before the ☉ when a morning star and set about 1h. 20m. after the ☉ when an evening star. At such times he cannot easily be mistaken for a star because of his heavy, steady red light. Mercury passes through all the phases of the Moon, the same as Venus, in the course of a revolution about the ☉, but because of his nearness to the ☉ they cannot be well observed as in the case of ♀. See figure under Venus. He will appear nearly as in the half-moon phase as at B or F in the following figure.

VENUS (♀) will be one of the most attractive celestial objects throughout almost the entire year, being at her very brightest aspect the evenings of the latter part of March and in the mornings of May and June (see "Planets **Venus.** Brightest," etc.), and Table of Rising and Setting of the Planets, also the chart "Visibility of the Planets." Both ♀ and ♂ will cast a shadow when brightest in the absence of the Moon. Those possessed of small telescopes or good field glasses will find much pleasure in watching her as she passes through all of the phases shown in the annexed cut, and increases or decreases in apparent size as she decreases or increases her distance from the Earth, as shown at A or E and D or H.



AS SEEN IN THE MORN. WEST OF SUN — AS SEEN IN EVE EAST OF SUN

EXPLANATION.

A—About fifteen days before superior ♂ with ☉, or latter part of December, 1913.

B—At greatest elongation west of ☉, July 3, 1913.

C—When brightest as a morning star, May 25 to June 5, 1913.

D—Just after inferior ♂ with ☉ or about May 1, 1913.

E—About fifteen days after superior ♂ with ☉, or about February 23, 1914.

F—At greatest elongation east of ☉, February 12, 1913.

G—When brightest as an evening star about March 15-25, 1913.

H—Just before inferior ♂ with ☉, April 15 to 20, 1913.

At the beginning of the year ♀ will be in eastern ♑ (sign ♒) as an evening star and nearly midway between Fomalhaut 15° to the S. and the λ in ♒ 15° north and about 15° west of the line joining them. She passes the prime meridian of the heavens in her eastward course past the stars February 2-3, and at greatest elongation (46° 43′) east of ☉ February 12. March 5-8 she will pass the boundary line between the constellations ♓ and ♈ and will be just south of the three brightest stars of ♈ in the head of the Ram. She contines to advance eastward but more and more slowly until February 3, when she becomes stationary in ♈ 35° west of the Pleiades and Hyades, having passed her point of maximum brilliancy March 19. After remaining apparently stationary for a few days she will begin to move slowly back westward past the stars (Retrograde) with increasing speed, passing the Sun April 24, becoming a morning star, until the middle of May, when she will again come to a halt in ♈ and then soon again resume her forward eastward march past the stars, reaching the vicinity of the Pleiades and Hyades the latter part of June and the first of July when at greatest angular distance west of the ☉, passing about midway between those splendid asterisms, and the last of July she will be in ♉ about midway between Capella on the north and the Belt of Orion on the south.

The latter part of August she will be in ♊, with the brilliant stars Castor and Pollux north of her and Procyon, in Canis Major, south, with the great sun Sirius still further south. She will enter the constellation ♋ the first of September and pass just to the south of the great cluster of dim stars known as Praesepe, reaching the beautiful Regulus in ♌ at the end of the handle of the Sickle about the 25th, and the boundary line between ♋ and ♌ the last of September; crosses the equinoctial colure at the point of intersection of the celestial equator and Ecliptic October 20, entering the constellation ♍, reaching Spica Virginis about November 5; enters ♏ about November 8, when very close to the bright star Beta Scorpii, the middle star of the three in the head of the Scorpion; reaches a point about 5° north of Antares the middle of December and at the close of the year she will be entering the constellation ♐ and be very close to the ☉.

The following are her conjunctions: With the ☾, January 11, February 10, March 11 and April 8; with the ☉, inferior, April 24. Then on the other side of the Sun, in the morning May 4, June 1 and 30; with ♄ July 21, ♀ being 1° 18′ south; with the ☽ again July 30, August 28 and with ♆ August 29, ♀ being 18′ south of ♆; with the ☽, September 27, October 27, November 26 and December 26. Her ☌ with ☿ December 2 was mentioned at the beginning of this sketch.

MARS (♂) begins the year in east ♏; advancing past the stars, he passes

The value of live stock on the farms of Canada in 1910 was $593,768,000, an increase of $34,979,000 over the value in 1909.

into ♐ on the 10th and on the 15th will be close to the star in the end of the handle of the Milkmaid's Dipper, and passes just north of the bottom of the bowl of said Dipper, which is bottom-up, January 20-25, entering ♑ February 20-25, when he will be about 5° south of the group of three stars which mark the head of the Goat, and the only conspicuous stars in that constellation. Still further (25°) north the observer will quickly catch the neat diamond-shaped asterism known as Job's Coffin, in the Dolphin, and the trio of bright stars of Aquila, the Eagle, with Altair, the lucida, midway between. While further to the north is Lyra, the Harp, which has Vega as its lucida or brightest star, and the great Cross with Deneb at its head and its long arm in the Milky Way.

Mars.

From the middle of April to May 10 he will be passing 15° below or south of the Great Square of Pegasus, crossing the prime meridian of the heavens on the 7th of April and entering the constellation ♓, formerly sign ♈; enters the constellation ♈ the middle of June; reaches the Pleiades or 7-Stars July 20-25, passing about 5° south of them, and toward the end of July will be on a line joining Aldebaran in the Hyades and the Pleiades. By the end of August he will be about midway between Capella on the north and the "Ell and Yard," or Orion's Belt, on the south and in the midst of the most beautiful stars of the heavens. He will cross the line between ♉ and ♊ the middle of September and arrives at western ☐ October 2. By the last of October he will be between Castor and Pollux on the north of Procyon, in the lesser dog (Canis Minor) on the south, near which point he becomes stationary the latter part of November, after which he retrrogrades, or moves back westward, up to the close of the year, when he will be nearly at his brightest and an "all night" star. See Chart.

His conjunctions will be as follows: With the ☽ January 5, February 3, March 4, April 2, May 2 and 31, June 29, July 28, August 26, September 23, October 21, November 18 and December 15; with ☿ January 9, 16′ south; ♃ January 13, 47′ south; ♂ February 25, 26′ south; ♄ August 24, 1° 9′ north; at west ☐ or 90° west of ☉, October 2.

Jupiter.

JUPITER (♃) will be found on the boundary line between ♏ and ♐ at the beginning of the year and will be very dim because of the nearby Sun. The middle of February he will be just above (north) of the bottom of the Milkmaid's Dipper in ♐. His apparent motion among the stars is at no time rapid enough to make it interesting to follow his course past them, but he reaches his stationary point in his orbit, where his direction of motion is in line with our line of vision, about the first of May, having passed his western ☐ April 6.

Then he majestically swings back almost to where he was at the beginning of the year by September, and then advances the balance of the year, being then in line with Deneb at the head of the Great Northern Cross and Altair the central star and brightest of the three conspicuous stars in a line in Aquila, the Eagle. His conjunctions will be as follows: With the ☽ January 5, February 2, March 2 and 29, April 26, May 23, June 19, July 16, August 12, September 9, October 6 and November 3 and 30, in all of which the ☽ will pass about 5° south of ♃; ♂ ☉ July 15, when he will be 180° from the ☉, rising at sunset.

Saturn.

SATURN (♄) at the first of the year is slowly retrograding in ♈ or that part of the constellational figure ♉, which represents the shoulder of the Bull, and which lies within the astronomical limits of the constellation Aries, being about 5° south of the Pleiades. About February 1 he will begin to advance and April 1 will be in on the line joining Aldebaran, in the Hyades, and Alcyone, the lucida of the Pleiades, when he will be very dim because of his nearness to the Sun, being in ☌ with the ☉ May 29, and will be practically invisible for a month before and after that date. When next nicely visible he will be considerably to the eastward, and by September 10, when at western ☐, he will be almost in line between Elnath and Aldebaran (see Chart), and will vary but slightly from the position during the remainder of the year.

His conjunctions will be as follows: With the ☽, January 18, February 14, March 13, April 10 and May 7, in all of which he will be about 6° south of the ☽; also July 1 and 29, August 26, September 22, October 19, November 15 and December 12, in all of which the ☽ will pass about 6° north of ♄. He will be at western ☐ September 10 and ♂ December 7, when he will set at sunrise (see Chart and Table).

Uranus.

URANUS (♅) may be found near the middle of ♑, but with no bright star near by to aid in his identification. He will be at ♂ to ☉, rising near sunset and brightest in July and August. A southwest diagonal through the square of Pegasus, produced somewhat more than twice as far again, will serve to locate him approximately, where he will appear as a dim star, in the absence of any considerable amount of moonlight.

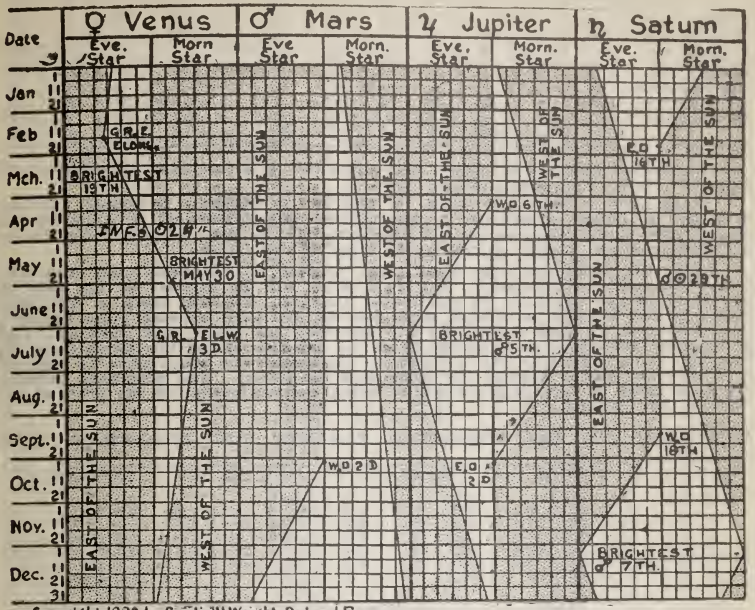
Neptune.

NEPTUNE (♆) may be found in ♊ when brightest in January a little west of an extension of a line joining Castor and Pollux and about 10° south of the latter, being near the centre of a small square of dim stars. Only in the entire absence of the ☽ and with the aid of a good glass can this, the outermost of our system, be seen.

All of these planets with our Sun, the Earth, satellites, asteroids (about 700) and comets, constituting this system of worlds, have a common orbital motion toward the constellation Lyra, near Vega—see Chart of the Heavens—which point is known as the "Apex of the Heavens."

The fourth largest city in France is Bordeaux, which in 1906 had a population of 251,917.

VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS. 1913.



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EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The figure shows at a glance when all of the major planets are brightest, and whether east of the Sun (evening stars) or west of him, and morning stars, at the time. It also shows the relative duration of visibility and brightness as to the superior planets, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. With Venus, the light-shaded portion simply is the approximate measure of duration and place of visibility and not of brilliancy, while of the others it (the light portion) shows both the duration and brilliancy. Thus, Jupiter will be brightest July 5, and then will shine equally in the morning and evening; the last of December he will decrease almost to invisibility. It will be seen that Mars does not attain his maximum degree of brilliancy within the year. Venus, being an inferior planet, between the Earth and Sun, can never be seen opposite the Sun, as in the case of the others on the chart, nor is she at her greatest brilliancy when farthest (in angular distance) from the Sun, as shown.

From this it will be seen that the light portions represent the comparative angular distance of the planets from the Sun. Then each of the twelve spaces will be one hour spaces of 15° each, when the day and night are equal, and more when the night is more than twelve hours duration.

Of course. the chart can only show an approximation as to the boundaries of the light portion. It will, however, prove a valuable aid to the average person who is not an astronomer in understanding the movements of the planets and definitely settling the question of what constitutes Evening and Morning Stars. In this connection, see "Planets Brightest," "Evening and Morning Stars" and the table of "Rising, Setting and Meridian Passage of the Planets."

Replies to any questions will be sent to all who inclose a stamped and self-addressed envelope, by Berlin H. Wright, De Land, Fla.

SITUATION OF THE PLANETS FOR THE SUNDAYS; ALSO MOON'S POSITION FOR THE YEAR.

Planet.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Venus.....	5	♑	2	♒	2	♓	6	♈	4	♓	1	♓	6	♈	3	♉	7	♎	5	♌	2	♍	7	♎
Mars.....	12	♐	9	♐	9	♑	13	♒	11	♓	8	♓	13	♈	10	♉	14	♎	12	♎	9	♎	14	♎
Jupiter...	19	♐	16	♐	16	♐	20	♐	18	♐	15	♐	20	♐	17	♐	21	♐	19	♐	16	♐	21	♐
Saturn....	26	♉	23	♉	23	♉	27	♉	26	♉	22	♉	27	♉	24	♉	28	♉	26	♉	23	♉	28	♉

The third largest city of Norway is Trondhjem, which on December 1, 1910, had a population of 45,228.

Moon.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Perigee.....	10	7	6	2—30	28	24	22	19	15	12	9	6
Apogee.....	23	20	21	18	15	10	6	3—31	29	27	25	21
Highest ☽ ...	5	1—28	28	24	22	17*	15	11	7	5	1—29	26
Lowest ☽ ...	19	16	15	11	9	5	2—29	26	22	20	16	13†
Desc'd'g node.	14	10	8	5	2—30	26	23	19	15	12	9	6
Asc'd'g node..	26	23	22	19	16	12	9	5	1—29	26	22	19
On equator...	12	9	8	4	2—15	11	9	5	1—15	12	9	6
	26	22	22	18	29	25	23	19	29	26	22	20

*Lowest of the year, 57° lower than when full, in December. †Highest of the year, 57° higher than when full, in June.

Explanation of Signs.—♈ Aries. ♉ Taurus. ♊ Gemini. ♋ Cancer. ♌ Leo. ♍ Virgo. ♎ Libra. ♏ Scorpio. ♐ Sagittarius. ♑ Capricornus. ♒ Aquarius. ♓ Pisces. The place indicated for the planets is for the first, second, third, fourth and fifth Sundays of each month, in the order of the planets.

Note.—The Moon will "run high" from "Lowest" to "Highest," and "run low" from "Highest" to "Lowest." The Full Moon will be highest of the year at meridian passage December 16 and lowest June 22. She will begin to run lower March 21 and decrease in altitude until June 22, and then increase ("run higher") until December 21, after which she will gradually get lower until June 22. This because the Full Moon must always be on the opposite side of the Earth from the Sun, and hence when the Sun is lowest in declination the Moon must be highest, and when the Sun is highest the Moon must be lowest. The difference between extremes being 57° or (23½°+5°)x2, 5° being the inclination of the orbit of the Moon to the ecliptic.

EPHEMERIS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS FOR 1913—MEAN TIME.

Months.	Days.	VENUS ♀.			MARS ♂.				JUPITER ♃.				SATURN ♄.			
		Northern States.		Southern States.	In Meridian (Southing).	Northern States.		Southern States.	In Meridian (Southing).	Northern States.		Southern States.	In Meridian (Southing).	Northern States.		Southern States.
		Sets.				Rises.				Rises.				Sets.		
		H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.
January.....	1	8	6	8	27	10	48	6	23	5	47	11	16	6	48	6	13	9	4	4	16	3	50
January.....	11	8	28	8	43	10	41	6	17		41	10	46	6	18	5	43	8	19	3	30	3	1
January.....	21	8	49	8	57	10	35	6	11		35	10	16	5	48	5	13	7	38	2	49	2	24
February.....	1	9	9	9	9	10	27	5	59		24	9	43	5	14	4	40	6	55	2	6	1	41
February.....	11	9	24	9	18	10	21	5	49		16	9	13	4	44	4	10	6	16	1	28	1	2
February.....	21	9	37	9	24	10	13	5	35		4	8	41	4	12	3	38	5	39	0	51	0	25
March.....	1	9	46	9	27	10	8	5	24	4	56	8	16	3	46	3	12	5	9	0	22	11	51
March.....	11	9	49	9	25	9	59	5	6		41	7	44	3	15	2	41	4	32	11	42	11	16
March.....	21	9	43	9	14	9	50	4	48		26	7	10	2	41	2	7	3	56	11	6	10	40
April.....	1	9	19	8	47	9	40	4	26		9	6	31	2	0	1	27	3	17	10	28	10	1
April.....	11	8	34	8	2		30	4	5	3	52	5	57	1	26	0	52	2	42	9	54	9	27
April.....	21	7	26	6	58		19	3	43		34	5	20	0	49	0	15	2	7	9	20	8	53
May.....	1	Rises.					8	3	21		16	4	42	0	11	11	37	1	33	8	47	8	19
May.....	11	3	36	3	51	8	57	2	59	2	59	4	3	11	32	10	58	0	59	8	14	7	46
May.....	21	3	6	3	20		46	2	37		40	3	22	10	50	10	17	0	25	7	41	7	13
June.....	1	2	41	2	55		33	2	12		20	2	36	10	6	9	32	11	47	Rises.			
June.....	11	2	22	2	38		21	1	50		1	1	53	9	23	8	49	11	13	3	55	4	59
June.....	21	2	6	2	25		10	1	28	1	44	1	9	8	39	8	4	10	39	3	19	4	24
July.....	1	1	53	2	13	7	58	1	7		26	0	24	7	54	7	20	10	5	2	45	3	50
July.....	11	1	45	2	10		47	0	47		10	11	35	Sets.				9	31	2	10	3	16
July.....	21	1	40	2	8		35	0	27	0	52	10	50	3	23	3	57	8	56	1	34	2	41
August.....	1	1	39	2	10		23	0	8		36	10	2	2	34	3	9	8	18	0	56	2	5
August.....	11	1	45	2	17		11	11	49		21	9	19	1	51	2	22	7	42	0	20	1	27
August.....	21	1	56	2	27	6	59	11	34		6	8	37	1	8	1	43	7	6	11	47	0	51
September...	1	2	14	2	42		44	11	15	11	49	7	53	0	20	0	59	6	26	11	7	0	14
September...	11	2	31	2	56		30	10	59		34	7	14	11	41	0	16	5	48	10	29	11	38
September...	21	2	54	3	13		15	10	42		18	6	36	11	1	11	38	5	10	9	51	11	0
October.....	1	3	16	3	30	5	58	10	25		0	6	0	10	27	11	2	4	31	9	12	10	22
October.....	11	3	39	3	47		39	10	6	10	41	5	24	9	52	10	27	3	51	8	32	9	43
October.....	21	4	1	4	6		17	9	45		19	4	50	9	18	9	53	3	11	7	52	9	3
November...	1	4	28	4	22	4	50	9	19	9	53	4	14	8	43	9	17	2	26	7	8	8	23
November...	11	4	52	4	40		21	8	50		24	3	42	8	11	8	45	1	44	6	26	7	43
November...	21	5	17	4	59	3	48	8	16	8	51	3	11	7	41	8	16	1	1	5	43	6	57
December...	1	5	43	5	19		9	7	34		10	2	40	7	11	7	45	0	19	Sets.			
December...	11	6	9	5	39	2	24	6	46	7	23	2	10	6	40	7	17	11	32	6	57	6	26
December...	21	6	27	5	53	1	34	5	52	6	31	1	40	6	12	6	45	10	49	6	13	5	43
December...	31	6	54	6	19	0	39	4	52	5	33	1	10	5	46	6	17	10	6	5	31	5	0

The second largest city in Belgium is Antwerp, which on December 31, 1909, had a population of 317,171.

NOTE.—By using the above table in connection with the Chart of the Heavens these planets may be located at all times. Example: Venus on July 1 will be in Right Ascension (R. A.) III½, or 3h. 30m. On the margin of the Chart of the Heavens locate a point midway between III and IV and then connect that point with the Pole Star, and on that line and on or near enough to the ecliptic circle for all practical purposes, is the location of Venus, which is just south of the Pleiades, or 7-Star. The declination of the planets is omitted, because that must close to the ecliptic circle. The XIIth Meridian of R. A. is graduated into spaces of 10° of declination, sufficient to approximate the declination on any Meridian; Mars on October 21 will be about 10° S. W. of Castor and Pollux in II. ♃ in May and June will be nearly between Job's Coffin on the N. and the Milkmaid's Dipper, and Saturn will be about midway between the Pleiades and Hyades. The Meridian passage of ♀ is omitted, as it always must occur in the daytime.

RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PLANETS.

	VENUS.	MARS.	JUPITER.	SATURN.
	R. A. H. M.	R. A. H. M.	R. A. H. M.	R. A. H. M.
January 1	21 45	17 31	17 59	3 44
January 21	23 11	18 36	18 18	3 41
February 1	23 54	19 12	18 28	3 41
February 21	1 5	20 16	18 45	3 43
March 1	1 31	20 42	18 51	3 45
March 21	2 20	21 44	19 4	3 51
April 1	2 31	22 17	19 10	3 55
April 21	2 8	23 15	19 16	4 7
May 1	1 47	23 43	19 17	4 9
May 21	1 39	0 40	19 17	4 20
June 1	1 56	1 10	19 13	4 26
June 21	2 52	2 6	19 4	4 36
July 1	3 27	2 34	18 59	4 42
July 21	4 49	3 30	18 48	4 51
August 1	5 39	4 0	18 44	4 56
August 21	7 15	4 55	18 36	5 3
September 1	8 8	5 24	18 35	5 6
September 21	9 45	6 14	18 37	5 9
October 1	10 32	6 36	18 40	5 9
October 21	12 3	7 14	18 49	5 8
November 1	12 53	7 30	18 56	5 5
November 21	14 28	7 47	19 11	5 0
December 1	15 17	7 47	19 20	4 56
December 21	17 2	7 30	19 39	4 49

Uranus runs from R. A. 20 hours 19 minutes January 1 to 20 hours 33 minutes December 31.

Neptune runs from R. A. 7 hours 47 minutes January 1 to 7 hours 57 minutes December 31.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

Latitude 40° North.

Name.	Constellation or group.	Magnitude.	Right ascension, sidereal time.	Declination.	For meridian passage, mean time*.	For rising subtract and setting add.
			H.M.	Deg.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Alpheratz	Andromeda	2.1	0 4	+28 37	0 3	7 52
Caph	Cassiopeia	2.4	0 4	+58 40	0 4	—
Algenib	Pegasus	2.8	0 9	+14 41	0 8	6 51
Alpha	Phœnix	3.0	0 21	—43 19	0 21	*
Schedir	Cassiopeia	2.3	0 35	+56 30	0 35	—
Diphda	Cetus (Whale)	2.2	0 39	—18 39	0 38	4 53
Gamma	Cassiopeia	2.3	0 51	+60 14	0 50	—
Mirach	Andromeda	2.2	1 5	+35 9	1 4	8 29
Caph (Polaris)	Ursa Minor	2.2	1 28	+88 50	1 24	—
Achenar	Eridanus	0.4	1 34	—57 41	1 34	*
Sheratan	Aries	2.8	1 50	+20 22	1 49	7 14
Almaach	Andromeda	2.2	1 58	+41 54	1 57	9 21
Hamel	Aries (Ram)	2.1	2 2	+23 3	2 1	7 26
Mira	Cetus (Whale)	2.1	2 14	— 3 26	2 13	5 51
Menkar	Cetus (Whale)	2.6	2 58	+ 3 44	2 56	6 12
Algol	Perseus	2.6	3 2	+40 37	3 0	9 10
Marfak	Perseus	1.9	3 18	+49 33	3 18	—
Alcyone	Taurus (Bull)	3.1	3 42	+23 50	3 41	7 29
Aldebaran	Taurus (Bull)	1.0	4 31	+16 20	4 29	6 58

The third largest city in the Netherlands is The Hague, which in 1910 had a population of 270,109.

Name.	Constellation or group.	Magnitude.	Right ascension, sidereal time.	Declination.	For meridian passage, mean time*.	For rising subtract and setting add.
			H.M.	Deg.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Capella	Auriga	0.1	5 10	+45 55	5 9	10 14
Rigel	Orion	0.3	5 10	— 8 18	5 9	5 31
El Nath	Taurus (Bull)	1.8	5 21	+28 32	5 19	7 52
Mintaka	Orion	2.3	5 27	— 0 22	5 26	6 2
Al Nilam	Orion	1.8	5 32	— 1 15	5 30	6 1
Phæt	Columba (Dove)	2.7	5 36	—34 8	5 35	*3 37
Saiph	Orion	2.3	5 43	— 9 42	5 42	5 26
Betelguese	Orion	0.9	5 50	+ 7 24	5 49	6 26
Menkalina	Auriga	2.0	5 53	+44 56	5 51	9 53
Canopus	Argus	0.8	6 22	—52 39	6 21	*
Alhena	Gemini (Twins)	2.0	6 33	+16 29	6 31	6 59
Sirius	Canis Major	—1.4	6 41	—16 36	6 40	5 1
Adhara	Canis Major	1.5	6 55	—28 51	6 54	4 7
Castor	Gemini (Twins)	1.9	7 29	+32 5	7 27	8 11
Procyon	Can. Minor	0.5	7 35	+ 5 27	7 33	6 19
Pollux	Gemini	1.2	7 40	+28 15	7 38	7 50
Beta	Cancer (Crab)	3.8	8 12	+ 9 28	8 10	6 33
Alphard	Hydra	2.1	9 23	— 8 16	9 21	5 31
Regulus	Leo (Lion)	1.3	10 4	+12 25	10 1	6 44
Eta	Argus	1.6	10 42	—59 13	10 39	*
Dubhe	Ursa Major	2.0	10 58	+62 14	10 56	——
Denebola	Leo (Lion)	2.2	11 44	+15 4	11 42	6 54
Acrux	So. Cross	1.6	12 22	—62 36	12 19	*
Beta	Corvus (Crow)	2.8	12 30	—22 54	12 27	4 35
Spica	Virgo (Virgin)	1.1	13 20	—10 42	13 18	5 23
Agena	Centaurus	0.7	13 57	—59 56	13 54	*
Arcturus	Bootes	0.2	14 12	+19 39	14 9	7 12
Bengula	Centaurus	0.2	14 33	—60 28	14 30	*
Alpha	Libra (Scales)	2.9	14 46	—15 40	14 43	5 4
Kochab	Ursa (Minor)	2.2	14 51	+74 31	14 48	——
Alpecca	Northern Crown	2.3	15 31	+27 1	15 28	7 44
Unuk	Serpent Bearer	2.7	15 40	+ 6 42	15 37	6 23
Antares	Scorpion	1.2	16 24	—26 14	16 20	4 20
Rutilicus	Hercules	2.8	16 26	+21 41	16 23	7 20
Etamin	Dragon	2.5	17 54	+51 30	17 51	——
Vega	Lyre	0.1	18 34	+38 42	18 30	8 54
Delta	Sagittarius	2.1	18 50	—26 25	18 46	4 19
Altair	Eagle	0.9	19 46	+ 8 38	19 43	6 30
Alpha	Capricorn	3.7	20 13	—12 49	20 9	5 19
Deneb	Cygnus (Swan)	1.4	20 38	+44 58	20 35	9 56
Alderamin	Cephus	2.0	21 16	+62 13	21 12	——
Beta	Aquarius	2.9	21 27	— 5 58	21 23	5 43
Eni	Pegasus	2.4	21 40	+ 9 28	21 36	6 33
Alpha	The Crane	1.9	22 23	—47 24	21 58	*1 21
Fomalhaut	Pisces Aust	1.3	22 53	—30 6	22 48	4 0
Markab	Pegasus	2.5	23 0	+14 44	22 56	6 52
Iota	Pisces	4.3	23 35	+ 5 9	23 31	6 17

*For use in connection with Sidereal Noon Table.

Explanation.—By the absolute scale of magnitudes stars brighter than Aldebaran and Altair are indicated by fractional or negative quantities; thus, Vega 0.2 and Sirius —1.4. As the magnitudes increase the brilliancy decreases, each increase of a unit being equal to a decrease of about two and one-half in brightness.

To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper meridian, add the numbers opposite in the column "for meridian passage" to the figures in the table "Sidereal Noon" following this note. Note whether the figures be "Morn" or "Eve." If "Morn" and the sum is more than 12 hours, the result will be evening of the same day; if "Eve" and the sum is more than 12 hours, the result will be morning of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the name of the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting," observing the directions as to "Morn" and "Eve," as given above. Those stars marked —— in the last column are circumpolar and do not rise or set in the latitude of New York City. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last column are only to be seen in the far south and when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will obscure them at rising and setting.

To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage, subtract the declination of the star from 90°, and if the result is less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows that star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the

The total loss caused by the fire following the San Francisco earthquake of April 18, 1906, exceeded $500,000,000.

southern horizon. Or, (90° — dec.) —latitude =altitude or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at meridian passage for stars of a south declination.

Examples: Sidereal noon, October 30. 9 25 p. m.
Fomalhaut in "meridian" column.... 22 48

32 13
Subtract..... 24

8 13 p.m. of the 31st—Time of meridian passage.
Fomalhaut "ris." and "set." column. 4 0

12 13, 0.13 a. m. of Nov. 1, **the time of setting.**

Declination of Fomalhaut = 30° south; therefore 90° — 30° = 60° — 40° = 20° = altitude of Fomalhaut in latitude 40° north at the time of the meridian passage of that star. To measure celestial distances with the eye, keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30°. For smaller measurements use the "Pointers" in the "Big Dipper," which are nearly 5° apart—a convenient celestial unit because always in sight. The "Yardstick" or "Ell and Yard" in Orion, or the "Kings," is just 3° long, or 1½° each way from the central star (see Star table). When the declination of a star is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to the horizon at meridian passage, use its zenith distance to locate it. The difference between latitude and declination = zenith distance. If declination is greater than latitude, such difference is to be counted northward (otherwise southward) from zenith.

SIDEREAL NOON OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

(For use in connection with the Star Table. See Note under same.)

	Jan.		Feb.		Mch.		Apr.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	**5**	**17**	3	15	1	25	11	23	9	25	7	23	5	25	3	23	1	22	11	20	9	18	7	20
2	**5**	**13**	3	11	1	21	11	19	9	21	7	19	5	21	3	20	1	18	11	16	8	14	7	16
3	5	9	3	7	1	17	11	15	9	17	7	15	5	17	3	16	1	14	11	12	9	10	7	12
4	**5**	**5**	3	3	1	13	11	11	9	13	7	11	5	14	3	12	1	10	11	8	9	6	7	8
5	**5**	**1**	2	59	1	9	11	7	9	9	7	8	5	10	3	8	1	6	11	4	9	2	7	4
6	**4**	**57**	2	55	1	5	11	3	9	6	7	4	5	6	3	4	1	2	11	1	8	58	7	0
7	**4**	**53**	2	52	1	1	11	0	9	2	7	0	5	2	3	0	0	58	10	56	8	54	6	56
8	4	49	2	48	0	57	10	56	8	58	6	56	4	58	2	56	0	54	10	52	8	50	6	52
9	**4**	**46**	2	44	0	54	10	52	8	54	6	52	4	54	2	52	0	50	10	48	8	46	6	48
10	4	42	2	40	0	50	10	48	8	50	6	48	4	50	2	48	0	46	10	44	8	42	6	44
11	4	38	2	36	0	46	10	44	8	46	6	44	4	46	2	44	0	42	10	40	8	38	6	41
12	4	34	2	32	0	42	10	40	8	42	6	40	4	42	2	40	0	38	10	36	8	35	6	37
13	4	30	2	28	0	38	10	36	8	38	6	36	4	38	2	36	0	34	10	32	8	31	6	33
14	4	26	2	24	0	34	10	32	8	34	6	32	4	34	2	32	0	30	10	29	8	27	6	29
15	4	22	2	20	0	30	10	28	8	30	6	28	4	30	2	28	0	27	10	25	8	23	6	25
16	4	18	2	16	0	26	10	24	8	26	6	24	4	26	2	24	0	23	10	21	8	19	6	21
17	4	14	2	12	0	22	10	20	8	22	6	20	4	22	2	21	0	19	10	17	8	15	6	17
18	4	10	2	8	0	18	10	16	8	18	6	16	4	18	2	17	0	15	10	13	8	11	6	13
19	4	6	2	4	0	14	10	12	8	14	6	13	4	15	2	13	0	11	10	9	8	7	6	9
20	4	2	2	0	0	10	10	8	8	10	6	9	4	11	2	9	0	7	10	5	8	3	6	5
21	3	58	1	56	0	6	10	4	8	7	6	5	4	7	2	5	11	59	10	1	7	59	6	1
22	3	54	1	53	0	2	10	1	8	3	6	1	4	3	2	1	11	55	9	57	7	55	5	57
23	3	50	1	49	11	59	9	57	7	59	5	57	3	59	1	57	11	51	9	53	7	51	5	53
24	3	47	1	45	11	55	9	53	7	55	5	53	3	55	1	53	11	47	9	49	7	47	5	49
25	3	43	1	41	11	51	9	49	7	51	5	49	3	51	1	49	11	43	9	45	7	43	5	45
26	3	39	1	37	11	47	9	45	7	47	5	45	3	47	1	45	11	39	9	41	7	39	5	42
27	3	35	1	33	11	43	9	41	7	43	5	41	3	43	1	41	11	35	9	37	7	36	5	38
28	3	31	1	29	11	39	9	37	7	39	5	37	3	39	1	37	11	31	9	34	7	32	5	34
29	3	27			11	35	9	33	7	35	5	33	3	35	1	33	11	28	9	30	7	28	5	30
30	3	23			11	31	9	29	7	31	5	29	3	31	1	29	11	24	9	26	7	24	5	26
31	3	19			11	27			7	27			3	27	1	25			9	22			5	22

Note.—Full-faced figures are P. M. All others A. M.

MOON'S PLACE AT 7 P. M. AND SOUTHING, OR UPPER MERIDIAN, PASSAGE FOR THE MERIDIAN AT WASHINGTON.

Day.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
	Con.	In Mer. H.M.		Con.	In Mer. H.M.		Con.	In Mer. H.M.		Con.	In Mer. H.M.		Con.	In Mer. H.M.		Con.	In Mer. H.M.	
1	♎	7	12	♏	8	33	♐	7	22	♑	8	37	♒	8	38	♈	9	15
2	♎	8	0	♐	9	27	♐	8	15	♒	9	20	♓	9	17	♈	10	2
3	♏	8	50	♐	10	19	♐	9	6	♒	10	1	♓	9	57	♉	10	53
4	♏	9	43	♑	11	10	♑	9	54	♒	10	40	♓	10	38	♉	11	48
5	♏	10	37	♑	11	57	♑	10	39	♓	11	20	♈	11	22	♉	Ev	48
6	♐	11	31	♑	Ev	41	♒	11	22	♓	12	0	♈	Ev	10	♊	1	50
7	♐	Ev	24	♒	1	23	♒	Ev	2	♈	Ev	41	♉	1	2	♊	2	50

The Cape Cod Canal, now in course of construction from Massachusetts Bay to Buzzard's Bay, will be 13 miles long, with a channel 30 feet deep at high water.

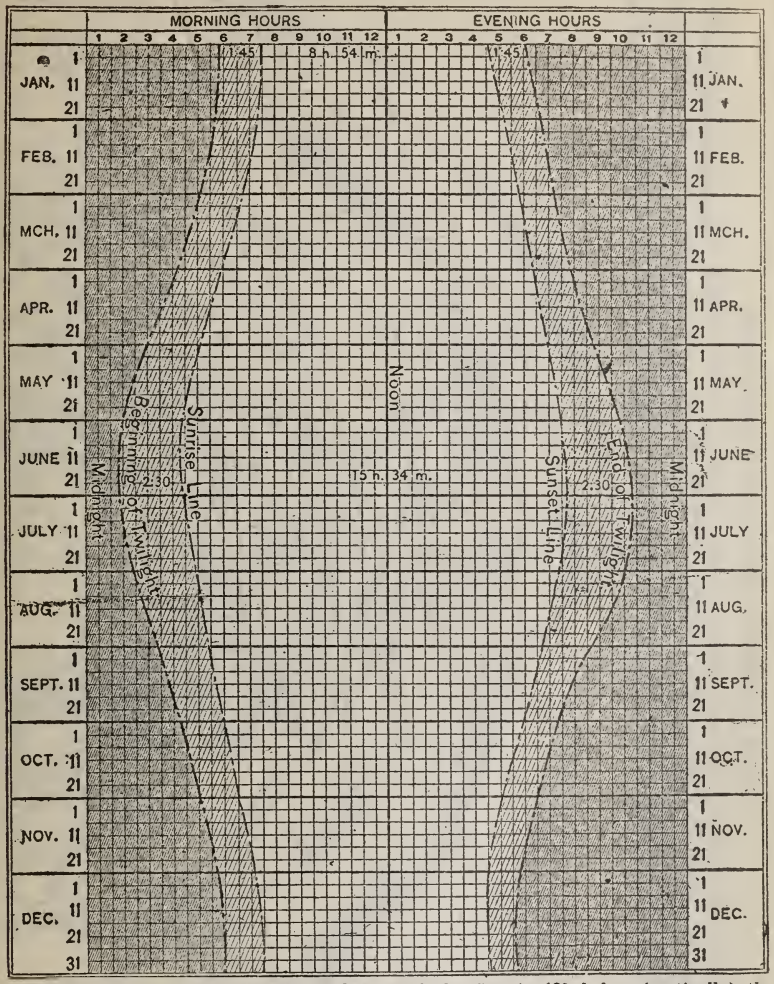
Day.	January. Con.	In Mer. H.M.	February. Con.	In Mer. H.M.	March. Con.	In Mer. H.M.	April. Con.	In Mer. H.M.	May. Con.	In Mer. H.M.	June. Con.	In Mer. H.M.
8	♑	1 13	♒	2 2	♒	41	♈	1 26	♉	1 59	♋	3 48
9	♑	2 0	♓	2 41	♓	1 20	♈	2 15	♊	2 58	♋	4 42
10	♑	2 43	♓	3 21	♓	2 1	♉	3 8	♊	3 58	♌	5 32
11	♒	3 24	♓	4 1	♈	2 43	♉	4 4	♋	4 57	♌	6 21
12	♒	4 3	♈	4 44	♈	3 28	♊	5 4	♋	5 53	♍	7 8
13	♓	4 42	♈	5 32	♈	4 18	♊	6 3	♋	6 45	♍	7 55
14	♓	5 22	♉	6 24	♉	5 12	♋	7 2	♌	7 35	♎	8 45
15	♓	6 5	♉	7 21	♉	6 10	♋	7 57	♌	8 23	♎	9 37
16	♈	6 50	♊	8 22	♊	7 11	♌	8 50	♍	9 11	♏	10 32
17	♈	7 41	♊	9 26	♊	8 12	♌	9 41	♍	10 1	♏	11 30
18	♉	8 37	♋	10 29	♋	9 12	♍	10 30	♎	10 52	♏	Morn
19	♉	9 39	♋	11 29	♋	10 8	♍	11 20	♎	11 47	♐	27
20	♊	10 44	♌	Morn	♌	11 2	♎	Morn	♏	Morn	♐	1 23
21	♊	11 49	♌	26	♌	11 53	♎	12	♏	44	♑	2 15
22	♋	Morn	♍	1 18	♍	Morn	♎	1 6	♐	1 42	♑	3 3
23	♋	51	♍	2 9	♍	44	♏	2 2	♐	2 39	♒	3 48
24	♌	1 49	♍	2 59	♎	1 35	♏	2 59	♐	3 33	♒	4 29
25	♌	2 43	♎	3 49	♎	2 27	♐	3 57	♑	4 24	♒	5 9
26	♍	3 33	♎	4 40	♏	3 21	♐	4 52	♑	5 10	♓	5 48
27	♍	4 21	♏	5 33	♏	4 17	♑	5 44	♒	5 53	♓	6 27
28	♎	5 9	♏	6 28	♐	5 13	♑	6 32	♒	6 34	♈	7 8
29	♎	5 57			♐	6 8	♑	7 16	♒	7 13	♈	7 53
30	♏	6 47			♐	7 1	♒	7 58	♓	7 52	♈	8 41
31	♏	7 39			♑	7 51			♓	8 33		

Day.	July. Con.	In Mer.	August. Con.	In Mer.	September. Con.	In Mer.	October. Con.	In Mer.	November. Con.	In Mer.	December Con.	In Mer.
1	♉	9 34	♋	11 21	♌	Ev 48	♎	1 7	♏	2 41	♐	3 18
2	♉	10 33	♋	Ev 21	♍	1 38	♎	2 2	♐	3 41	♑	4 8
3	♊	11 35	♌	1 17	♍	2 29	♏	2 59	♐	4 37	♑	4 54
4	♊	Ev 38	♌	2 9	♎	3 21	♏	3 58	♑	5 29	♒	5 36
5	♋	1 38	♍	3 0	♎	4 15	♏	4 56	♑	6 16	♒	6 16
6	♋	2 35	♍	3 49	♏	5 11	♐	5 53	♑	7 0	♒	6 55
7	♌	3 28	♍	4 38	♏	6 8	♐	6 46	♒	7 41	♓	7 34
8	♌	4 18	♎	5 29	♐	7 5	♑	7 35	♒	8 20	♓	8 14
9	♍	5 6	♎	6 22	♐	7 59	♑	8 21	♓	8 59	♈	8 57
10	♍	5 53	♏	7 18	♐	8 51	♒	9 3	♓	9 38	♈	9 43
11	♎	6 42	♏	8 14	♑	9 38	♒	9 43	♓	10 19	♈	10 34
12	♎	7 33	♐	9 9	♑	10 22	♒	10 22	♈	11 3	♉	11 29
13	♎	8 26	♐	10 3	♒	11 4	♓	11 0	♈	11 51	♉	Morn
14	♏	9 22	♑	10 53	♒	11 43	♓	11 40	♉	Morn	♊	27
15	♏	10 18	♑	11 40	♒	Morn	♓	Morn	♉	43	♊	1 26
16	♐	11 15	♑	Morn	♓	22	♈	22	♉	1 38	♋	2 24
17	♐	Morn	♒	23	♓	1 1	♈	1 7	♊	2 36	♋	3 19
18	♑	8	♒	1 4	♈	1 41	♉	1 55	♊	3 33	♌	4 11
19	♑	57	♓	1 44	♈	2 23	♉	2 47	♋	4 29	♌	5 0
20	♑	1 43	♓	2 22	♈	3 9	♊	3 43	♋	5 22	♍	5 47
21	♒	2 26	♓	3 1	♉	3 58	♊	4 40	♌	6 13	♍	6 35
22	♒	3 6	♈	3 42	♉	4 52	♊	5 38	♌	7 2	♎	7 23
23	♓	3 45	♈	4 25	♊	5 49	♋	6 34	♍	7 50	♎	8 15
24	♓	4 24	♉	5 13	♊	6 48	♋	7 27	♍	8 39	♎	9 9
25	♓	5 3	♉	6 4	♋	7 47	♌	8 19	♎	9 30	♏	10 7
26	♈	5 46	♉	7 1	♋	8 44	♌	9 9	♎	10 24	♏	11 7
27	♈	6 31	♊	8 1	♌	9 39	♍	9 59	♏	11 22	♐	Ev 7
28	♉	7 21	♊	9 2	♌	10 31	♍	10 51	♏	Ev 22	♐	1 5
29	♉	8 17	♋	10 2	♍	11 23	♎	11 44	♐	1 24	♑	1 57
30	♊	9 16	♋	11 0	♍	Ev 14	♎	Ev 41	♐	2 23	♑	2 46
31	♊	10 19	♌	11 55			♏	1 41			♒	3 30

NOTE.—The constellation, instead of the sign, is given in the above table; count back 30°, or one sign space, for the sign. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, each sign has slipped back, or backed into, the constellation west of it. The term "constellation" and "sign" applied to one and the same space in the zodiac some 2,000 years ago, but now to avoid confusion the word sign should be dropped, as it simply indicates, for instance, the space of 30°, where now the constellation Leo, the Lion, has replaced Virgo, the Virgin, etc., throughout the whole twelve spaces constituting the zodiac.

The Loetschberg tunnel, through the Bernese Alps, which is the third longest in Europe, measures 14,500 metres, or approximately nine miles.

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE DURATION OF TWILIGHT, DAYLIGHT AND DARKNESS FOR LAT. 42°+.



Note.—Twilight is considered to last until the Sun is 18° below (vertically) the horizon, and to begin when the Sun reaches a similar point in the morning—or 18° before sunrise. When the line on which this 18° is measured is shortest then the twilight will be the shortest, and vice versa. This causes the shortest twilights to occur in the winter months in northern latitudes, and longest in summer.

By an examination of the chart we find the measure of twilight, darkness and daylight of the 24 hours to be:

Jan. 1, Length of day .....8h. 54m.
Length of twilight .....1h. 45m.

June 21, Length of day.....15h. 34m.
Length of twilight.... 2h. 30m.

The remainder of the space will more than make the 24 hours, which is due to refraction of light, which causes an increase in the apparent length of the day, as also of duration of the twilights. This apparent error is greatest in the winter months, as the Sun then shines through a denser and deeper atmospheric envelope.

Germany has seven cities of over 500,000 population—Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Leipsig, Dresden, Cologne and Breslau.

THE CHART OF THE HEAVENS.

The Chart of the Heavens shows all the bright stars and groups visible in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii. Stars of the third magnitude are sometimes shown in order to complete a figure.

If a bright uncharted body be seen near the "Ecliptic Circle" it must be a planet. To locate the planets or Moon, refer to the monthly calendar pages in the Almanac, find the proper signs on the chart in the "Ecliptic Circle" and an inspection of that part of the Heavens, comparing with the chart, will serve to identify the planet and all surrounding objects.

Because of the Earth's motion from W. to E. (opposite to the direction of the arrow in the chart) the stars rise four minutes

earlier each day, or thirty minutes a week, or two hours a month. The chart shows the position at 9 p. m. Then, if the position for any other hour be desired, as for 7 p. m., count back one month, or ahead one month, for 11 p. m., and so on for any hour of the night.

A circle described from the zenith on the "Zenith Circle" for the desired latitude with the radius of 90 degrees (see graduated meridian) will show what stars are above the horizon. Thus, Capella is near the overhead (zenith) point on latitude 40 degrees North, January 15, 9 p. m., as will be Algenib in the handle of the "Big Dipper" at 3 a. m. Then, from Capella or Algenib all the surrounding visible groups can be identified. The dot-dash circles indicate the visible constellations at 9 p. m., January and July, for 40 degrees latitude. The "Pointers," being 5 degrees apart and always in sight, may be used as a convenient unit of measure; also, when visible, the "Belt of Orion," 3 degrees, or the sides of the "Square of Pegasus."

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

TABLE 1. — Centurial Years, New Style.

Years less than Century.	1700	1800	1500	1600	1900	2000
	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600
1	C	E	G	B	A	D
2	B	D	F	G	B	C
3	A	C	E	F	A	B
4	G	B	D	E	G	A
5	F	E	A	G	C	B
6	D	F	A	B	D	C
7	C	E	G	A	C	E
8	B	D	F	G	B	D
9	A	G	C	B	E	D
10	F	A	C	D	F	E
11	E	G	B	C	E	G
12	D	F	A	B	D	F
13	C	B	E	D	G	F
14	A	C	E	F	A	G
15	G	B	D	E	G	B
16	F	A	C	D	F	A
17	E	D	G	F	B	A
18	C	E	G	A	C	B
19	B	D	F	G	B	D
20	A	C	E	F	A	D
21	G	B	D	C	E	D
22	F	A	B	D	F	E
23	E	G	B	A	C	E
24	D	F	A	G	B	A
25	C	E	G	A	C	B
26	B	D	F	G	B	D
27	A	C	E	F	A	C
28	G	B	D	E	G	B

TABLE 2. — Centurial Years, Old Style.

Years less than Century.	100	200	300	400	500	600
	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
1	D	C	E	D	F	E	G
2	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
3	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
4	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
5	F	E	G	F	A	G	B
6	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
7	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
8	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
9	A	G	B	A	C	B	D
10	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
11	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
12	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
13	C	B	D	C	E	D	F
14	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
15	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
16	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
17	E	D	F	E	G	F	A
18	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
19	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
20	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
21	G	F	A	G	B	A	C
22	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
23	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
24	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
25	B	A	C	B	D	C	E
26	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
27	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
28	E	F	G	A	B	C	D

TABLE 3.

Used for Both Styles. The vertical columns show the Sundays.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Jan. Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
Feb. March Nov.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
April July	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Aug.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Sept. Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...

The first seven letters of the alphabet, in numerical order, have long been used in almanacs as Dominical letters, or Sunday letters, to indicate what day of the week the year begins on. The days on which consecutive years begin are in the reverse order of the Sunday letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and these show the days of the week for January 1 as follows: A, Sunday; B, Saturday; C, Friday; D, Thursday; E, Wednesday; F, Tuesday, and G, Monday.

If the year is a leap year, there must be two letters for it; the left hand letter must be used for January and February only, and the other letter used for the other ten months. A table of Dominical letters affords a very simple and ready method of finding the day of the week, of any day of any month, in any year. Table 1 gives the Dominical letters for the Gregorian style, now in general use, beginning in the Catholic states of Europe in 1582. This was not adopted by England until 1752, and by Russia not until 1901. The Julian Calendar, or old style, as now designated, was founded by Julius Cæsar, and began with the year 45 B. C. It assumed the civil year to be just 365¼ days long, which was 11¼ minutes too much, and every fourth year was of 366 days. In 1582 this error amounted to 10 days, and October 5 was counted the 15th. The history of the world from 45 B. C. to 1582, over 1,600 years, is very largely recorded in the old style dates. That these dates may be put into weekdays for the convenience of students of history, Table 2 is given above. There are no dates in this style prior to 45 B. C. Table 3 can be used in both old and new style. In this table the Sundays in any month are under the Dominical letter for the year given, and in the vertical column opposite to the month given, and, once knowing the Sundays, the other days are mentally obtained. Example: On what day of the week did Columbus discover America (San Salvador), October 12, 1492? This being an old style date, Table 2 must be used. Under the Centurial 1400, and at the right of 92 are the letters AG (a leap year). In Table 3, under G, the 14th of October is found to be Sunday, and hence the 12th was Friday, the day sought. When the given year has two letters, the first applies only to January and February. Therefore G is used in this case. Example: On what day of the week was Abraham Lincoln shot, April 14, 1865? This is a new style date, and Table 1 must be used. Under the Centurial year 1800, and opposite 65 is A, and in Table 3, under A, the 16th of April is found to be Sunday, hence the 14th was Friday, the day wanted, and by a strange coincidence, it was "Good Friday" of church days.

The largest Bible in the world is the "Kahgyur," or Buddhist Scriptures of Tibet, which consists of 108 volumes of 1,000 pages each. Each volume weighs 10 pounds and forms a package 26 inches long, 8 inches broad and 8 inches high.

DAY CALCULATING TABLE.

For ascertaining number of days between any two days within two years.

TABLE I.

Day.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	1	32	60	91	21	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	22	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	24	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	26	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	27	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	28	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	31	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	33	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	35	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	—	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	—	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	—	90	—	151	—	212	243	—	304	—	365

TABLE II.

1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	—	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	—	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	—	455	—	516	—	577	608	—	669	—	730

Explanation.—Ascertain by Table I the number of days from the first of the two days and from Table II the number of days from the second, and deduct the former from the latter. If between the two dates a February of twenty-nine days should occur add one to each number of days after February 28. Example.—How many days are there between October 20 and June 15? Against October 20 you will find 293; against June 15, in Table II, 531. 531—293=238, the answer.

The sovereign now ruling with the longest record of service is Franz Josef I of Austria and King of Hungary, who was proclaimed Emperor of Austria on December 2, 1848.

*DISTANCE FROM THE EARTH IN LIGHT YEARS OF CERTAIN FIXED STARS.

Stars.	Light years.	Stars.	Light years.	Stars.	Light years.
Polaris (Pole Star)..	45	Arcturus	28	Beta Cassiopeiæ.....	17
Capella	71	Alpha Centauri.....	3.6	Gamma Draconis....	26
Sirius	15	Vega	23	85 Pegasi.....	60
Procyon	27	61 Cygni.....	6—8		

*Explanation.—The term "Light Year" is the time required for light to travel from these bodies to the earth. Their actual distance, in miles, being too great for use or comprehension, the distance, in miles, may be found by multiplying the velocity of light (183,000 miles per second) by the number of seconds in a year, and that product by the light years. Thus: Alpha Centauri = 3.6×183,000×365×24×60×60 miles distant.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Name.	From sun, millions of miles.	Sidereal period, days.	Orbit velocity, miles per sec.	Diameter, miles.	Mass, Earth=1.	Volume, Earth=1.	Density, Earth=1.
Sun	—	—	—	866,400	331100	1310000	0.25
Mercury ..	36.0	87.969	23 to 35	3,030	0.125	0.050	2.23
Venus	67.2	224.701	21.9	7,700	0.78	0.92	0.86
Earth	92.8	365.256	18.5	7,918	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mars	141.5	686.95	15.0	4,230	0.107	0.152	0.72
Jupiter ...	483.3	4332.58	8.1	86,500	316.0	1309	0.24
Saturn	886.0	10759.22	6.0	71,000	94.9	721	0.13
Uranus ...	1781.9	30686.82	4.2	31,900	14.7	65	0.22
Neptune ..	2791.6	60181.11	3.4	34,800	17.1	85	0.20

THE HORIZON AT SEA LEVEL.

Distances of objects at varying elevations from one foot to one thousand feet. The elevations given are in feet.

Elevation.	Miles.	Elevation.	Miles.	Elevation.	Miles.
1.....	1.31	25.....	6.61	80.....	11.83
5.....	2.96	30.....	7.25	90.....	12.25
6.....	3.24	35.....	7.83	100.....	13.23
7.....	3.49	40.....	8.37	150.....	16.22
8.....	3.73	45.....	8.87	200.....	18.72
9.....	4.18	50.....	9.35	300.....	22.91
10.....	4.18	60.....	10.25	500.....	29.58
20.....	5.92	70.....	11.07	1,000.....	33.41

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN.

Distance and Size.—The sun's mean distance from the earth (always reckoned from centre to centre) is 92,885,000 miles, with a variation between January 1 and July 3 of 3,100,000 miles, owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit. The diameter of the sun or the length of the line passing through its centre from one side to the other is 867,000 miles. If a railroad were laid round the sun a train moving seventy miles an hour would take five years, without intermission, to make the journey. A journey around the earth at the same rate would take only a fortnight.

Weight.—The sun weighs 330,000 times as much as the earth. Volume for volume, 1,330,000 earths would go to make up one sun. It follows from this that the matter composing the sun must on an average be about one-fourth as dense as the matter composing the earth.

Heat.—It has been calculated that the heat thrown on a square mile exposed at noon under the equator would melt in an hour 26,000 tons of ice. This amount has to be multiplied fifty million times to arrive at the quantity of heat received by the earth's surface during a single hour. Yet this enormous supply is even less than one two-thousand-millionth part of what the sun pours forth in all directions in space.

There are various theories to account for the enormous store of heat and light in the sun. The theory now generally accepted by physicists is that the gradual contraction of the solar orb in cooling is the chief source of the sun's apparent inexhaustible energy. It has been calculated that at the present rate of expenditure of heat the sun's diameter would contract four miles in a century, and in a few millions of years it may become as dense as the earth.

The sun is composed of very much the same materials as the earth, except that they are at a much higher temperature. About forty of the seventy terrestrial elements have been identified by the spectroscope as existing in the vapors around the sun. Astronomers think that they find traces there of very few substances not already known. Even these may be discovered on the earth some day.

Motion.—The sun revolves on its axis in about twenty-two days; but apparently

The most flourishing treaty port in Japan, Yokahama, has a population of 220,000, with a foreign colony of 3,000. Only fifty years ago it was a mere fishing village

it takes two days longer than this, owing to our own globe's motion in its orbit. This period of revolution has been computed from observation of sunspots, it having been noted that a certain spot, vanishing at one edge of the solar disk—or "disappearing 'round the corner," as one may say—returns to the same position in the period named. The other real motion of the sun is the almost imperceptible one through space, in which "grand march" the members of the solar system accompany him—earth, moon, planets, planetoids and some comets. Whence this movement is directed is still a subject of discussion

FACTS ABOUT THE MOON.

Distance and Velocity.—The greatest distance of the moon from earth's centre is 252,600 miles, its least distance from earth's centre 221,700 miles, its least distance from earth's surface 217,740 miles. It travels in its orbit with a velocity of 3,334 feet a second, and its equatorial velocity is 10 miles an hour.

Sidereal and Synodic Revolutions of the Moon.—When the moon, after passing a star, completes a revolution so as to come back to the same star, it is said to make a sidereal revolution. The average time required for this is 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes and 11.46 seconds, but owing to her motion in common with the earth around the sun the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time between successive new moons, is a little longer, i. e., 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes and 2.87 seconds, which is called the synodic revolution.

Nodes.—The shape of the moon's orbit is approximately an ellipse whose two axes are nearly of equal length, but an ellipse will represent its orbit for a very short time. Owing to the inclination of the earth's equator to the ecliptic, the moon is sometimes seen, at the full, coursing along a circle which passes near the zenith in these latitudes and sometimes, in the same phase, along an arc low down in the southern sky, but there is a residual effect, which is due to the inclination of the moon's orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, amounting to 5° 8′, so that during one-half of her orbit she is south of the sun's annual path and during the remaining half north of it. The points where she crosses the ecliptic are known as her nodes.

Rotation.—The moon's rotation on its axis agrees in period with its revolution around the earth, so that we have always the same side presented to our view. Occasionally, however, we see a little around one or the other edge. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

Phases.—The moon's changes in shape from a crescent to a full disc are due conjointly to the globular form of the moon, its motion and the fact that it does not shine by its native light, but simply reflects the solar rays. The illuminated (or convex) edge of its figure is always turned toward the sun. When right opposite the sun it appears as full, and sometimes is so situated as to be partially obscured by the earth's shadow. When it is near the sun in the sky it appears as a thin crescent, turning almost entirely its dark side to the earth. Sometimes, at new moon, it comes between us and the sun, obscuring his disc either in a partial or total eclipse. At either half moon the moon is said to be in its quadrature, or in the "first" or "last quarter." At new and full moon it is said to be in syzygy (Greek syn, "together"; zygon, "yoke"). These changes result from the constant darkness of one side of the moon, and constant brightness of the other, the crescent being larger or smaller as, from the moon's change of position, more or less of the bright side is seen from the earth.

Eclipses.—Whenever the earth gets between the moon and the sun, cutting off the light of the latter, a so-called eclipse of the moon takes place. An eclipse of the moon occurs only at full moon. During a lunar cycle there will be, on the average, twenty-nine eclipses of the moon.

The Harvest Moon.—If the plane of the moon's orbit coincided with that of the earth's equator, the moon would rise about fifty minutes later each day, but owing to the inclination between these planes to one another this retardation is quite different at different times. This retardation may be reduced to nothing when in the northern latitude full moon occurs near the autumnal equinox, so that for several nights the full moon rises about the same time soon after sunset. At or about the time of harvest in the northern temperate zone the sun in its annual course is approaching the celestial equator, which it crosses from north to south on September 22. On that date it sets close to the exact western point of the horizon. If it happens to be also full moon, the moon rises that evening as the sun sets, or close to the exact eastern point of the horizon. Thus it begins to give light at sunset, and continues to do so until sunrise, when it sets opposite the sun, just as the latter rises. This arrangement holds good without any great change for several days, so that there is practically no darkness, especially if the weather is fine. The full moon which thus illumines the autumn night is called the harvest moon. The hunter's moon is the next full moon after the harvest moon; the same phenomenon, less marked, occurs.

Tides.—The chief cause of the tides is the attraction of the moon, which, affecting most strongly the side of the earth nearest to it, draws or heaps up the waters in the parts of the earth successively turned toward it. At the same time the moon attracts the bulk of the earth, and, as it were, pulls the earth away from the water on the surface furthest from it, so that here also the water is raised, although not quite so much as on the nearer side. The waters being thus heaped up at the same time in these two parts of the earth, and the waters situated half way between them being thus necessarily depressed, two high and low tides occur in the period of a little more than one revolution of the earth on its axis. When the sun and moon are in conjunction or opposition, at times of new and full moon, their tidal waves will be superposed crest upon crest, and the effect will be what is called "spring

The oldest city in the United States is St. Augustine, Fla., settled by the Spanish in 1565.

tide"; when they are in quadrature the lunar tide will be partially neutralized by the solar tide, and the result will be a "neap tide."

Size, Volume, Mass, Density.—The moon's diameter is 2,163 miles, a little more than a quarter of the earth's. Its surface is therefore 0.074 of the earth's, or, in square miles, about 14,657,402. The earth taken as a unit, the moon's density is 0.63; mass, $^1/_{80}$, volume $^1/_{50}$; that is to say, it would require the materials of 80 moons to form our globe; the earth is 50 times larger than the moon and its density is in the ratio of 10 to 16. Its smaller size and mass cause gravity to be only ⅙ of the terrestrial attraction; the same exertion which would lift a given weight here would raise a weight six times as great there, and a body instead of falling 16 feet in the first second would fall only 2⅔ feet.

Light, Temperature.—Like the earth, the moon has no light of its own, but receives all from the sun, and its day—the interval from sunrise to sunrise—is a month. At full moon it sends to us about 1–600,000 part of the light given by the mid-day sun.

Physical Conditions, as Seen Through the Telescope.—The surface of the moon is totally unlike that of our earth. All the details are hard, cold and glaring in their delineations. All are marked in white and black or in various shades of yellowish gray. Nothing like mist, cloud or water has ever been seen. The so-called seas on the moon are simply portions of the surface darker in color than the average and very much broken up by craters and mountain ranges. Nor is there any evidence of an atmosphere. Observation of the stars suddenly occulted by the moon, as well as the spectroscope, confirms this, and if there be even an attenuated atmosphere it cannot have more than $^1/_{200}$ of the surface density of our own. In consequence there is no vegetation, no life. The mountain ranges, called the lunar Alps, Appenines, Cordilleras, etc., range from 20,000 feet in height downward; the lunar rills, clefts or cracks in the surface pass often right through mountains and valleys, sometimes for a distance of 300 miles, their breadth being relatively so small as to give them the appearance of true cracks. The whole aspect suggests volcanic action on the lunar surface in remote ages, but nothing like an active volcano has ever been seen.

THE EARTH AS A PLANET.

Figure and Size.—The earth is a member of the solar system, the third in distance from the sun and the largest within the orbit of Jupiter. The figure of the earth is approximately that of an ellipsoid of revolution or oblate-spheroid. Its mean diameter is 7,917 miles; its polar diameter, 7,899 miles; its equatorial diameter, 7,926 miles. The equatorial circumference is 24,902 miles; the meridian perimeter, 24,859.8 miles; length of a degree of latitude along the equator, 69.171 miles; length of one degree along 10 degrees of latitude, 68.128 miles; along 80 degrees of latitude, 12.051 miles. The area of its surface is about 197,000,000 square miles. The area of each polar zone is 8,204,000 square miles; of each temperate zone, 51,215,000 square miles, and of each torrid zone, 78,102,000 square miles.

Mass and Density.—Though astronomy affords the means of determining with great precision the relative masses of the earth, the moon and all other planets, it does not enable a measurer to determine the absolute mass of any heavenly body in units of the weights used on the earth. To determine the absolute mass of the earth its mean density must be known, and this is something about which direct observation can give no information, as it is impossible to penetrate more than an insignificant distance into the earth's interior. The mean specific density (or gravity) of the earth is obtained by comparing the mass (or weight) of the earth with that of an equal volume of pure water at 39 degrees Fahrenheit. From numerous experiments a mean density of 5.539 has been deduced; that is, the earth is 5.539 times as heavy as a ball of pure water of the same size. Calculating on 5.5 as a result sufficiently approximate and convenient to the memory, taking the mean diameter of the earth considered as a sphere at 7,915.5 miles, and the weight of a cubic foot of water at 62,3211 pounds, the earth's solid content in cubic miles is 259,373 millions, and its weight, in tons of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois each, is 5,842 trillions.

Orbit, Revolution and Rotation.—The earth revolves about the sun in an elliptical orbit having the sun at one focus. The length of its orbit is 584,000,000 miles. When nearest to the sun (at perehelion, January 1) the earth is about 90,000,000 miles from it, and when at the greatest distance (at aphelion, July 3) about 93,000,000 miles. The period of revolution with regard to the sun, or, in other words, the time taken by the sun apparently to pass from one equinox to the same equinox, is the tropical or equinoctial year; its length is 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 46 seconds. It is about twenty minutes shorter than the true or sidereal year, which is the time taken for the sun apparently to travel from one star to it again.

The mean velocity with which the earth travels round the sun is 18.5 miles per second. The earth rotates about its axis from west to east in twenty-four hours. The speed of rotation varies from zero at the poles to a maximum at the equator, where it is 1,037 miles per hour.

Motions and Mutations.—There are recognized to-day no less than thirteen motions of the earth. These are: First, the daily rotation about its axis; second, the revolution about the sun; third, the procession of the equinoxes in 25,765 years; fourth, the monthly motion of the earth about the centre of gravity of earth and moon; fifth, the variation caused by the moon's attraction produced every eighteen and one-half years; sixth, the secular variation of the obliquity of the ecliptic; seventh, the secular variation in the distance of the centre of the earth's orbit

The Cape-to-Cairo railroad has been completed 2,150 miles north from Cape Town.

from the sun; eighth, the variation of the "line of apsides," e. g., the motion of the major axis of the earth's orbit along the ecliptic, effected in 21,000 years; ninth, the mutations due to the ever varying attraction of the planets; tenth, the variations of the centre of gravity of the solor system about which the earth annually revolves; eleventh, the general motion of the solar system toward the constellation of Hercules; twelfth, the oscillation of the polar extremities of the earth, which wander in a circle of about fifty feet in diameter and to which is due a variability in terrestrial latitudes; thirteenth, the periodical oscillation to which the whole terrestrial globe, analogous to the tides of the sea, is subject, that is, the apparently so rigid surface of the earth rises and falls twice a day like the ocean under the influence of the tides, the oscillation amounting to about eight inches.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.

The total area of the earth is about 197,000,000 square miles, and its total population 1,626,000,000. The area of the water of the earth is about 145,000,000 square miles. The area of the land of the earth is about 52,000,000 square miles.

The largest continents are:

Continents.	Area, in Square Miles.	Number of Inhabitants.[1]
Asia	16,500,000	851,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	170,000,000
North America	8,000,000	116,000,000
South America	7,500,000	45,000,000
Europe	3,800,000	437,000,000
Oceania[2]	4,700,000	51,000,000[3]

[1]Tho figures of population are taken from the Year Book of the Bureau des Longitudes. [2]Including all islands in the Eastern Indian and Southern Pacific oceans. [3]Including population in the Dutch East Indies.

The area occupied by the water is:

Oceans.	Area.	Greatest Depth (Murray–Challenger Expedition).
Atlantic	25,000,000 sq. miles	27,366 feet
Pacific	70,000,000 sq. miles	30,000 feet
Indian	22,500,000 sq. miles	18,582 feet
Arctic	4,000,000 sq. miles	9,000 feet
Antarctic	7,500,000 sq. miles	25,200 feet
Inland waters	16,000,000 sq. miles	

The areas of the largest states, comprising parent country and colonies or possessions, are:

British Empire	11,467,294 sq. miles	Germany (with German Africa)	1,140,290 sq. miles
Russian Empire	8,647,657 sq. miles	Argentine Republic	1,135,840 sq. miles
China	4,277,170 sq. miles	Belgium and the Congo State	921,027 sq. miles
France	4,279,130 sq. miles	Portugal	838,442 sq. miles
United States	3,756,884 sq. miles	Netherlands	736,400 sq. miles
Brazil	3,218,991 sq. miles		
Turkish Empire	1,157,860 sq. miles		

According to the number of inhabitants, the countries range roughly as follows:

British Empire and Colonies	418,000,000	Austria-Hungary	50,000,000
China	335,000,000	Netherlands	45,000,000
Russian Empire	160,000,000	Turkey	38,000,000
United States	101,000,000	Italy	36,000,000
France	90,000,000	Belgium and the Congo	27,000,000
German Empire	80,000,000	Spain	20,000,000
Japan	66,000,000		

The largest cities in the world are:

1.	London	7,252,963	8.	St. Petersburg	1,907,708
2.	New York	4,766,883	9.	Philadelphia	1,549,008
3.	Berlin	3,712,554	10.	Moscow	1,359,254
4.	Paris	2,846,986	11.	Buenos Ayres	1,376,511
5.	Tokio	2,186,079	12.	Calcutta	1,222,313
6.	Chicago	2,185,283	13.	Constantinople	1,203,000
7.	Vienna	2,004,291	14.	Peking	1,017,209

The highest mountains on the different continents are:

Continent.	Name of Mountain.	Height.
North America	Mt. McKinley, Alaska	20,464 feet
South America	Aconcagua, Chili	23,080 feet
Europe	Elbrooz, Caucasus, Russia	18,526 feet
Asia	Mt. Everest, Himalaya, India	29,141 feet
Africa	Kilimandjaro, East Africa	20,065 feet
Oceania	Mt. Hercules, North New Guinea	32,768 feet
Australia	Kosciusko	7,336 feet

The Baltimore fire in February, 1904, caused a loss of property valued at $70,000,000

The longest rivers in the world are: In Europe, Volga, about 2,200 miles; in Asia, Yenisei, about 2,700–3,000 miles, and Yang-tse-Kiang, about 3,000; in Africa, Nile, about 3,240 miles; in North America, Mississippi and Missouri, 4,300 miles; in South America, Amazon and Beni, 4,000 miles; in Australia, Darling, more than 2,345 miles.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior. It covers an area of 32,000 square miles and has a mean depth of about 475 feet.

The greatest cataract in the world, surpassing by far Niagara and Zambezi Falls, is on the Ignazu River, which partly separates Brazil from Argentina, one thousand miles by boat from the nearest settlement. The precipice over which the river plunges is 210 feet high, that of Niagara being 167 feet. The cataract is 13,123 feet wide, or about two and a half times as wide as Niagara. It is estimated that 100,000,000 tons of water passes over Niagara in an hour; a like estimate gives the Falls of Ignazu 140,000,000 tons.

The oldest city in the world is Damascus, in Syria. The exact date of the founding of this city, once so famous for its manufacture of silks, jewelry and blades, is not known, but it is said to have been begun by a greatgrandson of Noah, and probably is 4,200 years old. Next comes Athens, the capital of Greece, which is about 3,453 years old—older than any other European city. Peking, the capital of China, is said to be about 3,000 years old. Jerusalem, which was a Jebusite city in the days of Abraham, is 3,000 years old at least.

The coldest inhabited district in the world is Werchojansk, in Siberia, longitude 133 degrees 51 minutes east, latitude 67 degrees 34 minutes north, where a lowest temperature of minus 90 degrees Fahrenheit has been observed, and the mean of January is minus 48 degrees Fahrenheit.

THE CONTINENTS.

EUROPE.

Europe, though next to Australia the smallest, is the richest and most important of the continents. The name is said to be derived from the Assyrian Irib or Ereb, meaning sunset or west, which was applied to Greece to distinguish that region from Asia Minor, which was designated as Asia, meaning sunrise or east.

Boundaries.—Europe forms a huge peninsula and is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea and the Caucasian Mountains, and on the east by the Caspian Sea, the River Ural and the range of the Ural Mountains connecting it with Asia.

Extent.—Most northerly point, North Cape, in Norway, latitude 71 degrees 6 minutes north; most southerly point, Cape Tarifa, latitude 36 degrees north, in the Strait of Gibraltar; most westerly point, Cape Roca, in Portugal, in longitude 9 degrees 28 minutes west; most easterly point, Ekaterinburg, in longitude 60 degrees 36 minutes east. The area of the continent, about 3,800,000 miles.

Peninsulas.—The principal peninsulas are Norway and Sweden, which together form the Scandinavian Peninsula; Jutland, which forms a portion of Denmark; Spain and Portugal, Italy, the Moroa, which is part of Greece; the Balkan Peninsula, and the Crimea, which is part of Russia.

Islands.—The principal islands and groups of islands are: Nova Zembla, Vaygats and the Lofoten Isles, in the Arctic Ocean; Zealand, Funen and several of smaller size, which together form the Danish Archipelago, with Rügen, Bornholm, Oland, Gothland and the group of the Aland Islands; Great Britain, Ireland, the Shetland Islands, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, in the Atlantic; Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, the Ionian Islands, Crete, in the Mediterranean.

Coast Line.—The length of the coast line is estimated as high as 47,790 miles (smaller islands not included), or 1 mile for about 75 square miles of area.

Straits and Channels.—The Seager Rack and Cattegat sounds (entrance to the Baltic Sea), the Strait of Dover, the Strait of Gibraltar (only entrance to the Mediterranean), the Dardanelles and the Bosporus (the only channels of entrance to the Black Sea).

Rivers.—The most important rivers are: Petchora, Dwina, Owega (into the White Sea); Neva, Dvina, Niemen, Vistula, Oder (into the Baltic Sea); Elbe, Weser, Rhine, Thames (into the North Sea); Seine (into the English Channel); Loire, Garonne, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir (into the Atlantic); Ebro, Rhone, Po (into the Mediterranean); Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Don (into the Black Sea); Volga, Ural (into the Caspian).

Lakes.—Alpine lakes, Geneva, Constance, Neufchatel, Zürich, Lucerne, Garda, Maggiore, Como; Scandinavian lakes, Wener, Wetter, Maclar; Russian lakes, Ladoga, Onoga; Hungarian lakes, Lake Balatow, or Platen.

Mountain Ranges.—The Alpine system, embracing not only the Alps proper, but also the outlying French and German highlands, the Carpathians and Balkans to the east and the Appenines to the west; the British system, including the various ranges and groups of the British Islands; the Scandinavian system, including the broad, flat-topped, plateaulike mountains (fjelds) of Norway and Sweden; the Uralian system, which includes the chain of mountains remarkable as forming a natural boundary between Europe and Asia, and as running in an entirely different direction to the other great ranges of Europe.

Highest Mountains.—Elbruz (Caucasus), Russia), 18,526 feet; Mont Blanc (Alps, French Savoy), 15,775 feet; Anethou (Pyrenees, Spain), 11,168 feet; Corno (Apennines, Italy), 9,580 feet; Galdhoppingan (Scandinavian Mountains, Norway),

The half of Saghalien which came back to Japan in the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war has an area of about 8,000 square miles and a population of 60,500, of whom two-thirds are Japanese.

8,399 feet; Teplos-iz (Urals, Russia), 5,540 feet; Ben Nevis (British Mountains, Scotland), 4,260 feet.

Volcanoes.—The principal active volcanoes are Hecla (5,000 feet), in Iceland; Etna (18,865 feet), in Sicily; Vesuvius (4,260 feet), near Naples, and Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands.

Ethnography.—The population of Europe consists for the most part of what is known distinctly as the Caucasian or Indo-Germanic race and, in particular, the three great families: First, German—Dutch, English, Scandinavian; second, Romanic—French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian, Walloon; third, Slavonic—Russians, Poles, Czechs, Ruthens, Servians, Croatians, Bulgarians and Wends; further, Letts, Celts, Greeks, Armenians, Albanians, Basques, Caucasian and Caspian peoples; Mongols, Magyars, Finns, Turks and Jews.

Political Divisions.—Andora, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, German Empire, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Lichtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Servia, Spain, Turkey and, under Turkey's suzerainty, Crete.

ASIA.

Asia, which is supposed to derive its name from the Semitic root asu, meaning "sunrise," or "the East," is the eastern and main part of the Old World. It is larger than the whole New World and is four times the size of Europe, the smallest continent except Australia.

Boundaries.—Asia is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Indian Ocean and on the west by the Red Sea, the Isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the chain of the Caucasus, the Caspian Sea, the River Ural and the Ural Mountains. It is joined to Africa by the Isthmus of Suez and separated from North America by the Bering Strait, thirty-five miles in width.

Extent.—Greatest length, north and south, from Cape Chelyuskin, within the Arctic Circle, in latitude 77 degrees 30 minutes north, to Cape Romana, at the southern end of the Malay Peninsula, in latitude 1 degree 22 minutes 30 seconds north, 5,360 miles; greatest breadth from Cape Baba, the most westerly point of Asia Minor (in longitude 26 degrees 4 minutes east), to East Cape of Bering Strait (longitude 169 degrees 44 minutes west), about 6,000 miles. The total area is estimated at 16,500,000 square miles.

Coast Line.—About 35,000 miles, or 1 mile of coast line to 496 square miles of surface.

Inlets.—The chief ocean inlets are: On the north or Arctic coast, the Nordenskjold Sea and the Kara Sea with the Gulf of Obi; on the eastern Pacific coast, the China Sea with the gulfs of Siam and of Tonkin; the Tung-Hai or Eastern Sea, the Hwang-Hai or Yellow Sea with the Gulf of Pechili and Korea Bay; the Sea of Japan with the Gulf of Tartary; the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea with the Gulf of Anadyr; on the south, Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, gulfs of Oman, Cambay and Manar, the Persian Gulf and the Bay of Bengal.

Straits.—The most important are the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb ("Gate of Tears"), forming the entrance to the Red Sea; the Strait of Ormuz, leading into the Persian Gulf; the Strait of Malacca, between the China Sea and the Indian Ocean; the Strait of Sunda, between the islands of Sumatra and Java, and the Bering Sea, between Asia and North America.

Islands.—The most important are the Kuriles, Sakhalin, Japan, Formosa, Hainan and the Philippines in the east; the Moluccas, the Sunda Islands, Ceylon and other small islands in the south; Cyprus and the Sporades in the west.

Rivers.—Ob (2,500), Yenissi (2,500) and Lena (2,500), flowing into the Arctic Ocean; Amur (2,500), Hwang-ho (2,600), Yang-tse-Kiang (3,200), Mekong (1,600) and Menam (900), into the Pacific Ocean; Irawadi (800), Brahmaputra (1,680), Ganges (1,500), Indus (1,800), Euphrates (1,700) and Tigris (1,100), into the Indian Ocean; Amu Daria (1,000) and Sir Daria (1,150), into the Sea of Aral; Ural, into the Caspian Sea; Jordan (135), into the Dead Sea.

Lakes.—The three largest lakes in Asia are Aral (26,000 square miles), Baikal (15,000 square miles) and Balkhash (9,000 square miles).

Mountain Systems.—The principal mountain ranges are the Himalaya Mountains, between India and Tibet; the Hindu Kush, between Afghanistan and Turkestan; the Altai Mountains, between Mongolia and Siberia; the Kuen-Luen, between Tibet and Chinese Turkestan; the Thian-Shan ("Celestial Mountains"), which run through Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia; the Elbruz Mountains, in Persia; the Caucasus, between the Caspian and the Black seas; the Mountains of Armenia, on the Plateau of Armenia; the Taurus Mountains, in Asia Minor; the Mountains of Lebanon, on the coast of Syria; the Ghats, in Syria, and the Nan-ling and Pe-ling Mountains, in China.

Highest Mountains.—Mount Everest (Himalayas), 29,141 feet; Kuchinjinga (Himalayas), 28,225 feet; Dhwalagiri (Himalayas), 26,800 feet; Dapsang, or Goodwin-Austen (Karakorum range, Cashmere), 28,700 feet; Pioneer Peak (Karakorum range), 22,600 feet; Murtagh-Ata (Pamir, Cashmere), 25,800 feet; Ararat (Armenian Mountains), 16,910 feet.

Tablelands.—The Pamir Plateau, the Tableland of Tibet, the Mongolian Plateau, the Armenian Highlands and the Plateau of Asia Minor, with the Arabian Plateau and the Deccan in Southern India.

Plains.—The plains of Siberia, Turkestan, China, Tongking, Siam, Pegu, Hindustan and Mesopotamia.

Deserts.—Gobi, in Mongolia (Chinese Empire); the India Desert, between the

There are in continental United States about 1,900,000,000 acres, of which 950,000,000 are estimated to be capable of cultivation. Of these, 873,729,000 acres are now in farms.

Indus and the Ganges; the Desert of Seistan (in Eastern Persia); the Great Salt Desert, in Persia; the Desert of Mesopotamia, between the Tigris and the Euphrates; the Syrian Desert, in the east of Syria, and the Desert of Arabia, in the interior of Arabia.

Ethnography.—Indo-Germanic race (Afghans, Armenians, Balutchis, Persians, Greeks, Hindus, Kurds, Russians, Singhalese); Semitic (Arabs, Syrians, Jews); Malayan (Javanese, Malays, Sudanese, Tagalos); Mongolian (Ainos, Annamese, Burmese, Cambodians, Chinese, Japanese, Kalmuks, Kirghiz, Koreans, Manchus, Mongols, Osmanli, Ostiaks, Samoyedes, Siamese, Tartars, Tibetans, Tchuktchis, Tunguses, Turks, Yakuts); Dravidian (of Southern India and Ceylon) and Papuan.

Political Divisions.—Afghanistan, China, Japan, Nepal, Oman, Persia and Siam. By far the larger portion of Asia is held by European powers, e. g., Russian, 6,495,970 square miles; British, 1,998,220 square miles; Dutch, 586,980 square miles; French, 247,580 square miles; German, 193 square miles; Turkish, 681,980 square miles; United States, 114,370 square miles.

AFRICA.

Africa (from the Phœnician afrigah, a colony), the second of the great land divisions of the globe, forms the vast southwestern peninsula of the Old World. It is separated from Asia by the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, between which it is almost joined to Asia at the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (fourteen miles wide). In the north it is actually continuous with Asia at the Isthmus of Suez (sixty miles wide), across which the Suez Canal has been cut.

Boundaries.—Bounded in the north by the Mediterranean, in the east by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and in the west and southwest by the Atlantic Ocean.

Extent.—Greatest length from Cape Blanco in the north (latitude 37 degrees 20 minutes north) to Cape Agulhas (latitude 34 degrees 51 minutes south) in the south, about 5,000 miles; greatest width from Cape Verde (longitude 17 degrees 33 minutes 22 seconds west), the westernmost point, to Ras Hafun, south of Cape Guardufin (longitude 51 degrees 27 minutes 52 seconds east), the most easterly projection, about 4,600 miles. Area, 11,500 square miles.

Coast Line.—Total length estimated at 16,000 miles.

Inlets.—Gulfs of Sidra and Cabes (north); Gulf of Aden, leading to the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (east); Sofola and Delagoa bays (east); Table Bay (south), and Gulf of Guinea (west).

Channels and Straits.—The principal of these are the Strait of Gibraltar, between Morocco and Spain; the Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and the mainland; the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, leading from the Gulf of Aden to the Red Sea. Besides these there is the artificial channel—the Suez Canal—leading from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

Islands.—With one exception—Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean (area, 229,820 square miles)—the African islands are small. The principal are the Mascarenes (Mauritius, Réunion, Rodrigues), Comoros, Amirantes, Seychelles and Socotora, in the Indian Ocean; Madeira, the Canaries, Cape Verde and Guinea islands (Fernando Po, Principe, St. Thomas and Annobon), in the Atlantic, and, more remotely, St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

Rivers.—Flowing into the Mediterranean, Nile (4,000 miles); into the Indian Ocean, Rovuma (683 miles), Zambesi (2,000), Limpopo (993 miles); into the Atlantic, Orange (1,300), Congo (3,000), Niger (2,300), Senegal (980 miles).

Lakes.—The principal lakes are Chad (850 square miles), Leopold II (1,100), Rudolf (1,250), Nyassa (1,645), Albert Nyanza (2,028), Tanganyika (2,624), Ngami (2,950), Mwern (3,000), Albert Edward (3,004), Bangweulu (3,700), Victoria Nyanza (3,720), Abai (4,200), Kiou (4,829), Tsana (5,690), Naivasha (6,135 square miles).

Mountain Systems.—The entire continent of Africa may be regarded as a vast plateau of average elevation from about 4,000 feet in the south to less than 1,500 feet in the north. Except for the Atlas system, in Northern Africa, along the shores of the Atlantic and the Alpine range of Abyssinia, which are sharply distinguished from the rest of the continent, the natural divisions are not well marked.

Chief Mountains.—Kilima Njaro (20,065 feet) and Kenya (18,000), Ruwenzori (16,815), Tagharat (15,000), Meru (14,955), Karissimbi (14,683), Elgon (14,152), Cameroon (13,370), Krakenberg (11,700), etc.

Volcanoes.—The only active volcanoes known to-day are Kirunga, or Mount Götzen (11,300 feet), and Kirungu-Ndogo (11,000 feet), and the now dormant Mount Eyres (13,000 feet).

Sahara.—The Sahara, called the Great Desert, a vast portion of Northern Africa, lies between the Atlantic Ocean on the west and the valley of the Nile on the east, the Soudan on the south and the Atlas Mountains and a portion of the Mediterranean Sea on the north. It is part of an arid belt measuring about 4,000,000 square miles. Of this area at least two-thirds lies west of Suez and is in general known as the Sahara.

Ethnography.—Excluding the Europeans, and the Asiatics, Chinese and natives of India introduced by them, the population of Africa consists of the following elements: Caucasians (Hamites) are the Berbers and Copts; Semites are the Arabs and Abyssinians; Ethiopians (Nigritoz, Bantus); South African race (Hottentots); Malays (Hovas in Madagascar). Other varieties are the Kaffirs of Cape Colony and Natal, Bechuanas, Matabeles, Zulus, Swajis, etc., as well as the Waganda, Wanyoro and other peoples of Central Africa. Still more primitive races

Of the Pan-American Railway between New York and the Panama Canal Zone—4,872 miles—4,197 miles are built and 675 miles are still to be built.

are the Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert, the Akkhas in the Congo State and the Pigmies of the great Aruwimi Forest, discovered by Stanley.

Political Divisions.—The independent native states are Abyssinia, the Negro Republic of Liberia, Egypt (nominally a province of the Turkish Empire, but actually a British protectorate), and Morocco, now under a French protectorate.

European Possessions and Protectorates are: British Africa (for particulars see under Great Britain), 2,202,100 square miles; French Africa (for particulars see under France), 3,866,950 square miles; Italy (Erritrea, 60,000; Italian Somaliland, 140,000; Tripoli and Benghazi, 400,000), 600,000 square miles; Portuguese (Guinea, 14,000; West Africa, 480,000; East Africa, 393,000), 787,500 square miles; Spanish (Rio de Oro, 70,000; Muni River Settlements, 9,800), 79,800 square miles; Belgian (Congo State), 400,000 square miles.

NORTH AMERICA.

Boundaries.—North America, which forms the northern division of the New World, is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. To the south it passes into a narrow region within which are embraced Mexico and the states of Central America, and finally terminates in the Isthmus of Panama.

Extent.—The greatest length from north to south is 4,500 miles; the greatest breadth, under the line of the forty-fifth parallel north latitude, 3,100 miles. The total area is about 8,000,000 square miles.

Coast Line.—The coast line is estimated at 25,000 miles, taking the Isthmus of Panama as the southernmost point. The addition of the shore length of the adjacent islands increases the total coast line to about 32,000 miles.

Inlets.—The principal inlets are: On the north coast, Hudson Bay, the Gulf of Boothia and Baffin Bay; on the east coast, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy, Delaware and Chesapeake bays, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and on the west coast, the Gulf of California.

Straits and Channels.—The principal straits and channels are: On the north, Davis, Barrow, Melville, McClure and Bering; on the east, Hudson, Belle Isle, Cabot, Canso, Florida and Yucatan, and on the west, Juan de Fuca and Queen Charlotte Sound.

Capes.—The principal capes are: On the north, Barrow and Bathurst; on the east, Farewell, in Greenland; Charles and Chudleigh, in Labrador; Race, in Newfoundland; Sable, in Nova Scotia; Cod, in Massachusetts; Hatteras, in North Carolina; Sable, in Florida; Catoche, in Yucatan, and Gracias a Dios, in Nicaragua, and on the west, San Lucas, in Lower California; Mendocino, in California; Blanco, in Oregon; Flattery, in Washington, and Prince of Wales, in Alaska.

Peninsulas.—Labrador, Nova Scotia, Florida and Yucatan on the east, Lower California and Alaska on the west and Boothia and Melville on the north.

Isthmuses.—Besides the Isthmus of Panama, portions of the Mexican Isthmus are distinguished as the Isthmus of Chiquimula, between the Pacific and the head of the Gulf of Honduras, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, between the gulf of the same name and the opposite shores of the Mexican Gulf. The Isthmus of Chignecto connects the peninsula of Nova Scotia with the mainland.

Islands.—In the Arctic Ocean the islands are numerous and large, Greenland, almost continental in area, being the largest of them. West of Greenland, across Smith Sound, is the great extent of Grinnell Land, and south of this island are North Devon, Cockburn Land and Baffin Land, with many other large islands to the west, including Bathurst, Melville, Prince of Wales and North Somerset islands, and Prince Albert and Banks Land, the whole forming an extensive archipelago in the Arctic Sea. In Bering Sea, on the northwest of the continent, are many smaller islands, while the chain of the Aleutian Isles partly separates Bering Sea from the Pacific. On the east side of the continent the great island of Newfoundland partly closes the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mainly within the tropics and lying between the northern coast of South America and the southeast coast of the United States are the West Indies, with Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica and Porto Rico, known collectively as the Greater Antilles, and many smaller islands grouped about and stretching away from them. On the north side are the Bahamas, and on the southeast are the Lesser Antilles, the best known among them being Guadaloupe, Martinique and Trinidad.

Mountain Ranges.—The surface of North America presents three great physical features—the great Pacific Highlands, the Central Plains and the Eastern Highlands. The great Pacific Highlands extend through the western part of North America, almost from the Arctic shores to the Isthmus of Panama, and are traversed by the Rocky Mountains and other high mountain chains. The Central Plains, which descend gradually from the crests of the Rocky Mountains, include the Mississippi, Missouri and the Great Lakes regions. The Atlantic Highlands, in the eastern part, extending from the northern coast of Labrador nearly to the Gulf of Mexico, include the low plateau of Labrador to the north and the Appalachian, or Alleghany, Mountains to the south, the principal sections of the latter bearing the names of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, the Green Mountains in Vermont, the Adirondacks in the State of New York, the Alleghanies in Pennsylvania and the Black Mountains in North Carolina.

The Highest Mountains are: McKinley, 20,300; St. Elias, 18,015; Mount Foraker, 17,000.

Ethnography.—The vast majority of the inhabitants are whites, descendants of Europeans. The rest are negroes, native Indians and mixed races.

Political Divisions.—First, Independent Republics—United States (with Alaska,

The greatest tea drinking country in the world is the United Kingdom, which consumes annually about 275,000,000 pounds.

Porto Rico, Hawaii); Mexico, the Central American states of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo; second, European Dependencies and Possessions—British (see under Great Britain), 3,809,401 square miles; French (see under France), 31,507 square miles; Danish, Greenland (as colony), Danish West Indies, 46,878 square miles; Dutch, Curaçao, 403 square miles.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Boundaries.—South America, the southern half of the New World, and is joined to North America by the Isthmus of Panama. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic and on the west by the Pacific.

Extent.—Greatest length, Pt. Gallinas (12 degrees 28 minutes north) to Cape Horn (56 degrees south latitude), about 4,700 miles; greatest breadth, from east to west, Cape Branco to Cape Burica, about 3,200 miles. The total length of the coast line is estimated at 15,000 miles.

Inlets.—The most important inlets are the gulfs of Darien, Venezuela and Paria, and the estuaries of the Amazon and Para on the north, the Rio de la Plata on the east and the Gulfs of Guayaquil and Panama on the west.

Capes.—The principal capes are Calenas and Orange on the north; St. Roque, Branco, Frio, San Antonio and Corrientes on the east; Horn and Froward on the south, and Parina, San Lorenzo and San Francisco on the west.

Islands.—Among the chief of the islands are the Falkland Islands and St. George, off the southeast coast; the group called Tierra del Fuego, at the south; the islands of the Patagonian Archipelago, Chiloë Island, Juan Fernandez and the Galapagos Islands on the west side of the continent, with Margarita and a few others in the Caribbean Sea on the northern coast.

Mountain Systems.—South America has three mountain systems—the Andean, the Parime and the Brazilian. The Andes extends from the Isthmus of Panama to Cape Horn. To the east of the Andes the three immense plains: The Llanos, or grassy plains of the Orinoco Valley; the Selvas, or forest plains of the Amazon Valley, and the Pampas, or plains of the La Plata region. The Parime system traverses the plateau which rises between the low plains of the Orinoco on the north and the Amazon on the south. The Brazilian consists of numerous chains, such as the Serra Espinhaço, Serrado Mar and Serra dos Orgaos.

Highest Mountains.—Aconcagua (Chili), 23,097 feet; Sorata (Bolivia), 21,500 feet; Illimani (Bolivia), 21,014 feet; Parmacot (Bolivia), 20,918 feet; the active volcanoes Chimborazo (Ecuador), 20,498 feet, and Cotopaxi (Ecuador), 19,613 feet.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are: Amazon, 4,000 miles; La Plata, 2,300; Orinoco, 1,200; San Francisco, 1,800.

Lakes.—Titacaca, Patos, Maracaibo.

Ethnography.—Indians; whites, mostly of Spanish and Portuguese origin; negroes and various crosses between whites and natives.

Political Divisions.—With the exception of three European colonies in Guiana (British, French and Dutch) South America is divided into eleven republics, viz.: Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine in the east; Chili, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Panama in the west, and the two inland republics of Bolivia and Paraguay.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia, the "Southern Land," is the smallest and least inhabited continent of the globe, and the only continent entirely in the Southern Hemisphere. The general term "Australia" includes the smaller island Tasmania, 150 miles south of the continent, but does not include British New Guinea, which is practically under the direction of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Boundaries.—The continent is bounded on the north by Torres Strait, the Arafura and Timos seas, on the west by the Indian Ocean, on the south by the Southern Ocean and Bass Strait, and on the east by the Pacific Ocean.

Extent.—Greatest length, from Steep Point on the west to Cape Byron on the east, about 2,400 miles; greatest breadth, from Cape Wilson on the south to Cape York on the north, about 2,000 miles. The total area of the continent is nearly 3,000,000 square miles.

Coast Line.—Total length estimated at 10,000 miles, an average of 1 mile of coast to every 300 square miles of area.

Inlets.—Cambridge Gulf, Van Diemen Gulf and Gulf of Carpenteria on the north coast; Port Philip, Encounter Bay, the Gulf of St. Vincent, Spencer Gulf and King George Sound on the south coast; Princess Charlotte Bay, Broad Sound, Hervey Bay, Broken Bay, Port Jackson and Botany Bay on the east coast, and Géographe Bay, Shark Bay, Exmouth Bay and King Sound on the west coast.

Islands.—With the single exception of Tasmania there are no large islands off the coast of Australia. The principal smaller islands are Kangaroo Island, off the coast of South Australia; Stradbroke and Great Sandy Island, off the east coast of Queensland; Wellesley Islands and Groote Eylandt, in the Gulf of Carpentaria; Melville and Bathurst Islands, off the coast of the Northern Territory, and Dirk Hartog Island, at the entrance of Shark's Bay, off the coast of Western Australia.

Rivers.—The only navigable river, the Murray, in the southeast, is 1,500 miles long. The other rivers worth mentioning are the Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury and Shoalhaven, all in New South Wales. The Darling, which is reckoned amongst the longest rivers of the world (2,345 miles), is navigable only part of the year.

Of the Pan-American Railway between New York and Buenos Ayres 1,060 miles have been completed northward from Buenos Ayres.

Lakes.—Amadeus, Torrens, Gardner and Lake Eyre, the latter remarkable for the fact that it lies twenty-six feet below sea level.

Mountains.—Great Dividing Range, Australian Alps, Blue Mountains, Liverpool Range, etc. Highest Mountains: Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet; Mount Townsend, 7,260 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Mount Bogong, 6,508 feet, and Mount Feathertop, 6,303 feet.

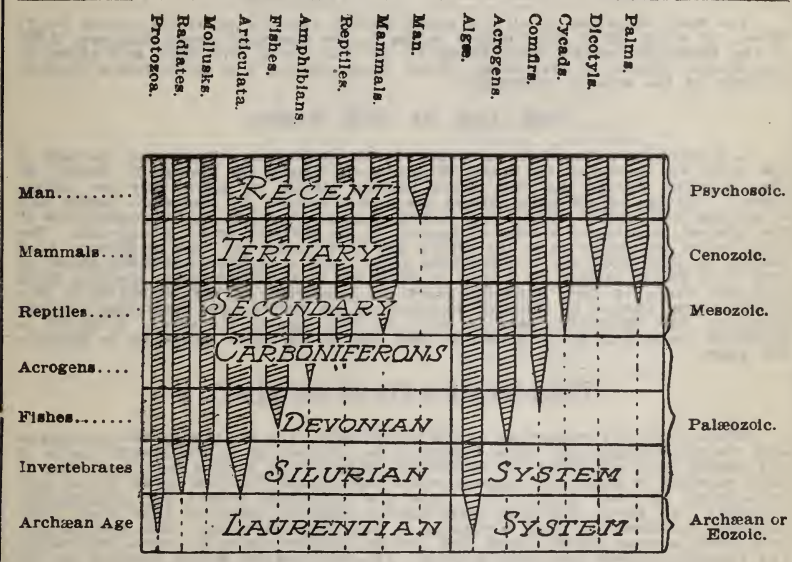
Ethnography.—Inhabitants are mainly settlers from British Isles or their descendants; also Chinese, Polynesians, Malays and Aborigenes.

GEOLOGICAL STRATA AND ERAS.

The history of the earth is divided into five eras with corresponding rock systems: 1. Archaean or Eozoic (dawn of life), embodied in the Laurentian system; 2. Palaeozoic (old life), embodied in the Palaeozoic or primary system; 3. Mesozoic (middle life), recorded in the secondary system; 4. Cenozoic (present life), recorded in the Tertiary and Quaternary systems, and 5, the Psychozoic (Era of the Mind), recorded in the recent system. These grand divisions, with the exception of the last, are founded on an almost universal unconformity of the soil.

The history of the earth is otherwise divided into Seven Ages, founded on the culmination of certain great classes of organisms. These are:

1. The Archaean or Eozoic Age, represented by the Laurentian system of rocks. 2. The Age of Mollusks, represented by the Silurian series of rocks. 3. The Age of Fishes, represented by the Devonian rocks. 4. The Age of Acrogens, or sometimes called the Amphibian, represented by the Carboniferous rocks. 5. The Age of Reptiles, represented by the secondary rocks. 6. The Age of Mammals, by the Tertiary and Quatenary, and 7. The Age of Man, by the recent rocks. The diagram shows how the ages correspond with the eras:



[The vertical height represents time, the strong horizontal lines separate the ages, the shaded spaces represent the origin of the dominant classes of animals and plants. Thus, for instance, the class of reptiles commenced in the time of Carboniferous rocks.]

The subdivisions of eras and ages into periods and epochs are founded on less nonconformity in the rock system, and less conspicuous changes in the life system. The names and periods are often, and of epochs are nearly always, local, and therefore different in different countries. The table represents, as far as periods, the classification used in America.

The motto "In God We Trust" on United States coins first appeared on the copper two-cent issue of 1864.

Eras.	Ages.	Periods.		Epochs.
5. Psychozoic	7. The Age of Man	Human	22	Recent
4. Cenozoic	6. The Age of Mammals	Quaternary	21	Terrace, Champlain, Glacial
		Tertiary	20	Pliocene, Miocene, Eocene
3. Mesozoic	5. The Age of Reptiles.	Cretaceous	19	
		Jurassic	18	
		Triassic	17	
2. Palaeozoic	4. Carboniferous Age. The Age of Acrogens and Amphibians	Pernian	16	
		Carboniferous	15	
		Sub-carboniferous	14	
	3. Devonian. The Age of Fishes	Catskill	13	
		Chemung	12	
		Hamilton	11	
		Corniferous	10	
	2. Silurian. The Age of Invertebrates	Oriskany	9	
		Helderberg	8	
		Salina	7	
		Niagara	6	
		Trenton	5	
		Canadian	4	
		Primordial	3	
1. Archaic or Eozoic.	1. Archaean	Huronian	2	
		Laurentian	1	

The total thickness of all the strata known amounts to 72,000 metres (44.74 miles), of which about 1,000 metres belong to the Cenozoic (recent life) era, 3,000 to the Mesozoic (middle life), 30,000 to the Palaeozoic (old life), and 38,000 to the Eozoic (dawn of life) eras. From these figures the approximate relative duration of the eras is calculated.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

In a publication issued in July, 1910, by the Smithsonian Institution, the age of the earth was estimated by Frank Wigglesworth Clarke and George F. Becker, of the Geological Survey, as "not above seventy million or below fifty-five million years." The age of the earth always has been a subject for discussion among men of science, and largely without any definite agreement among the representatives of the different branches of studies on account of the different points of approach. The more recent discussions as to the earth's age have placed the time as follows: Lord Kelvin, in 1862, 20,000,000 to 400,000,000 years, with a probable 98,000,000 years; in 1897 Lord Kelvin revised his figures to 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 years; Clarence King and Carl Varus, in 1893, 24,000,000 years: De Lapparent, in 1890, 67,000,000 to 90,000,000 years; Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in 1893, maximum age, 70,000,000 years; J. Joly, in 1899, age of the ocean, 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 years, and W. J. Sollas, in 1909, age of the ocean, 80,000,000 to 150,000,000 years.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.

While from the researches of the physiologist, the anatomist, the philologist and the psychologist the same testimony is obtained as to the specific unity of the human race, ethnology for convenient classification divides men, according to their physical or psychical characteristics, into groups, families, clans, tribes, and, on account of their distribution, these are sometimes named for geographical divisions. In these efforts of classification different schemes have been tried. Linnæus classifies the races according to geographical areas. Dall divides men into three groups: white, black and yellow; Garland, into six races, separating the Dravidians from the other groups. The cranological school founded by the elder Retzius made the shape of the head the basis of classification, and accordingly mankind was divided into long skulled and short, broad skulled races. Blumenthal gives five groups, classified according to the color of the skin. Professor Huxley also designated five groups along somewhat similar lines. Morton used the skull as a basis of classification; Haeckel and Broca the hair, and Hale language. The tendency now seems to be to return to the earlier classification and its three greater subdivisions white, black and yellow, or Caucasian, Negro and Mongolian, with the addition of two more subdivisions, red and brown, or American and Malay. Under such plan Blumenthal's scheme of dividing men according to the color of the skin can be used. Under it there are grouped: (1) Caucasian, or white; (2) Ethiopian, or black; (3) Mongolian, or yellow; (4) American, or red; (5) Malay, or brown. Classified in this manner, the human

Manhattan Island has a wharfage frontage of twenty-two miles.

species presents the subdivisions shown in the following table, as given by Professor Amos W. Butler:

European Race.

Traits—Color, white. Hair, wavy. Nose, narrow.

Branches.	Stocks.	Groups of peoples.
I. South Mediterranean...	1. Hamitic	1. Libyan
		2. Egyptian
		3. East African
	2. Semitic	1. Arabian
		2. Abyssinian
		3. Chaldean
II. North Mediterranean..	1. Euskaric	Euskarian
	2. Aryac	Indo-Germanic or Certividic peoples
	3. Caucasic	Peoples of the Caucasus

African or Negro Race.

Traits—Color, black or dark. Hair, frizzly. Nose, broad.

I. Negrillo	1. Central African.	Dwarfs of the Congo
	2. South African...	Bushmen, Hottentots
II. Negro	1. Nilotic	Nubian
	2. Sudanese	
	3. Senegabian	
	4. Guinean	
III. Negroid	1. Banta.....	Caffirs and Congo tribes

Asiatic Race.

Traits—Color, yellow or olive. Hair, straight. Nose, medium.

I. Sinitic	1. Chinese	Chinese
	2. Tibetan	Natives of Tibet
	3. Ind-Chinese	Burmese, Siamese
II. Sibiric	1. Tungusic	Manchus, Tungus
	2. Mongolic	Mongols, Kalmucks
	3. Tartaric	Turks, Kossacks
	4. Finnic	Minns, Magyars
	5. Arctic	Chukchis, Ainos
	6. Japanic	Japanese, Koreans

American Race.

Traits—Color, coppery. Hair, straight or wavy. Nose, medium.

I. Northern	1. Arctic	Eskimos
	2. Atlantic	Tinneh, Algonkins, Iroquois
	3. Pacific	Chinooks, Kolosh, etc.
II. Central	1. Mexican	Nahuas, Tarascos
	2. Isthmian	Mayas, Chapances
III. Southern	1. Atlantic	Caribs, Arawaks, Tupis
	2. Pacific	Chibehas, Guichuas

Oceanic Race.

Traits—Color, dark. Hair, wavy or frizzly. Nose, medium or narrow.

I. Negritic	1. Negritos	Minocopics, Actas
	2. Papuan	New Guineans
	3. Melanesian	Feejians, etc.
II. Malayic	1. Malayan	Malays, Tagalas
	2. Polynesian	Pacific Islanders
III. Australic	1. Australian	Australians
	2. Dravidian	Dravidas, Mundas

RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS IN THE WORLD.

Creeds.	Number of Followers.	Per cent of Total.	Creeds.	Number of Followers.	Per cent of Total.
Christians	534,940,000	34.6	Brahmins	214,000,000	13.8
Mahometans	175,290,000	11.4	Buddhists	121,000,000	7.8
Jews	12,840,641	.7	Other religions...	188,420,000	12.2
Confucians	300,000,000	19.4			

Manhattan Island has an area of approximately twenty-two square miles.

MOST SPOKEN LANGUAGES.

Chinese is said to be spoken by all the 400,000,000 inhabitants of the Chinese Empire, which would make it the most spoken language. It is, however, an error to speak of a Chinese language, as the dialects spoken in the various provinces of the country differ from each other as much as English differs from Russian. Putting Chinese aside, the most spoken language is English, with 200,000,000 users. Then follow, in millions: Russian, 100; German, 87; Arabic, 55; French, 47-50; Spanish, 45; Japanese, 46; Italian, 38; Malaic, 25; Turkish, 23; Portuguese, 22, and Greek about 4 millions.

HIGHEST TOWERS, BUILDINGS, SPIRES AND MONUMENTS IN THE WORLD.

Name.	Place.	Height, feet.
Eiffel Tower	Paris, France	1,000
Woolworth Building	New York	865
Metropolitan Tower	New York	700.3
Singer Building	New York	612.1
Municipal Building	New York	582
Washington Monument	Washington, D. C.	555
Mole Antonelliana	Turin, Italy	546
Ulm Cathedral	Ulm, Germany	528
Cologne Cathedral	Cologne, Germany	501
Rouen Cathedral	Rouen, France	492
Strasburg Cathedral	Strasburg, Germany	486
Antwerp Cathedral	Antwerp, Belgium	476
St. Stephan's	Vienna, Austria	465
Landshut Cathedral	Landshut, Germany	463
Pyramid of Cheops	Memphis, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral	Salisbury, England	450
Freiburg Cathedral	Freiburg, Germany	426
Cremona Cathedral	Cremona, Italy	397
St. Peter's	Rome	391
Park Row Building	New York	386
St. Paul's	London	366
Times Building	New York	363
Milan Cathedral	Milan, Italy	360
Florence Cathedral	Florence, Italy	352
Manhattan Life Building	New York	348
Hotel des Invalides	Paris, France	346
Tribune Building	New York	342
Wall Street Exchange Building	New York	341
American Surety Building	New York	313
St. Paul Building	New York	312
Pulitzer Building	New York	309
Broad Exchange Building	New York	280
Whitehall Building	New York	257
Bunker Hill Monument	Charlestown, Mass	221
Leaning Tower of Pisa	Pisa, Italy	179
Bartholdi's Statute of Liberty (with pedestal of 83 feet)	New York	220

THE LONGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT BRIDGES OF THE WORLD.

Name of Bridge.	Location.	Length in Feet.
Firth of Tay	Scotland	10,779
Ohio River Bridge	Illinois, U. S.	10,560
Firth of Forth	Scotland	8,296
Missouri River	Kansas City, Mo.	7,633
Queensboro	East River, New York	7,449
Williamsburg	East River, New York	7,308
Manhattan	East River, New York	6,858
Victoria	Montreal, Canada	6,520
New Susquehanna	Havre de Grace, Md	6,315
New York and Brooklyn	East River, New York	6,016
Buda-Pesth	Hungary	1,408
Niagara Suspension	United States-Canada	1,240

The highest masonry bridge is at Constantine, in Algeria, 300 feet above the bed of the Rhumel River (total length of the viaduct, 1,475 feet). The second highest bridge is in the Swiss Canton of Grisons, nearly 500 feet long, crossing the gorge of the Albula, 292 feet above the stream. The third is over the Lajus at Ronda, in the Spanish province of Andalusia, 230 feet long and about 274 feet high.

HEIGHT OF FAMOUS MOUNTAINS.

The height of few mountains has been ascertained with surveying instruments. Those which any one actually ascends are usually measured by the barometer, which is not infallible, and which at different times may give dissimilar results. The elevation of other mountains, which no explorer has yet climbed, is estimated by persons who scrutinized them from adjacent peaks. Here, again, equally good authorities disagree. Besides, in some instances—Ararat and Sinai,

In Germany the proportion of males to females in the population is 1,026 to 1,000.

for instance—modern geographers cannot with certainty identify mountains of great historic interest. In a table like the following, therefore, it is impossible to do more than closely approximate the real facts.

Name.	Location.	Feet.	Name.	Location.	Feet.
Everest	India, Nep'l	29,141	Shasta	California	14,442
Dapsang	India, Kash'r	28,700	Long's Peak	Colorado	14,271
Kinchingunga	India, Nep'l	28,225	Pike's Peak	Colorado	14,147
Godwin-Austen	India, Kash'r	28,191	Mauna Kea	Hawaii	13,953
Makulu	India, Nep'l	27,800	Mauna Loa	Hawaii	13,760
Dhwalagiri	India	26,800	Jungfrau	Switzerland	13,670
Mustagh-ata (Kash-gar)	Pamir	25,800	Fremont's Peak	Wyoming	13,570
Lunkho (Hindoo Koosh)	Pamir	25,600	Apo, Mindanao	Philippines	13,300
Aconcagua	Chili	23,097	Gross Glockner	Aust'n Tyrol	12,455
Pioneer Peak	India	22,600	Fujimo-yama	Japan	12,425
Huascan	Peru	22,000	Cook	New Zealand	12,350
Illampu	Bolivia	21,709	Teneriffe	Canary Isl'ds	12,190
Huallatiri	Bolivia	21,654	Korinchi	Sumatra	12,100
Sorata	Bolivia	21,500	Muley Hacen, Sl. N.	Spain	11,781
Illimani	Bolivia	21,014	Hood	Oregon	11,225
Sajama	Bolivia	21,000	Anethou, Pyrenees	Spain	11,168
Parmacota	Bolivia	20,918	Petermann's Peak	Greenland	11,000
Chimborazo	Ecuador	20,498	Etna	Sicily	10,865
McKinley	Alaska	20,300	Dhor-el-Khodib	Syria (Mount Lebanon)	10,625
El Misti	Peru	20,230	Shar Dagh	Albania	9,800
Tien-shan range	China	20,000	St. Helen's	Alaska	9,750
Ruwen-zori	Africa	20,000	Zugspitze	Bavaria	9,710
Kilima-Njaro	East Africa	20,065	Corno, Apennines	Italy	9,580
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	19,613	Pic du Midi	France	9,440
Logan	Canada	19,514	Perim Dagh	Macedonia	8,800
Antisana	Ecuador	19,335	Gerlachfalva	Hungary	8,700
Cayambe	Eucador	19,186	Sinai	Arabia	8,535
Demavend	Persia	19,000	Pindus range	Eur'n Turkey	8,450
Huila	Colombia	18,700	Galdhoppingen	Norway	8,399
Elbruz (Caucasus)	Russia	18,526	Nkiona	Greece	8,240
Orizaba	Mexico	18,314	Monte Azul	Cuba	8,070
St. Elias	Alaska	18,015	Parnassus	Greece	8,065
Popocatapetl	Mexico	17,550	Spelai, Pindus	Greece	7,665
Ararat	Armenia	17,325	Adam's	Ceylon	7,420
Mt. Foraker	Alaska	17,000	Townsend	Australia	7,350
Charles Louis	New Guinea	16,730	Mitchell	N. Carolina	6,711
Kazbek (Caucasus)	Russia	16,500	Washington	N. Hampshire	6,288
Pichinca	Ecuador	15,918	Adams	N. Hampshire	5,776
Mont Blanc	Fr'ch Savoy	15,775	Teplos-iz, Urals	Russia	5,540
Fairweather	Alaska	15,500	Marcy	New York	5,403
Monte Rosa	Switzerland	15,215	Mansfield	Vermont	4,430
Whitney	California	14,900	Ben Nevis	Scotland	4,406
Matterhorn	Switzerland	14,703	Vesuvius	Naples	4,260
Tizi Tamjurt, Atlas	Morocco	14,600	Slide, Catskills	New York	4,205
Sierra Blanca	Colorado	14,464	Yunque	Porto Rico	3,670
Rainier	Washington	14,444	Snowdon	Wales	3,571

SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Date of opening.	Length (miles).	Depth (feet).	Width (feet). Top.	Width (feet). Bottom.	Height above sea level (feet).	Locks, No.	Cost (million dollars).
Amsterdam, connecting Zuider Zee with North Sea	1877	16½	23	197	89	Sea level	—	11.0
Corinth, connecting Gulf of Corinth with the Gulf Ægina	1893	4	26¼	——	72	Sea level	—	5.0
Cronstadt, St. Petersburg.	1885	17½	22	——	200	Sea level	—	6.4
‡Erie, from Buffalo to Albany	1825	352	9	70	56	————	72	16.0
Kaiser Wilhelm, connecting North Sea and Baltic	1895	61⅓	29½	220	72	Sea level	—	55.0
Languedoc (France), connecting the Bay of Biscay with Mediterranean	†	148	6½	——	—	600	119	15.0
Manchester Ship Canal, connecting Manchester, England, with the Mer-								

Nagasaki, the oldest port in Japan, has a population of 75,000.

SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD (Continued).

Canal.	Date of opening.	Length (miles).	Depth (feet).	Width (feet). Top.	Width (feet). Bottom.	Height above sea level (feet).	Locks, No.	Cost (million dollars).
sey River, Liverpool, and the Atlantic Ocean	1894	35½	26	175	120	60	4	75.0
Panama, extending from Colon to the city of Panama and connecting the Atlantic and Pacific	——	50½	§41	1,000 to 300	649 to 300	——	3	300.0
*Sault Ste. Marie, connecting the waters of Lake Superior with those of the St. Mary's River and Lake Huron	1896	2	21	——	160	——	1	——
Suez, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea	1869	100	31	420	262	Sea level	—	100.0
Welland, in Canada, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario	1833	27	14	——	—	——	25	——

Other large canals in the United States are the Illinois and Michigan, opened in 1848, of which about forty miles have been finished at a total cost of $33,000,000; the Chesapeake and Ohio, 185 miles, cost $11,000,000; the Schuykill Coal and Navigation Company's canal, 108 miles, cost $13,000,000, and the Wabash and Erie, in Indiana, 247 miles, cost $6,000,000. There are thirteen canals in New York, fourteen in Pennsylvania, five in Ohio, four in Virginia, 2 in New Jersey and one each in Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

*Chiefly remarkable for its enormous traffic and for having the largest lock in the world. This lock is of masonry, is 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, with a depth of water on the sill of 21 feet and a lift of 18 feet. †Built by Riquet from 1666–'81. ‡The canal is in the course of being enlarged to accommodate boats of 1,000 tons burden, and to this end it is to be made 12 feet deep, 75 feet wide at the bottom and 122 feet at the surface. §Minimum.

LONG RAILWAY TUNNELS.

	Length in feet.		Length in feet
Simplon, Switzerland	64,972	Totley, England	18,460
St. Gothard, Switzerland	49,161	Standedge, England	16,026
Loetschberg, Switzerland	48,000	Woodhead, England	15,900
Mont Cenis, Italy–France	42,156	Chipping Sodbury, England	13,200
Arlberg, Austria–Italy	33,596	Transandian, from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso (distinguished by the fact that work was carried on at an elevation of 10,000 feet)	10,286
Gunnison, Southwestern Colorado	31,680		
Hoosac, Massachusetts	25,080		
Severn, England	22,880		

DEPTHS OF PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.

Name of port.	Channel—mean high water, feet.	Quay—mean high water, feet.	Name of port.	Channel—mean high water, feet.	Quay—mean high water, feet.
Amsterdam (canal), Holland	30	30	Hamburg, Germany	32	35
Antwerp, Belgium	37	37	Havre, France	32	30
Baltimore, Md.	31	31	Key West, Fla.	30	30
Boston, Mass.	36	36	Leghorn, Italy	22	26
Boulogne, France	29	34	Libau, Russia	22	26
Bremen, Germany	18	18	Liverpool, England	55	33
Bremerhaven, Germany	34	34	London, England	42	43
Brindisi, Italy	32	32	Marseilles, France	55	39
Cherbourg, France	42	50	Montreal, Canada	30	35
Copenhagen, Denmark	26	26	Naples, Italy	33	30
Dieppe, France	34	34	New Orleans, La.	30	40
Galveston, Tex.	30	28	New York, N. Y.	42	50
Genoa, Italy	60	33	Norfolk, Va.	30	30
Glasgow, Scotland	30	38	Ostend, Belgium	31	38
Halifax, Nova Scotia	33	45	Philadelphia, Penn.	29	32
			Portland, Me.	38	38

The oldest church in the United States is the Church San Miguel, at Santa Fe, N. M., erected fifty-three years after the landing of Columbus.

Name of port.	Channel—mean high water, feet.	Quay—mean high water, feet.	Name of port.	Channel—mean high water, feet.	Quay—mean high water, feet.
Rotterdam, Holland	29	29	Stettin, Germany	28	28
St. John's, N. F.	48	54	Stockholm, Sweden	25	22
San Francisco, Cal.	39	39	Suez Canal, Egypt	28	—
Seattle, Wash.	*	30 to 50	Trieste, Austria	30	28
Southampton, England	41	48			

*Deep water.

COMMERCE OF PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics.)

Country and port.	Year.[1]	Imports.	Exports.	Ttl. commerce.
Europe.				
United Kingdom:				
London[2]	1910	$1,110,828,205	$643,014,124	$1,753,842,329
Liverpool	1910	828,620,152	829,250,836	1,657,870,988
Hull	1910	205,765,480	150,630,959	356,396,439
Manchester[3]	1910	145,726,880	85,111,683	230,838,563
Southampton	1910	103,588,830	119,420,173	223,009,003
Glasgow	1910	70,726,450	143,857,594	214,584,044
Harwich	1910	61,395,564	92,268,305	153,663,869
Grimsby	1910	102,940,379	33,727,254	136,667,633
Leith	1910	45,954,087	55,031,243	100,985,330
Tyne ports[4]	1910	65,988,061	33,921,982	99,910,043
Cardiff	1910	31,024,453	63,473.550	94,498,003
Bristol	1910	72,956,694	20,946,891	93,903,585
Belfast	1910	38,632,331	6,393,802	45,026,133
Germany:				
Hamburg	1910	872,629,975	661,480,352	1,534,110,327
Bremen	1910	289,338,012	224,849,348	514,187,360
Belgium: Antwerp	1910	560,994,911	523,075,033	1,084,069,944
France:				
Marseille	1910	340,787,600	297,626,300	638,413,900
Havre	1910	306,958,600	255,014,600	561,973,200
Dunkirk	1910	170,513,600	34,586,600	205,100,200
Bordeaux	1910	100,160,200	110,245,700	210,405,900
Italy: Genoa	1908	151,710,829	69,792,702	221,503,531
Austria-Hungary:				
Trieste	1910	122,153,658	128,050,033	250,203,691
Fiume	1909	24,623,494	24,108,483	48,731,977
Russia:				
St. Petersburg	1909	64,562,173	4,829,726	69,391,899
Riga	1909	32,646,436	82,888,874	115,535,310
Odessa	1909	35,097,293	23,747,639	58,844,932
Reval	1909	27,722,640	13,708,395	41,431,035
Vladivostok	1909	18,014,311	784,939	18,799,250
Batoum	1909	5,341,553	18,692,627	24,034,180
Spain:				
Barcelona	1909	54,034,028	26,313,747	80,347,775
Bilbao	1909	16,517,323	11,446,608	27,963,931
America.				
United States:[5]				
New York	1911	881,592,689	772,552,449	1,654,145,138
New Orleans	1911	66,722,295	172,835,293	239,557,588
Galveston	1911	3,530,945	220,504,917	224,035,862
Boston[6]	1911	116,597,440	71,534,082	188,131,522
Philadelphia	1911	83,626,647	69,956,380	153,583,027
Baltimore	1911	32,174,104	85,120,843	117,295,247
San Francisco	1911	53,885,021	40,624,903	94,509,924
Savannah	1911	5,296,746	72,076,045	77,372,791
Puget Sound	1911	36,654,675	39,361,303	76,015,978
Canada: Montreal[7]	1911	116,866,171	74,330,938	191,197,109
Mexico:[5]				
Tampico	1911	21,993,561	46,096,331	68,089,892
Vera Cruz	1911	38,383,232	26,724,073	65,107,305
Cuba: Havana	1910	71,793,680	46,946,485	118,740,165
Argentina: Buenos Ayres	1910	271,053,026	156,225,552	427,278,578
Brazil:				
Santos	1910	46,048,404	92,941,797	138,990,201

Manhattan Island is thirteen and one-half miles long, with a maximum width at 14th street of two and one-quarter miles.

COMMERCE OF PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD (Continued).

Country and port.	Year.[1]	Imports.	Exports.	Ttl. commerce.
Rio de Janeiro	1910	87,257,063	38,068,876	125,325,939
Chile:				
Valparaiso	1909	45,109,846	4,984,218	50,094,064
Iquique	1909	8,345,005	22,098,422	30,443,427
Uruguay: Montevideo	1908	34,949,864	30,908,320	65,858,184
Asia.				
China: Shanghai[8]	1910	129,383,470	114,627,983	244,011,453
Japan:				
Yokohama	1910	76,833,707	112,136,886	188,970,593
Kobe	1910	114,822,654	60,813,155	175,635,809
British Colonies:				
Singapore[9]	1909	127,141,948	108,081,776	235,223,724
Calcutta[10] [11]	1911	157,482,211	252,646,619	410,128,830
Bombay[10]	1910	128,231,068	180,221,358	308,452,426
Africa.				
Egypt: Alexandria	1910	101,224,909	140,189,861	241,414,770
Oceania.				
Australia:[12]				
Sydney	1909	98,007,553	119,803,283	217,810,836
Melbourne	1909	79,520,065	80,601,820	160,121,885

[1]Calendar years unless otherwise specified by note. [2]Including Queensborough. [3]Including Runcorn. [4]Tyne ports comprise Newcastle, North Shields and South Shields. [5]Years ended June 30. [6]Including Charlestown. [7]Years ended March 31. [8]Direct foreign trade exclusive of re-exports. [9]Exclusive of intersettlement trade. [10]Years ended March 31. [11]Merchandise only, exclusive of government stores. [12]Exclusive of interstate commerce.

DIFFERENCES IN SOLAR TIME BETWEEN NEW YORK AND THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Add to or deduct from the time at New York.

	H.M.		H.M.		H.M.		H.M.
Europe.		London	*5 00	Batavia	*12 08	Barbadoes	* 58
Amsterdam	*5 15	Londonderry	*4 31	Bombay	*9 47	Belize	† 57
Antwerp	*5 00	Madrid	*4 42	Calcutta	*10 50	Bermuda	* 37
Athens	*6 31	Manchester	*4 51	Hong Kong	*12 33	Cayenne	*1 27
Belfast	*4 36	Marseilles	*5 22	Manila	*13 04	Georget'n, Demerara	*1 03
Berne	*5 25	Milan	*5 37	Shanghai	*13 02	Guayaquil	† 23
Berlin	*5 49	Moscow	*7 26	Singapore	*11 52	Guatemala	†1 06
Bremen	*5 31	Munich	*5 47	Teheran	*8 22	Havana	† 33
Brussels	*5 00	Newcastle - on Tyne	*4 54	Yokohama	*14 15	Kingston, Jam.	† 11
Christiania	*5 39	Odessa	*7 03	**Africa.**		Lima	† 12
Constantinople	*6 52	Paris	*5 05	Alexandria	*6 55	Mexico	†1 40
Copenhagen	*5 46	Queenstown	*4 27	Cairo	*7 01	Montevideo	*1 11
Dublin	*4 35	Rome	*5 46	Zanzibar	*7 32	Panama	† 12
Dundee	*4 48	Southampton	*4 54	**Australia.**		Para	*1 42
Edinburgh	*4 47	St. Petersburg	*6 57	Auckland	*16 33	Pernambuco	*2 36
Genoa	*5 30	Stockholm	*6 08	Melbourne	*14 36	Porto Rico	* 30
Gibraltar	*4 39	Vienna	*6 01	Sydney	*15 00	St. Thomas	* 37
Glasgow	*4 43	Venice	*5 49	**West Indies, Central and South America.**		Santos	*1 50
Hamburg	*5 35	Warsaw	*6 24			Trinidad	* 50
Havre	*5 00	**Asia.**				Valparaiso	* 10
Leith	*4 47	Aden	*7 56			Vera Cruz	†1 29
Lisbon	*4 20	Bangkok	*11 39				
Liverpool	*4 48						

*Add. †Deduct.

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS TO PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

(Distances by water routes in nautical miles supplied by Hydrographic Office, Navy Department; by land routes in statute miles supplied by War Department.)

Port and Route.	New York.	New Orleans.	Port and Route.	New York.	New Orleans.
Aden:			Port Townsend	[2]14,499	[2]14,279
Via Suez Canal	6,532	7,870	Via Singapore and San Francisco	[2]14,691	[2]13,982
Via Cape of Good Hope	10,985	11,408	Antwerp	3,325	4,853
Via Singapore and			Batavia (Java):		

The largest republic in the world in area is France, whose territory, dependencies included, covers 4,448,322 square miles.

Port and Route.	New York.	New Orleans.
Via Tehuantepec ...	12,323	11,075
Via Panama ...	13,167	12,566
Via Suez Canal	10,182	11,598
Via Cape of Good Hope	11,855	12,278
Bombay:		
Via Suez Canal	8,120	9,536
Via Cape of Good Hope	11,250	11,848
Via Singapore and Port Townsend ...	[2]12,771	[2]12,559
Via Singapore and San Francisco	[2]12,971	[2]12,262
Via Singapore and Tehuantepec	13,993	12,745
Via Singapore and Panama	14,837	14,236
Congo River, mouth of	5,662	6,580
Hamburg	3,652	5,243
Havana	1,227	597
Havre	3,169	4,760
Hong Kong:		
Via Port Townsend..	[2]9,085	[2]8,865
Via San Francisco ..	[2]9,277	[2]8,568
Via Tehuantepec ...	10,572	9,317
Via Panama	11,431	10,830
Via Suez	11,610	12,892
Via Cape of Good Hope	13,590	13,863
Via Magellan Strait.	16,868	17,318
Honolulu:		
Via San Francisco ..	[2]5,288	[2]4,579
Via Port Townsend..	[2]5,569	[2]5,349
Via Panama	6,686	6,085
Via Tehuantepec	5,806	4,582
Via Magellan Strait.	13,269	13,719
Kingston, Jamaica....	1,473	1,165
Liverpool	3,053	4,553
London	3,233	4,507
Brest, France	2,954	4,458
Buenos Ayres	5,868	6,318
Bermuda	676	1,648
Calcutta:		
Via Suez	9,830	11,239
Via Cape of Good Hope	12,180	12,838
Via Singapore and San Francisco.....	[2]12,181	[2]11,462
Via Singapore and Tehuantepec	13,405	12,181
Via Singapore and Panama	14,230	13,694
Callao:		
Via Tehuantepec	4,246	2,991
Via Panama	3,392	2,764
Via Magellan Strait.	9,603	10,142
Cape Town:		
Direct	6,815	7,374
Colon (eastern end of Panama Canal)[3]...	1,981	1,380
Colombo:		
Via Suez Canal	8,610	10,146
Via Cape of Good Hope	11,130	11,684
Copenhagen:		
Direct	3,852	5,443
Gibraltar	3,207	4,576
Guam:		
Via San Francisco...	[2]8,245	[2]7,536
Via Port Townsend..	[2]8,107	[2]7,887
Manila:		
Via Yokohama and San Francisco ...	[2]9,480	[2]8,771
Via Yokohama and Port Townsend ...	[2]9,192	[2]8,972
Via Tehuantepec ...	10,735	9,480
Via Panama.....	11,546	10,993

Port and Route.	New York.	New Orleans.
Via Suez.....	11,556	12,946
Via Cape of Good Hope.....	13,536	13,986
Via Magellan Strait..	16,736	17,145
Marseilles.....	3,876	5,266
Melbourne:		
Via San Francisco....	[2]10,231	[2]9,522
Via Panama.....	10,028	9,427
Via Tehuantepec.....	9,852	8,604
Via Magellan Strait..	12,880	13,143
Via Suez Canal	12,981	14,303
Via Cape of Good Hope	12,670	12,933
Mexico City.....	{[2]2,399	[2]1,172
	{[2]2,898	[4]1,526
Naples	4,172	5,562
New Orleans.....	{1,741	——
	{[4]1,372	——
New York.....	——	{1,741
		{[4]1,372
Nome, Alaska:		
Via San Francisco.....	5,896	[2]5,187
Via Port Townsend ..	[2]5,555	[2]5,335
Via Tehuantepec	7,130	5,902
Via Panama	8,010	7,410
Via Magellan Strait...	15,840	16,249
Odessa, via Gibraltar...	5,370	6,760
Panama (western end of Panama Canal)[3]:		
Via canal and Colon..	2,028	1,427
Pernambuco, Brazil	3,696	3,969
Port Said. Egypt.....	5,122	6,509
Port Townsend	[2]3,199	[2]2,979
Via Tehuantepec	5,190	3,966
Via Panama	6,080	5,479
Punta Arenas (Magellan Strait)	6,890	7,340
Rio de Janeiro.....	4,778	5,218
San Francisco	[2]3,191	[2]2,482
Via Tehuantepec	4,415	3,191
Via Panama	5,305	4,704
St. Petersburg:		
Direct	4,632	6,223
San Juan, P. R.....	1,428	1,539
Singapore:		
Via San Francisco	10,693	9,984
Via Port Townsend....	10,405	10,185
Via Suez	10,170	11,560
Via Cape of Good Hope	12,355	12,914
Via Yokohama and Panama	13,104	12,503
Via Yokohama and Tehuantepec	12,209	10,961
Shanghai:		
Via San Francisco.....	[2]8,741	[2]8,032
Via Port Townsend ...	[2]8,489	[2]8,269
Via Tehuantepec	9,965	8,741
Via Panama	10,855	10,254
Via Suez	12,360	13,750
Via Cape of Good Hope	14,593	14,806
Tehuantepec:		
Eastern end of railroad[3]	2,036	812
Tutuila:		
Via San Francisco.....	[2]7,341	[2]6,632
Valparaiso:		
Via San Francisco.....	8,331	7,622
Via Tehuantepec	5,480	4,256
Via Panama	4,637	4,035
Via Magellan Strait...	8,460	8,733
Vladivostok:		
Via San Francisco.....	[2]7,897	[2]7,188
Via Port Townsend ...	[2]7,556	[2]7,336
Via San Francisco and Tehuantepec ...	9,122	8,874
Via San Francisco and Panama	10,001	9,410
Via Magellan Strait...	17,036	17,445

Between 1900 and 1910 the population of Florida increased at a greater rate than the population of any other Southern state.

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS TO PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE WORLD (Continued).

Port and Route.	New York.	New Orleans.	Port and Route.	New York.	New Orleans.
Wellington, New Zealand:			Sitka, Alaska:		
Via San Francisco.....	[2]9,100	[2]8,391	Via San Francisco.....	[2]4,493	[2]3,784
Via Tehuantepec	8,344	7,096	Via Port Townsend ...	[2]3,931	[2]3,711
Via Panama	8,540	7,939	Via Tehuantepec	5,748	4,493
Via Magellan Strait...	11,500	11,773	Via Panama	6,607	6,006
Via Suez	14,230	15,620	Via Magellan Strait...	14,391	14,841
Via Cape of Good Hope	13,710	14,058	Via Honolulu and Panama	10,093	9,492
Yokohama:			Via San Francisco and Panama	9,869	9,268
Via San Francisco.....	[2]7,727	[2]7,018	Via Magellan Strait...	16,205	16,614
Via Port Townsend ...	[2]7,439	[2]7,219	Via Singapore and Suez	13,040	14,471
Via Honolulu and Tehuantepec	9,243	7,995	Via Cape of Good Hope	15,020	15,443
Via San Francisco and Tehuantepec ...	8,986	7,762			

[1]Distances given are by water except as otherwise stated. [2]By land and water. [3]Distance by canal from Colon to Panama, 47 miles. [4]By land. [5]Distance from Coatzacoalcos (eastern end of railroad) to Salina Cruz (western end of railroad), 190 miles.

DISTANCES BY LAND IN MILES BETWEEN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

City.	New York.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.	City.	New York.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.
Atlanta, Ga.....	876	496	2,810	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1,332	1,285	2,101
Baltimore, Md.....	188	1,184	3,081	Mobile, Ala.....	1,231	141	2,623
Bismarck, N. D.....	1,767	1,720	1,866	New Orleans, La.....	1,372	——	2,482
Boston, Mass.....	235	1,607	3,313	New York, N. Y.....	——	1,372	3,191
Buffalo, N. Y.....	442	1,275	2,804	Norfolk, Va.....	347	1,093	3,247
Charleston, S. C.....	739	776	3,119	Ogden, Utah.....	2,405	1,891	786
Chattanooga, Tenn...	847	491	2,672	Oklahoma, Okla.....	1,608	752	1,994
Chicago, Ill.....	912	912	2,279	Omaha, Neb.....	1,405	1,080	1,786
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	757	829	2,577	Philadelphia, Penn....	91	1,281	3,100
Cleveland, Ohio.....	584	1,092	2,636	Pittsburgh, Penn.....	444	1,142	2,747
Columbus, Ohio.....	637	945	2,593	Port Townsend, Wash.	3,199	2,979	1,005
Dallas, Tex.....	1,769	515	1,932	Portland, Me.....	350	1,722	3,428
Denver, Col.....	1,930	1,357	1,376	Portland, Ore.....	3,204	2,746	722
Detroit, Mich.....	693	1,100	2,551	Salt Lake City, Utah.	2,442	1,928	823
Duluth, Minn.....	1,391	1,391	2,243	San Antonio, Tex.....	1,943	571	1,911
El Paso, Tex.....	2,310	1,195	1,287	San Diego, Cal.....	3,231	2,088	602
Galveston, Tex.....	1,782	410	2,157	San Francisco, Cal...	3,191	2,482	——
Helena, Mont.....	2,452	2,152	1,255	Santa Fe, N. M.....	2,211	1,351	1,286
Indianapolis, Ind....	825	888	2,462	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1,036	1,399	2,581
Jacksonville, Fla....	983	616	3,098	Savannah, Ga.....	845	661	3,104
Kansas City, Mo.....	1,342	880	1,986	Seattle, Wash.....	3,151	2,931	957
Key West, Fla.....	1,454	1,087	3,569	Sioux City, Iowa.....	1,422	1,173	1,821
Little Rock, Ark.....	1,290	487	2,291	St. Paul, Minn.....	1,322	1,275	2,091
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3,149	2,007	475	St. Louis, Mo.....	1,065	699	2,199
Louisville, Ky.....	871	778	2,473	Tacoma, Wash.....	3,199	2,890	916
Memphis, Tenn.....	1,157	396	2,439	Toledo, Ohio.....	705	1,040	2,523
Milwaukee, Wis.....	997	997	2,364	Washington, D. C....	228	1,144	3,069

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared by United States Weather Bureau. The letters at the head of each column indicate as follows: "M. A. R.," mean annual rainfall (including snow melted), in inches; "M. A. T.," mean annual temperature; "H. R. T.," highest recorded temperature at the station; "L. R. T.," lowest recorded temperature at the station.

Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.	Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.
Alabama, Montgomery..	51.2	65.1	107	— 5	Florida, Jacksonville ..	53.2	68.2	104	10
Arizona, Phœnix	7.9	69.4	119	12	Georgia, Atlanta	49.4	60.9	100	— 8
Arkansas, Little Rock.	49.9	61.5	106	—12	Idaho, Boise City.....	12.7	50.6	111	—28
California, S'n Francisco	22.3	54.9	101	29	Illinois, Springfield	37.0	52.2	107	—24
Colorado, Denver	14.0	49.8	105	—29	Indiana, Indianapolis ..	41.5	52.7	106	—25
Connecticut, New Haven	47.2	49.5	100	—14	Iowa, Des Moines.....	32.4	49.3	109	—30
D. C., Washington.....	43.5	54.7	104	—15	Kansas, Dodge	20.8	53.4	108	—26

The most populous state in the Union is New York, which had 9,113,614 inhabitants in 1910.

Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.	Stations.	M. A. R.	M. A. T.	H. R. T.	L. R. T.
Kentucky, Louisville ..	44.3	56.8	107	—20	North Dakota, Bismarck	17.6	40.0	107	—44
Louisiana, New Orleans	57.4	68.2	102	7	Ohio, Columbus	36.9	52.1	104	—20
Maine, Portland	42.5	45.4	103	—17	Oklahoma, Oklahoma ..	31.7	58.7	108	—17
Maryland, Baltimore ..	43.2	55.1	104	— 7	Oregon, Portland.....	45.1	52.4	102	— 2
Massachusetts, Boston..	43.4	48.8	104	—13	Pennsylvania, P'delphia.	41.2	53.6	103	— 6
Michigan, Detroit	32.2	48.2	101	—24	Rhode Island, Block Is'd	44.4	49.6	92	— 4
Minnesota, St. Paul....	28.7	43.9	104	—41	South Carolina, Charl'on	52.1	65.6	104	7
Mississippi, Vicksburg..	53.7	64.8	101	— 1	South Dakota, Huron..	21.1	42.1	108	—43
Missouri, St. Louis.....	37.2	55.8	107	—22	Tennessee, Nashville ..	48.5	59.3	104	—13
Montana. Helena	12.8	43.2	103	—42	Texas, San Antonio....	26.8	67.9	108	4
Nebraska, Omaha	30.7	50.0	107	—32	Utah, Salt Lake City..	16.0	51.8	102	—20
Nevada, Winnemucca ..	8.4	48.8	104	—28	Vermont, Burlington ...	31.6	43.0	100	—27
N'w Hampshire, Concord	40.1	45.6	102	—35	Virginia, Lynchburg ...	43.4	56.4	102	— 6
N'w Jersey, AtlanticCity	40.8	52.4	99	— 7	Washington, Seattle	36.6	50.8	96	3
New Mexico, Santa Fe.	14.5	48.8	97	—13	W. Virginia, Parkersb'g.	40.2	53 6	102	—27
North Carolina, Raleigh	49.6	59.6	103	— 2	Wisconsin, Milwaukee..	31.4	45.3	100	—25
New York, Albany	36.4	47.6	104	—24	Wyoming, Cheyenne ...	13.6	44.9	100	—38

Figures corrected to December 31, 1911.

NORMAL PRECIPITATION IN VARIOUS AMERICAN CITIES.

Data furnished by the United States Weather Bureau. The figures represent inches and cover the thirty-six-year period, 1871 to 1906, inclusive. Stations not having that length of record have been corrected accordingly.

Stations.	Annual Precipitation.	Stations.	Annual Precipitation.	Stations.	Annual Precipitation.
Abilene, Tex.....	24.7	Helena, Mont.....	12.8	Port Huron, Mich.....	30.6
Albany, N. Y.....	36.4	Huron, S. D.....	21.1	Portland, Ore.....	45.1
Amarillo, Tex.....	22.6	Indianapolis, Ind.....	41.5	Rapid City, S. D.....	18.7
Atlanta, Ga.....	49.4	Jacksonville, Fla.....	53.2	Red Bluff, Cal.....	25.0
Bismarck, N. D.....	17.6	Jupiter, Fla.....	60.2	St. Louis, Mo.....	37.2
Boise, Idaho.....	12.7	Kansas City, Mo.....	37.3	St. Paul, Minn.....	28.7
Boston, Mass.....	43.4	Knoxville, Tenn.....	49.4	Salt Lake City, Utah..	16.0
Buffalo, N. Y.....	37.3	Lander, Wyo.....	13.9	San Antonio, Tex.....	26.8
Charlotte, N. C.....	49.2	Little Rock, Ark.....	49.9	San Francisco, Cal.....	22.3
Chicago, Ill.....	33.3	Los Angeles, Cal.....	15.6	Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	14.5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	35.0	Louisville, Ky.....	44.3	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	31.4
Denver, Col.....	14.0	Lynchburg, Va.....	43.4	Seattle, Wash.....	36.6
Des Moines, Iowa.....	32.4	Montgomery, Ala.....	51.2	Shreveport, La.....	45.7
Dodge City, Kan.....	20.8	New Orleans, La.....	57.4	Spokane, Wash.....	18.8
Dubuque, Iowa.....	34.0	New York, N. Y.....	44.6	Springfield, Ill.....	37.0
Duluth, Minn.....	29.9	Northfield, Vt.....	33.8	Springfield, Mo.....	44.6
Eastport, Me.....	43.3	North Platte, Neb.....	18.9	Tampa. Fla.....	53.1
El Paso, Tex.....	9.8	Oklahoma, Okla.....	31.7	Vicksburg, Miss.....	53.7
Fresno, Cal.....	9.7	Omaha, Neb.....	30.7	Walla Walla, Wash....	17.7
Galveston, Tex.....	47.1	Oswego, N. Y.....	36.2	Washington, D. C.....	43.5
Green Bay, Wis.....	31.1	Palestine, Tex.....	43.0	Williston, N. D.....	15.1
Harrisburg, Penn.....	37.3	Parkersburg, W. Va...	40.2	Wilmington, N. C.....	51.0
Havre, Mont.....	13.7	Phoenix, Ariz.....	7.9	Winnemucca, Nev.....	8.4

RAINFALL AT VARIOUS PLACES AND CITIES OF THE WORLD.

The following table gives recent figures for the mean annual rainfall of a number of stations in various parts of the world, arranged in order of precipitation:

Place or city.	Annual rainfall, inches.	Place or city.	Annual rainfall, inches.
Greytown, Nicaragua.....	260	Montreal	39.28
Freetown, Sierra Leone.....	125.8	Pietermaritzburg	38
Bahia	95.1	Chicago	37.57
Rockingham Bay, Queensland.	90	Toronto	34.4
Astoria, Ore.....	86.3	Buenos Ayres	34.1
Nagasaki	77.7	Belfast	34
Batavia	71.4	Perth, Australia	32
Bombay	70.3	Rome	30.6
Vera Cruz	67.9	Berlin	29.98
Tokio	60.4	Liverpool	29.1
Manila	55.2	Algiers	26.72
New Orleans	55.17	Smyrna	25.63
Havana	46.5	Cape Town	25.01
Glasgow	45.4	London	25
New York	44.76	San Francisco	24.08
St. Louis	40.69	Vienna	23.42

The leading republic of the world in population is the United States, whose inhabitants, those of the dependencies included, numbered 101,100,000 in 1910.

RAINFALL AT VARIOUS PLACES AND CITIES OF THE WORLD (Continued).

Place or city.	Annual rainfall. inches.	Place or city.	Annual rainfall. inches.
Mexico	22.9	Denver	14.9
Moscow	21.1	Santiago, Chili	14.1
Upsala	21.1	Odessa	14
Lahore	21	Valparaiso	13.5
Adelaide	20.25	North Cape	10
Marseilles	20.08	Okholsk	7.5
Paris	19.68	Yuma, Ariz.	2.9
St. Petersburg	18.8	Cairo	1.34
Kimberly	18.26	Walfish Bay	.3

The heaviest recorded rainfall was that in Western Luzon, the Philippines, where in three days, between July 11 and July 17, 1911, 88 inches fell. Thirty-two inches fell in one day. Other heavy rainfalls recorded were at Rigosto, Sicily, where 18.29 inches fell on November 17, 1908; 40.8 inches at Cherrapunje, Khasia Hills, India, on June 14, 1876, and in the same month five consecutive days produced 115 inches of rain, or 23 inches a day. At Tanabe, in Japan, 35.4 inches fell in one day and 50 inches in forty hours. At Purneah, in North Bengal, 35 inches fell in one day.

The wettest continent is South America, with a mean annual rainfall of 1,670 millimetres. Next come in order: Africa, with 825 millimetres; North America and Europe, each with 730 millimetres; Asia, with 553, and Australia, with 520 millimetres. These figures refer, of course, to the entire continent and are the average of several years. They need only to be multiplied by the area of the respective continent to yield the real amount of rain that falls there in the course of a year. Such a calculation has been made for the oceans, and it was found that the Atlantic, together with the Mediterranean, received no less than 57,000,000 cubic metres of rain annually, while the much larger Pacific Ocean received only 12,000,000, the Indian Ocean 18,000,000 and the Polar seas 9,000,000 cubic metres, including the area which the melted snow would occupy. The total quantity of rain and snow precipitated annually on the whole globe is estimated at 122,000,000,000 cubic metres, of which 25,000,000,000 are carried by the rivers into the seas. If all the seas were to dry up all of a sudden, and no water should be furnished them from the clouds, it would take forty-five thousand years before the waters of the rivers could fill them to their present level.

NORMAL TEMPERATURE AT VARIOUS POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Data furnished by the United States Weather Bureau. The figures cover the thirty-three-year period 1873 to 1905, inclusive. Those for stations not having that length of record have been corrected accordingly.

	Annual *Average.		Annual *Average.		Annual *Average.
Abilene, Tex.	63	Helena, Mont.	43	Port Huron, Mich.	45
Albany, N. Y.	48	Huron, S. D.	42	Portland, Ore.	52
Amarillo, Tex.	55	Indianapolis, Ind.	53	Rapid City, S. D.	45
Atlanta, Ga.	61	Jacksonville, Fla.	68	Red Bluff, Cal.	62
Bismarck, N. D.	40	Jupiter, Fla.	74	St. Louis, Mo.	56
Boise, Idaho	51	Kansas City, Mo.	53	St. Paul, Minn.	44
Boston, Mass.	49	Knoxville, Tenn.	57	Salt Lake City, Utah	52
Buffalo, N. Y.	47	Lander, Wyo.	42	San Antonio, Tex.	68
Charlotte, N. C.	60	Little Rock, Ark.	62	San Francisco, Cal.	55
Chicago, Ill.	48	Los Angeles, Cal.	60	Santa Fe, N. M.	49
Cleveland, Ohio	49	Louisville, Ky.	57	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	38
Denver, Col.	50	Lynchburg, Va.	56	Seattle, Wash.	51
Des Moines, Iowa	49	Montgomery, Ala.	65	Shreveport, La.	65
Dodge City, Kan.	53	New Orleans, La.	68	Spokane, Wash.	48
Dubuque, Iowa	48	New York, N. Y.	52	Springfield, Ill.	52
Duluth, Minn.	39	Northfield, Vt.	41	Springfield, Mo.	55
Eastport, Me.	41	North Platte, Neb.	48	Tampa, Fla.	70
El Paso, Tex.	63	Oklahoma, Okla.	59	Vicksburg, Miss.	65
Fresno, Cal.	63	Omaha, Neb.	50	Walla Walla, Wash.	53
Galveston, Tex.	69	Oswego, N. Y.	47	Washington, D. C.	55
Green Bay, Wis.	43	Palestine, Tex.	65	Williston, N. D.	39
Harrisburg, Penn.	52	Parkersburg, W. Va.	54	Wilmington, N. C.	62
Havre, Mont.	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	69	Winnemucca, Nev.	49

*Fahrenheit.

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE OF VARIOUS CITIES OF THE WORLD.

(The degrees are in Fahrenheit.)

Alexandria	69	Brussels	50	Florence	59	London	50
Algiers	65	Budapest	51	Frankfort	45	Madrid	56
Archangel	33	Buenos Ayres	63	Geneva	65	Manila	79
Asuncion	76	Cairo	71	Hague	47	Marseilles	57
Bagdad	74	Capetown	72	Havana	54	Melbourne	58
Benares	79	Constantinople	56	Hong Kong	73	Mexico	60
Berlin	48	Copenhagen	46	Jerusalem	63	Milan	50
Bombay	80	Dublin	50	Lisbon	60	Moscow	41

The thirty-two distilleries and fifty-five breweries in Chili pay the government about $1,000,000 (United States gold) each year as revenue tax.

Munich	48	Prague	50	Smyrna	60	Valparaiso	58
Nagasaki	61	Rio de Janeiro	74	Stockholm	40	Vienna	51
Naples	61	Rome	60	Sydney	63	Warsaw	44
Nice	58	St. Petersburg	39	Trieste	55	Yokohama	58
Odessa	48	Santiago (Chili)	56	Upsala	37	Zurich	48
Pekin	53	Seville	67	Venice	55		

DEGREES OF TEMPERATURE AT WHICH CERTAIN SUBSTANCES FREEZE, FUSE AND BOIL.

Substances.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Substances.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.
Bromine freezes at	— 20°	— 7.6°	Silver fuses at	1,000°	1,832°
Olive oil freezes at	10	50	Sodium fuses at	95.6	204
Quicksilver freezes at	—39.4	—39	Sulphur fuses at	115	239
Water freezes at	0	32	Tin fuses at	228	442
Bismuth fuses at	264	507	Zinc fuses at	412	773
Copper fuses at	1,204	2,200	Alcohol boils at	74.4	167
Gold fuses at	1,380	2,518	Bromine boils at	63	145
Iron fuses at	1,538	2,800	Ether boils at	35.5	96
Lead fuses at	325	617	Iodine boils at	175	347
Potassium fuses at	62.5	144.5	Water boils at	100	212

HEIGHT AND LENGTH OF WAVES OF THE SEA.

The height of the waves in a storm rarely exceeds 12 feet, and in very bad disturbances on the high sea they may reach a height of 50 feet. Their length is never over 600 feet. In the southern parts of the Pacific waves 43 feet in height have been measured, in the southern parts of the Atlantic 39 feet and in the Bay of Biscay and in the Mediterranean 12 feet. At places where the waves strike at an object, such as a lighthouse, they rise, of course, much higher—at Bell Rock, for instance, over 100 feet and at Unst over 200. On the open sea, however, they never rise over 50 feet.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

(From publications of the federal Bureau of Standards.)

The essential features of the metric system were embodied in a report made to the French National Assembly by the Academy of Sciences in 1791.

Origin of the System. A number of other nations were invited to co-operate with France in establishing the new system, and Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain and several minor States were represented on an international commission which met in Paris in 1799 to accept the metric standards constructed under the direction of the French Institute.

Although the metric system very soon attracted the favorable attention of other nations, it was not until forty years later that its use became general in France. Since 1840, however, its use has rapidly spread, until at the present time it is either obligatory or permissive in every civilized country in the world. Its use was made "lawful throughout the United States" by act of Congress in 1866, and at the same time provision was made to supply every state in the Union with a set of metric weights and measures.

No organized effort had been made up to this time to supply the different countries with authentic copies of the metric prototypes which were preserved in the archives of France. In order to meet the demand for accurate standards whose relation to one another would be known with the highest precision, metric conventions were held in Paris in 1870 and 1872, which were attended by official delegates from about thirty countries. At these conferences committees were appointed to investigate the best form and material for the proposed new standards. In 1875 a treaty was signed at Paris by seventeen of the principal nations of the world, the United States being among the number, which provided for the permanent organization of an International Bureau of Weights and Measures under the direction of an International Committee. The most important work of the International Committee was to provide for the construction of a sufficient number of platinum-iridium metres and kilograms to meet the demand of the inter-

The oldest existing republic in the world is Switzerland, where republican institutions have been established since August 1, 1291.

ested nations. The comparison of all these standards with one another and with the original metre and kilogram was made at the International Bureau, which had been established near Paris on neutral territory ceded to the International Committee by the French government.

This work was completed in 1889, and, after selecting a certain metre and a certain kilogram as the international prototypes, the others were distributed by lot to the different countries. The international metre and kilogram have values identical with the original metre and kilogram, are preserved in a special underground vault at the International Bureau and are accessible only to the International Committee. The United States secured two metres and two kilograms, which are now preserved at the Bureau of Standards at Washington and serve as the fundamental standards of length and mass of the United States.

At the present time the International Bureau of Weights and Measures is supported jointly by the following countries: The United States, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Argentine Confederation, Spain, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Venezuela, Japan and Denmark.

Countries in International Union.

The advantages claimed for the metric system are:

(1) The decimal relation between the units.

(2) The extremely simple relation of the units of length, area, volume and weight to one another.

(3) The uniform and self-defining names of units.

Synopsis of the System.

The fundamental unit of the metric system is the metre—the unit of length. From this the units of capacity (litre) and of weight (gram) were derived. All other units are the decimal subdivisions or multiples of these. These three units are simply related; e. g., for all practical purposes one cubic decimetre equals one litre, and one litre of water weighs one kilogram. The metric tables are formed by combining the words "metre," "gram" and "litre" with the six numerical prefixes, as in the following tables:

Prefixes.		Meaning.			Units.
milli-	=	one thousandth	$\frac{1}{1000}$	.001	
centi-	=	one hundredth	$\frac{1}{100}$	.01	"metre" for length,
deci-	=	one tenth	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1	
Unit	=	one		1	"gram" for weight or mass,
deka-	=	ten	$\frac{10}{1}$	10	
hecto-	=	one hundred	$\frac{100}{1}$	100	"litre" for capacity.
kilo-	=	one thousand	$\frac{1000}{1}$	1000	

UNITS OF LENGTH.

milli-metre	=	.001	metre	deka-metre	=	10	metres
centi-metre	=	.01	metre	hecto-metre	=	100	metres
deci-metre	=	.1	metre	kilo-metre	=	1,000	metres
*METRE	=	1	metre				

*One metre equals 39.37 inches exactly.

Where miles are used in England and the United States for measuring distances the kilometre (1,000 metres) is used in metric countries. The kilometre is about 5 furlongs. There are about 1,600 metres in a statute mile, 20 metres in a chain and 5 metres in a rod.

The metre is used for drygoods, merchandise, engineering construction, building and other purposes where the yard and foot are used. The metre is about a tenth longer than the yard.

The centimetre and millimetre are used instead of the inch and its fractions in machine construction and similar work. The centimetre, as its name shows, is the hundredth of a metre. It is used in cabinet work, in expressing sizes of papers, books and many cases where the inch is used. The centimetre is about two-fifths of an inch and the millimetre about one-twenty-fifth of an inch. The millimetre is divided for finer work into tenths, hundredths and thousandths.

If a number of distances in millimetres, metres and kilometres are to be added

Embezzlements in the United States in 1910 amounted to $10,731,965, against $10,652,060 in 1909.

reduction is unnecessary. They are added as dollars, dimes and cents are now added. For example, "1,050.25 metres" is not read "1 kilometre, 5 dekametres, 2 decimetres and 5 centimetres," but "one thousand and fifty metres, twenty-five centimetres," just as "$1,050 25" is read "one thousand and fifty dollars, twenty-five cents."

The table of areas is formed by squaring the length measures, as in our common system. For land measure 10 metres square is called an "are" (meaning "area").

Area. The side of one are is about 33 feet. The hectare is 100 metres square and, as its name indicates, is 100 ares, or about 2½ acres. An acre is about 0.4 hectare. A standard United States quarter section contains almost exactly 64 hectares. A square kilometre contains 100 hectares.

For smaller measures of surface the square metre is used. The square metre is about 20 per cent larger than the square yard. For still smaller surfaces the square centimetre is used. A square inch contains about 6½ square centimetres.

Volume. The cubic measures are the cubes of the linear units. The cubic metre (sometimes called the stère, meaning "solid") is the unit of volume. A cubic metre of water weighs a metric ton and is equal to 1 kilolitre. The cubic metre is used in place of the cubic yard and is about 30 per cent larger. This is used for "cuts and fills" in grading land, measuring timber, expressing contents of tanks and reservoirs, flow of rivers, dimensions of stone, tonnage of ships and other places where the cubic yard and foot are used. The thousandth part of the cubic metre (1 cubic decimetre) is called the litre. (See table of capacity units.)

For very small volumes the cubic centimetre (cc or cm^3) is used. This volume of water weighs a gram, which is the unit of weight or mass. There are about 16 cubic centimetres in a cubic inch. The cubic centimetre is the unit of volume used by chemists, as well as in pharmacy, medicine, surgery and other technical work. One thousand cubic centimetres make 1 litre.

UNITS OF CAPACITY.

milli-litre	=	.001	litre	deka-litre	=	10	litres
centi-litre	=	.01	litre	hecto-litre	=	100	litres
deci-litre	=	.1	litre	kilo-litre	=	1,000	litres
*LITRE	=	1	litre				

*One litre equals 1.05668 liquid quarts or 0.9081 dry quart.

The hectolitre (100 litres) serves the same purposes as the United States bushel (2,150.42 cubic inches), and is equal to about 3 bushels, or a barrel. A peck is about 9 litres. The litre is used for measurements commonly given in the gallon, the liquid and dry quarts, a litre being 5 per cent larger than our liquid quart and 10 per cent smaller than the dry quart. A litre of water weighs exactly a kilogram, i. e., 1,000 grams. A thousand litres of water weigh 1 metric ton.

UNITS OF WEIGHTS (OR MASS).

milli-gram	=	0.001	gram	deka-gram	=	10	grams
centi-gram	=	.01	gram	hecto-gram	=	100	grams
deci-gram	=	.1	gram	†kilo-gram	=	1,000	grams
GRAM	=	1	gram				

†One kilogram equals 2.204622 avoirdupois pounds.

Measurements commonly expressed in gross tons or short tons are stated in metric tons (1,000 kilograms). The metric ton comes between our long and short tons and serves the purpose of both. The kilogram and "half kilo" serve for everyday trade, the latter being 10 per cent larger than the pound. The kilogram is approximately 2.2 pounds. The gram and its multiples and divisions are used for the same purposes as ounces, pennyweights, drams, scruples and grains. For foreign postage 30 grams is the legal equivalent of the avoirdupois ounce.

The metric system was legalized in the United States by an act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, which read as follows:

Legalized in the United States. "From and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of the metric system, and no contract or dealing or pleading in any court shall be deemed invalid or liable to objection because the weights or measures expressed or referred to therein are weights or measures of the metric system.

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts and in all legal proceedings as establishing in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system; and said tables may be lawfully used for computing, determining and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

The tables annexed were:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric denominations and values.		Equivalents in denominations in use.
Myriametre	10,000 metres	6.2137 miles
Kilometre	1,000 metres	0.62137 mile or 3,280 feet and 10 inches
Hectometre	100 metres	328 feet and 1 inch
Dekametre	10 metres	393.7 inches
Metre	1 metre	39.37 inches

Mexico had on June 30, 1910, telegraph lines aggregating 47,000 miles and cable lines aggregating 530 miles.

MEASURES OF LENGTH (Continued).

Metric denominations and values.		Equivalents in denominations in use.
Decimetre	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a metre	3.937 inches
Centimetre	$\frac{1}{100}$ of a metre	0.3937 inch
Millimetre	$\frac{1}{1000}$ of a metre	0.0394 inch

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric denominations and values.			Equivalents in denominations in use.	
Names.	Number of litres.	Cubic measure.	Dry measure.	Liquid or wine measure.
Kilolitre or stere..	1,000	1 cubic metre.....	1.308 cubic yards.	264.17 gallons
Hectolitre	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic metre.	2 bushels and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons
Dekalitre	10	10 cubic decimetres.	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons
Litre	1	1 cubic decimetre...	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts
Decilitre	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimetre	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill
Centilitre	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic centimetres	0.6102 cubic inch..	0.338 fluid ounce
Millilitre	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimetre..	0.061 cubic inch...	0.27 fluid dram

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric denominations and values.		Equivalents in denominations in use.
Hectare	10,000 square metres	2.471 acres
Are	100 square metres	119.6 square yards
Centare	1 square metre	1,550 square inches

WEIGHTS.

Metric denominations and values.			Equivalents in denominations in use.
Names.	Number of grams.	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.	Avoirdupois weight.
Millier or tonneau.	1,000,000	1 cubic metre.....	2204.6 pounds
Quintal	100,000	1 hectolitre.....	220.46 pounds
Myriagram	10,000	10 litres.....	22.046 pounds
Kilogram or kilo...	1,000	1 litre	2.2046 pounds
Hectogram	100	1 decilitre	3.5274 ounces
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimetres.....	0.3527 ounce
Gram	1	1 cubic centimetre.....	15.432 grains
Decigram	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimetre.....	1.5432 grains
Centigram	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic millimetres.....	0.1543 grain
Milligram	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic millimetre.....	0.0154 grain

COMPARISON OF METRIC AND CUSTOMARY UNITS FROM 1 TO 10.

LENGTH.

Inches.		Millimetres.	Inches.		Centimetres.	Feet.		Metres.	U. S. yards.		Metres.
0.03937	=	1	0.3937	=	1	1	=	0.304801	1	=	0.914402
0.07874	=	2	0.7874	=	2	2	=	0.609601	1.093611	=	1
0.11811	=	3	1	=	2.54001	3	=	0.914402	2	=	1.828804
0.15748	=	4	1.1811	=	3	3.28083	=	1	2.187222	=	2
0.19685	=	5	1.5748	=	4	4	=	1.219202	3	=	2.743205
0.23622	=	6	1.9685	=	5	5	=	1.524003	3.280833	=	3
0.27559	=	7	2	=	5.08001	6	=	1.828804	4	=	3.657607
0.31496	=	8	2.3622	=	6	6.56167	=	2	4.374444	=	4
0.35433	=	9	2.7559	=	7	7	=	2.133604	5	=	4.572009

The average number of wage earners employed in the liquor industry of the United States in 1909 was 6,430.

Inches.		Millimetres.	Inches.		Centimetres.	Feet.		Metres.	U. S. yards.		Metres.
1	=	25.4001	3	=	7.62002	8	=	2.438405	5.468056	=	5
2	=	50.8001	3.1496	=	8	9	=	2.743205	6	=	5.486411
3	=	76.2002	3.5433	=	9	9.84250	=	3	6.561667	=	6
4	=	101.6002	4	=	10.16002	13.12333	=	4	7	=	6.400813
5	=	127.0003	5	=	12.70003	16.40417	=	5	7.655278	=	7
6	=	152.4003	6	=	15.24003	19.68500	=	6	8	=	7.315215
7	=	177.8004	7	=	17.78004	22.96583	=	7	8.748889	=	8
8	=	203.2004	8	=	20.32004	26.24667	=	8	9	=	8.229616
9	=	228.6005	9	=	22.86005	29.52750	=	9	9.842500	=	9

AREA.

Length—(Cont'd). U. S. miles.		metres.	Square inches.		Square millimetres.	Square inches.		Square centimetres.	Square feet.		Square metres.
0.62137	=	1	0.00155	=	1	0.1550	=	1	1	=	0.09290
1	=	1.60935	0.00310	=	2	0.3100	=	2	2	=	0.18581
1.24274	=	2	0.00465	=	3	0.4650	=	3	3	=	0.27871
1.86411	=	3	0.00620	=	4	0.6200	=	4	4	=	0.37161
2	=	3.21869	0.00775	=	5	0.7750	=	5	5	=	0.46452
2.48548	=	4	0.00930	=	6	0.9300	=	6	6	=	0.55742
3	=	4.82804	0.01085	=	7	1	=	6.452	7	=	0.65032
3.10685	=	5	0.01240	=	8	1.0850	=	7	8	=	0.74323
3.72822	=	6	0.01395	=	9	1.2400	=	8	9	=	0.83613
4	=	6.43739	1	=	645.16	1.3950	=	9	10.764	=	1
4.34959	=	7	2	=	1,290.33	2	=	12.903	21.528	=	2
4.97096	=	8	3	=	1,935.49	3	=	19.355	32.292	=	3
5	=	8.04674	4	=	2,580.65	4	=	25.807	43.055	=	4
5.59233	=	9	5	=	3,225.81	5	=	32.258	53.819	=	5
6	=	9.65608	6	=	3,870.98	6	=	38.710	64.583	=	6
7	=	11.26543	7	=	4,516.14	7	=	45.161	75.347	=	7
8	=	12.37478	8	=	5,161.30	8	=	51.613	86.111	=	8
9	=	14.48412	9	=	5,806.46	9	=	58.065	96.875	=	9

AREA (Continued).

Square yards.		Square metres.	Square miles.		Square kilometres.	Acres.		Hectares.
1	=	0.8361	0.3861	=	1	1	=	0.4047
1.1960	=	1	0.7722	=	2	2	=	0.8094
2	=	1.6723	1	=	2.5900	2.471	=	1
2.3920	=	2	1.1583	=	3	3	=	1.2141
3	=	2.5084	1.5444	=	4	4	=	1.6187
3.5880	=	3	1.9305	=	5	4.942	=	2
4	=	3.3445	2	=	5.1800	5	=	2.0234
4.7839	=	4	2.3166	=	6	6	=	2.4281
5	=	4.1807	2.7027	=	7	7	=	2.8328
5.9799	=	5	3	=	7.7700	7.413	=	3
6	=	5.0168	3.0888	=	8	8	=	3.2375
7	=	5.8529	3.4749	=	9	9	=	3.6422
7.1759	=	6	4	=	10.3600	9.884	=	4
8	=	6.6890	5	=	12.9500	12.355	=	5
8.3719	=	7	6	=	15.5400	14.826	=	6
9	=	7.5252	7	=	18.1300	17.297	=	7
9.5679	=	8	8	=	20.7200	19.768	=	8
10.7639	=	9	9	=	23.3100	22.239	=	9

VOLUME.

Cubic inches.		Cubic. millimetres.	Cubic inches.		Cubic centimetres.	Cubic feet.		Cubic metres.	Cubic yards.		Cubic metres.
0.000061	=	1	0.0610	=	1	1	=	0.02832	1	=	0.7646
0.000122	=	2	0.1220	=	2	2	=	0.05663	1.3079	=	1
0.000183	=	3	0.1831	=	3	3	=	0.08495	2	=	1.5291
0.000244	=	4	0.2441	=	4	4	=	0.11327	2.6159	=	2
0.000305	=	5	0.3051	=	5	5	=	0.14159	3	=	2.2937

The smallest kingdom in the world is Montenegro, with an area of 3,630 square miles and a population of 235,000.

COMPARISON OF METRIC AND CUSTOMARY UNITS FROM 1 TO 10 (Cont'd).

VOLUME (Continued).

Cubic inches.		Cubic millimetres.	Cubic inches.		Cubic centimetres.	Cubic feet.		Cubic metres.	Cubic yards.		Cubic metres.
0.000366	=	6	0.3661	=	6	6	=	0.16990	3.9238	=	3
0.000427	=	7	0.4272	=	7	7	=	0.19822	4	=	3.0582
0.000488	=	8	0.4882	=	8	8	=	0.22654	5	=	3.8228
0.000549	=	9	0.5492	=	9	9	=	0.25485	5.2318	=	4
1	=	16,387.2	1	=	16.3872	35.314	=	1	6	=	4.5874
2	=	32,774.3	2	=	32,7743	70.629	=	2	6.5397	=	5
3	=	49,161.5	3	=	49.1615	105.943	=	3	7	=	5.3519
4	=	65,548.6	4	=	65,5486	141.258	=	4	7.8477	=	6
5	=	81,935.8	5	=	81,9358	176.572	=	5	8	=	6.1165
6	=	98,323.0	6	=	98.3230	211.887	=	6	9	=	6.8810
7	=	114,710.1	7	=	114.7101	247.201	=	7	9.1556	=	7
8	=	131,097.3	8	=	131.0973	282.516	=	8	10.4635	=	8
9	=	147,484.5	9	=	147.4845	317.830	=	9	11.7715	=	9

CAPACITY.

Millilitres. (cc.)		U. S. liquid ounces.	Millilitres. (cc.)		U. S. apothecaries' drams.	U. S. apothecaries' scruples.		Millilitres. (cc.)	U. S. liquid quarts.		Litres.
1	=	0.03381	1	=	0.2705	0.3115	=	1	1	=	0.94636
2	=	0.06763	2	=	0.5410	1	=	1.2322	1.05668	=	1
3	=	0.10144	3	=	0.8115	1.6231	=	2	2	=	1.89272
4	=	0.13526	3.6967	=	1	2	=	2.4645	2.11336	=	2
5	=	0.16907	4	=	1.0820	2.4346	=	3	3	=	2.83908
6	=	0.20288	5	=	1.3525	3	=	3.6967	3.17005	=	3
7	=	0.23670	6	=	1.6231	3.2461	=	4	4	=	3.78543
8	=	0.27051	7	=	1.8936	4	=	4.9290	4.22673	=	4
9	=	0.30432	7.3934	=	2	4.0577	=	5	5	=	4.73179
29.574	=	1	8	=	2.1641	4.8692	=	6	5.28341	=	5
59.147	=	2	9	=	2.4346	5	=	6.1612	6	=	5.67815
88.721	=	3	11.0901	=	3	5.6807	=	7	6.34009	=	6
118.295	=	4	14.7869	=	4	6	=	7.3934	7	=	6.62451
147.869	=	5	18.4836	=	5	6.4923	=	8	7.39677	=	7
177.442	=	6	22.1803	=	6	7	=	8.6257	8	=	7.57088
207.016	=	7	25.8770	=	7	7.3038	=	9	8.45345	=	8
236.590	=	8	29.5737	=	8	8	=	9.8579	9	=	8.51723
266.163	=	9	33.2704	=	9	9	=	11.0901	9.51014	=	9

CAPACITY (Continued).

U. S. liquid gallons.		Litres.	U. S. dry quarts.		Litres.	U. S. pecks.		Litres.
0.26417	=	1	0.9081	=	1	0.11351	=	1
0.52834	=	2	1	=	1.1012	0.22702	=	2
0.79251	=	3	1.8162	=	2	0.34053	=	3
1	=	3.78543	2	=	2.2025	0.45404	=	4
1.05668	=	4	2.7242	=	3	0.56755	=	5
1.32085	=	5	3	=	3.3037	0.68106	=	6
1.58502	=	6	3.6324	=	4	0.79457	=	7
1.84919	=	7	4	=	4.4049	0.90808	=	8
2	=	7.57087	4.5404	=	5	1	=	8.80982
2.11336	=	8	5	=	5.5061	1.02157	=	9
2.37753	=	9	5.4485	=	6	2	=	17.61964
3	=	11.35630	6	=	6.6074	3	=	26.42946
4	=	15.14174	6.3565	=	7	4	=	35.23928
5	=	18.92717	7	=	7.7086	5	=	44.04910
6	=	22.71261	7.2646	=	8	6	=	52.85892
7	=	26.49804	8	=	8.8098	7	=	61.66874
8	=	30.28348	8.1727	=	9	8	=	70.47856
9	=	34.06891	9	=	9.9110	9	=	79.28838

CAPACITY (Continued).

Dekalitres.		U. S. pecks.	U. S. bushels.		Hectolitres.	U. S. bushels. per acre.		Hectolitres per hectare.	Weight (or Mass). Grains.		Grams.
0.8810	=	1	1	=	0.35239	1	=	0.87078	1	=	0.06480
1	=	1.1351	2	=	0.70479	1.14840	=	1	2	=	0.12960
1.7620	=	2	2.83774	=	1	2	=	1.74156	3	=	0.19440
2	=	2.2702	3	=	1.05718	2.29680	=	2	4	=	0.25920

The French government collected in 1909 inheritance taxes and other death dues amounting to $52,236,395.

Dekalitres.		U. S. pecks.	U. S. bushels.		Hectolitres.	U. S. bushels, per acre.		Hectolitres per hectare.	Weight (or Mass). Grains.		Grams.
2.6429	=	3	4	=	1.40957	3	=	2.61233	5	=	0.32399
3	=	3.4053	5	=	1.76196	3.44519	=	3	6	=	0.38879
3.5239	=	4	5.67548	=	2	4	=	3.48311	7	=	0.45359
4	=	4.5404	6	=	2.11436	4.59359	=	4	8	=	0.51839
4.4049	=	5	7	=	2.46675	5	=	4.35389	9	=	0.58319
5	=	5.6755	8	=	2.81914	5.74199	=	5	15.4324	=	1
5.2859	=	6	8.51323	=	3	6	=	5.22467	30.8647	=	2
6	=	6.8106	9	=	3.17154	6.89039	=	6	46.2971	=	3
6.1669	=	7	11.35097	=	4	7	=	6.09545	61.7294	=	4
7	=	7.9457	14.18871	=	5	8	=	6.96622	77.1618	=	5
7.0479	=	8	17.02645	=	6	8.03879	=	7	92.5941	=	6
7.9288	=	9	19.86420	=	7	9	=	7.83700	108.0265	=	7
8	=	9.0808	22.70194	=	8	9.18719	=	8	123.4589	=	8
9	=	10.2159	25.53968	=	9	10.33558	=	9	138.8912	=	9

WEIGHT (OR MASS).

Avoirdupois ounces.		Grams.	Troy ounces.		Grams.	Avoirdupois pounds.		Kilograms.	Troy pounds.		Kilograms.
0.03527	=	1	0.03215	=	1	1	=	0.45359	1	=	0.37324
0.07055	=	2	0.06430	=	2	2	=	0.90718	2	=	0.74648
0.10582	=	3	0.09645	=	3	2.20462	=	1	2.67923	=	1
0.14110	=	4	0.12860	=	4	3	=	1.36078	3	=	1.11973
0.17637	=	5	0.16075	=	5	4	=	1.81437	4	=	1.49297
0.21164	=	6	0.19290	=	6	4.40924	=	2	5	=	1.86621
0.24692	=	7	0.22506	=	7	5	=	2.26796	5.35846	=	2
0.28219	=	8	0.25721	=	8	6	=	2.72155	6	=	2.23945
0.31747	=	9	0.28936	=	9	6.61387	=	3	7	=	2.61269
1	=	28.3495	1	=	31.10348	7	=	3.17515	8	=	2.98593
2	=	56.6991	2	=	62.20696	8	=	3.62874	8.03769	=	3
3	=	85.0486	3	=	93.31044	8.81849	=	4	9	=	3.35918
4	=	113.3981	4	=	124.41392	9	=	4.08233	10.71691	=	4
5	=	141.7476	5	=	155.51740	11.02311	=	5	13.39614	=	5
6	=	170.0972	6	=	186.62088	13.22773	=	6	16.07537	=	6
7	=	198.4467	7	=	217.72437	15.43236	=	7	18.75460	=	7
8	=	226.7962	8	=	248.82785	17.63698	=	8	21.43383	=	8
9	=	255.1457	9	=	279.93133	19.84160	=	9	24.11306	=	9

COMPARISON OF PRICES.

French and German prices for metric units, British prices for imperial units, and United States prices for United States standard weights and measures.

[Based upon the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury dated October 1, 1906, fixing the legal equivalent of the (German) mark at 23.8 cents, of the (French) franc at 19.3 cents, and the British pound sterling at $4.8665.]

Francs per kilogram.		Dollars per avoir. pound.	Francs per metre.		Dollars per yard.	Francs per litre.		Dollars per U. S. liquid gallon.	Francs per hectolitre.		Dollars per bushel.	Shillings per British imperial gallon.		Dollars per U. S. liquid gallon.
1	=	.088	1	=	.176	1	=	.731	1	=	.068	1	=	.203
2	=	.175	2	=	.353	2	=	1.461	2	=	.136	2	=	.405
3	=	.263	3	=	.529	3	=	2.192	3	=	.204	3	=	.608
4	=	.350	4	=	.705	4	=	2.922	4	=	.272	4	=	.810
5	=	.438	5	=	.882	5	=	3.653	5	=	.340	5	=	1.013
6	=	.525	6	=	1.058	6	=	4.384	6	=	.408	6	=	1.216
7	=	.613	7	=	1.234	7	=	5.114	7	=	.476	7	=	1.418
8	=	.700	8	=	1.411	8	=	5.844	8	=	.544	8	=	1.621
9	=	.788	9	=	1.587	9	=	6.575	9	=	.612	9	=	1.824
11.423	=	1	5.667	=	1	1.369	=	1	14.703	=	1	4.935	=	1
22.846	=	2	11.334	=	2	2.738	=	2	29.407	=	2	9.871	=	2
34.269	=	3	17.000	=	3	4.106	=	3	44.110	=	3	14.806	=	3
45.691	=	4	22.667	=	4	5.475	=	4	58.813	=	4	19.742	=	4
57.115	=	5	28.334	=	5	6.844	=	5	73.517	=	5	24.677	=	5
68.537	=	6	34.001	=	6	8.213	=	6	88.220	=	6	29.612	=	6
79.960	=	7	39.668	=	7	9.581	=	7	102.923	=	7	34.548	=	7
91.383	=	8	45.334	=	8	10.950	=	8	117.627	=	8	39.483	=	8
102.806	=	9	51.001	=	9	12.319	=	9	132.330	=	9	44.419	=	9

Brazil is the greatest exporter of coffee in the world, its crop for export constituting about two-thirds of the world's consumption.

COMPARISON OF PRICES (Continued).

Marks per kilogram.	Dollars per avoir. pound.	Marks per metre.	Dollars per yard.	Marks per litre.	Dollars per U. S. liquid gallon.	Marks per hectolitre.	Dollars per bushel.	Shillings per British bushel.	Dollars per U. S. bushel.
1	= .108	1	= .218	1	= .901	1	= .084	1	= .236
2	= .216	2	= .435	2	= 1.802	2	= .168	2	= .472
3	= .324	3	= .653	3	= 2.703	3	= .252	3	= .707
4	= .432	4	= .871	4	= 3.604	4	= .335	4	= .943
5	= .540	5	= 1.088	5	= 4.505	5	= .419	5	= 1.179
6	= .648	6	= 1.306	6	= 5.406	6	= .503	6	= 1.414
7	= .756	7	= 1.523	7	= 6.307	7	= .587	7	= 1.650
8	= .864	8	= 1.741	8	= 7.207	8	= .671	8	= 1.886
9	= .972	9	= 1.959	9	= 8.108	9	= .755	9	= 2.122
9.263	= 1	4.595	= 1	1.110	= 1	11.923	= 1	4.241	= 1
18.526	= 2	9.190	= 2	2.220	= 2	23.847	= 2	8.483	= 2
27.789	= 3	13.785	= 3	3.330	= 3	35.770	= 3	12.724	= 3
37.052	= 4	18.380	= 4	4.440	= 4	47.693	= 4	16.965	= 4
46.316	= 5	22.975	= 5	5.550	= 5	59.616	= 5	21.207	= 5
55.579	= 6	27.570	= 6	6.660	= 6	71.540	= 6	25.448	= 6
64.842	= 7	32.165	= 7	7.770	= 7	83.463	= 7	29.689	= 7
74.105	= 8	36.760	= 8	8.880	= 8	95.386	= 8	33.931	= 8
83.368	= 9	41.355	= 9	9.990	= 9	107.310	= 9	38.172	= 9

COMPARISON OF THE VARIOUS TONS AND POUNDS IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES.

From 1 to 10 Units.

Long tons.	Short tons.	Metric tons.	Kilograms.	Avoirdupois Pounds.	Troy pounds.
.00036735	.00041148	.00037324	.37324	.822857	1
.00044643	.00050000	.00045359	.45359	1	1.21528
.00073469	.00082286	.00074648	.74648	1.64571	2
.00089286	.00100000	.00090718	.90718	2	2.43056
.00098421	.00110231	.00100000	1	2.20462	2.67923
.00110204	.00123429	.00111973	1.11973	2.46857	3
.00133929	.00150000	.00136078	1.36078	3	3.64583
.00146939	.00164571	.00149297	1.49297	3.29143	4
.00178571	.00200000	.00181437	1.81437	4	4.86111
.00183673	.00205714	.00186621	1.86621	4.11429	5
.00196841	.00220462	.00200000	2	4.40924	5.35846
.00220408	.00246857	.00223945	2.23945	4.93714	6
.00223214	.00250000	.00226796	2.26796	5	6.07639
.00257143	.00288000	.00261269	2.61269	5.76000	7
.00267857	.00300000	.00272155	2.72155	6	7.29167
.00293878	.00329143	.00298593	2.98593	6.58286	8
.00295262	.00330693	.00300000	3	6.61387	8.03769
.00312500	.00350000	.00317515	3.17515	7	8.50694
.00330612	.00370286	.00335918	3.35918	7.40571	9
.00357143	.00400000	.00362874	3.62874	8	9.72222
.00393683	.00440924	.00400000	4	8.81849	10.71691
.00401786	.00450000	.00408233	4.08233	9	10.93750
.00492103	.00551156	.00500000	5	11.0231	13.39614
.00590524	.00661387	.00600000	6	13.2277	16.07537
.00688944	.00771618	.00780000	7	15.4324	18.75460
.00787865	.00881849	.00800000	8	17.6370	21.43383
.00885786	.00992080	.0090000	9	19.8416	24.11306
.89287	1	.90718	907.18	2,000.00	2,430.56
.98421	1.10231	1	1,000.00	2.204.62	2,679.23
1	1.12000	1.01605	1,016.05	2,240.00	2,722.22
1.78571	2	1.81437	1,814.37	4,000.00	4,861.11
1.96841	2.20462	2	2,000.00	4,409.24	5,358.46
2	2.24000	2.03209	2,032.09	4,480.00	5,444.44
2.67857	3	2.72155	2,721.55	6,000.00	7,291.67
2.95262	3.30693	3	3,000.00	6,613.87	8,037.69
3	3.36000	3.04814	3,048.14	6,720.00	8,166.67

Cuba leads the world in cane sugar production, producing between 20 and 25 per cent of all the sugar made from cane.

Long tons.	Short tons.	Metric tons.	Kilograms.	Avoirdupois Pounds.	Troy pounds.
3.57143	4	3.62874	3,628.74	8,000.00	9,722.22
3.93683	4.40924	4	4,000.00	8,818.49	10,716.91
4	4.48000	4.06419	4,064.19	8,960.00	10,888.89
4.46429	5	4.53592	4,535.92	10,000.00	12,152.78
4.92108	5.51156	5	5,000.00	11,023.11	13,396.14
5	5.60000	5.08024	5,080.24	11,200.00	13,611.11
5.35714	6	5.44311	5,443.11	12,000.00	14,583.33
5.90524	6.61387	6	6,000.00	13,227.73	16,075.37
6	6.72000	6.09628	6,096.28	13,440.00	16,333.33
6.25000	7	6.35029	6,350.29	14,000.00	17,013.89
6.88944	7.71618	7	7,000.00	15,432.36	18,754.60
7	7.84000	7.11232	7,112.32	15,680.00	19,055.56
7.14286	8	7.25848	7,257.48	16,000.00	19,444.44
7.87365	8.81849	8	8,000.00	17,636.98	21,433.83
8	8.96000	8.12838	8,128.38	17,920.00	21,777.78
8.03571	9	8.16466	8,164.66	18,000.00	21,875.00
8.85786	9.92080	9	9,000.00	19,841.60	24,113.06
9	10.08000	9.14442	9,144.42	20,160.00	24,500.00

ELECTRICAL MEASURES.

In a bulletin issued on December 27, 1893, by the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States government accepted these units of electrical measure as agreed on by the Chamber of Delegates of the International Congress of Electricians, which met at Chicago in 1893:

International Ohm—The unit of resistance, based upon the ohm equal to 10.9 units of resistance of the Centimetre-Gramme-Second system of electromagnetic units and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14.4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area and of the length of 106.3 centimetres.

International Ampere—The unit of current, one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.-M.-G. system of electromagnetic units, represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current, which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water (specification for the operation given in the circular), deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gramme per second.

International Volt—The unit of electro-motive force, which is the electro-motive force that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $^{1000}/_{1434}$ of the electro-motive force between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C. and prepared in the manner described in the specification accompanying.

International Coulomb—The quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second.

International Farad—The capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity.

International Joule—The unit of work, which is equal to 10.7 units of work in the C.-G.-S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm.

International Watt—The unit of power, which is equal to 10.7 units of power in the C.-G.-S. syystem, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical work at the rate of one joule per second.

International Henry—The unit of induction, which is the induction in a circuit when the electro-motive force induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampere per second.

AMERICAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains=1 scruple.
3 scruples=1 dram.
16 drams=1 ounce.
16 ounces=1 pound.
25 pounds=1 quarter.
4 quarters=1 cwt.
20 cwt.=1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight.
(Short ton.)

27 11-32 grains=1 dram.
16 drams=1 ounce.
16 ounces=1 pound.
25 pounds=1 quarter.
4 quarters=1 cwt.
20 cwt.=1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight.
(Long ton.)

27 11-32 grains=1 dram.
16 drams=1 ounce.
16 ounces=1 pound.
112 pounds=1 cwt.
20 cwt.=1 ton.

Troy Weight.

24 grains=1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights=1 ounce.
12 ounces=1 pound.

Circular Measure.

60 seconds=1 minute.

The United States leads the world in the production of cotton, its crop averaging about 65 per cent of the world's crop.

AMERICAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (Continued).

60 minutes=1 degree.
30 degrees=1 sign.
12 signs—1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches=1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet=1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure.

2 pints=1 quart.
8 quarts=1 peck.
4 pecks=1 bushel.

Liquid Measure.

4 gills=1 pint.
2 pints=1 quart.
4 quarts=1 gallon.
31½ gallons=1 barrel.
2 barrels=1 hogshead.

Long Measure.

12 inches=1 foot.
3 feet=1 yard.
5½ yards=1 rod or pole.
40 rods=1 furlong.
8 furlongs=1 statute mile (1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet).
3 miles=1 league.

Mariners' Measure.

6 feet=1 fathom.
120 fathoms = 1 cable length.
7½ cable lengths=1 mile.
5,280 feet=1 statute mile.
6,085 feet=1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure.

24 sheets=1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets).
2 reams=1 bundle.
5 bundles=1 bale.

Square Measure.

144 square inches=1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
30¼ square yards=1 square rod or perch.
40 square rods—1 rood.
4 roods=1 acre.
640 acres=1 square mile.
36 square miles (6 miles square)=1 township

Time Measure.

60 seconds=1 minute.
60 minutes=1 hour.
24 hours=1 day.
7 days=1 week.
365 days=1 year.
366 days=1 leap year.

Nautical Measure.

6 feet=1 fathom.
600 feet=1 cable.
10 cables=1 knot.
1 knot=1.151 miles.

The statute knot is 6.08266 feet.

The statute mile is 5,280 feet.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(From Whitaker's Almanac.)

Avoirdupois Weight.

Dram.....dr.=27.34375 grains
Ounce.....oz.=16 drams, 437.5 grains
Pound...lb.=16 oz., 256 dr., 7,000 grains
Customary stone, st., butchers' meat=8 lb.
Legal stone, st.=horseman's weight=14 lb.
Quarter.....qr.=28 lb.
Central or quintal.....cent.=100 lb.
Hundredweight.....cwt.=4 qr., 112 lb.
Ton.....T.=20 cwt., 2,240 lb.
A quarter loaf.....=4 lb.
A peck of flour, 2 gallons (assumed), =14 lb.
A firkin of butter.....=56 lb.
A barrel of butter, 4 firkins.....=224 lb.
A firkin of softsoap (assumed)=64 lb.
A box of fish (assumed).....=90 lb.
A barrel of gunpowder.....=100 lb.
A barrel of raisins.....=112 lb.
A seam of glass, 24 stone of 5 lb., =120 lb.
A barrel (or pack) of softsoap=256 lb.
A faggot of steel.....=120 lb.
A pig of ballast.....=56 lb.
A fodder of lead, London and Hull, 19½ cwt.
A fodder of lead, Derby.....=22½ cwt.
A fodder of lead, Newcastle..=21½ cwt.
A cask of blacklead.....=11½ cwt.
A sack of flour.....=280 lb.
A sack of coals, 224 lb.; a ton of coals, 10 sacks.

Indian Weights (Bengal).

Tola, unit of postage=180 grains.
Chittak=5 tolas; seer (16 chittaks)=2 3-35 lb.
Imperial or Indian maund=82 3-7 lb.=40 seer.

Madras.

Viss=3.09 lb.; maund=25 lb.; candy=500 lb.

Troy and Apothecaries' Weight.

Carat.....=3.17 grains
Pennyweight.....dwt.=24 grains
Ounce.....oz.=20 dwt., 480 gr.
Pound.....lb., 12 oz., 240 dwt., 5,760 gr.
Hundredweight.....cwt.=100 lb.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Scruples=20 grains .....=20 gr.
Dram=3 scruples .....=60 gr.
Ounce=12 ounces .....=5760 gr.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of straw, 36 lb.; truss of old hay, 56 lb.
Truss of new hay (to September 1), 60 lb.
Load, 36 trusses; straw, 11 cwt., 2 qr., 8 lb.
Old hay, 18 cwt.; new hay, 19 cwt., 1 qr., 4 lb.

Wool.

Close, cl.=7 lb.
Stone, st.=2 closes=14 lb.
Tod, td.=2 stones=1 qr.
Wey, wy.=6½ tod=1 cwt., 2 qr., 14 lb.
Pack, pk.=240 lb.
Sack, sk.=2 weys=13 qr.
Lant, la.=12 sacks=1 cwt., 19 lb.

Cotton, Yarn and Silk.

Thread=1½ yards.
Lea, or skein, skn.=120 yards.
Hank, hk.=7 skeins, or leas=840 yards.

Liquid Measure.

Pin.....=4½ gallons or ⅛ barrel
Firkin or quarter barrel.....9 gallons
Auken (10 gallon).....10 gallons
Kilderkin, rundlet, or ½ barrel, 18 gallons
Barrel ..... 36 gallons
Tierce (42 gallon).....42 gallons
Hogshead of ale (1½ barrels).54 gallons
Puncheon ....72 gallons
Butt of ale.....108 gallons

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure.

60 minims, M (drops)....=1 fluid dram
8 drams .....=1 ounce
20 ounces..... .....=1 pint
8 pints .....=1 gallon

Dry or Corn Measure.

Quart .....=2 pints

The Austrian governmental tobacco monopoly employes 40,000 workers, about 86 per cent being women. The annual output includes about 1,250,000,000 cigars of 31 various kinds and 6,000,000,000 cigarettes.

Pottle .....=2 quarts
Gallon .....=4 quarts
Peck .....=2 gallons
Bushel .....=4 pecks
Strike .....=2 bushels
Coomb .....=4 bushels
Quarter .....=8 bushels
Load .....=5 quarters
Last .....=10 quarters

Cubic or Solid Measure.

Cubic foot=1,728 cubic inches.
Cubic yard = 27 cubic feet, or 21.033 bushels.
Stack of wool=108 cubic feet.
Shipping ton=40 cubic feet merchandise.
Shipping ton=42 cubic feet of timber.
Ton of displacement of a ship=32 cubic feet.

Measures of Length.

Mile (geographical, admiralty knot or nautical mile), 6,280 feet=1,013 1-3 fathoms=1.15 miles statute.
33 knots=38 statute miles.
League=3 miles.
Degree=60 geographical=69.121 statute miles.
Inch=72 points, or 12 lines.
Nail=2¼ inches.
Palm=3 inches.
Hand=4 inches.
Link=792 inches.
Quarter (or a span)=9 inches.
Foot=12 inches.
Cubit=18 inches.
Yard=36 inches.
Pace, military=2 feet 6 inches.
Pace, geometrical=5 feet.
Fathom=6 feet.

Rod, pole or perch=5½ yards.
Chain (100 links)=22 yards (4 poles).
Cable length=100 fathoms, 600 feet.
Furlong=40 rods, 220 yards.
Mile=8 furlongs, 80 chains, 320 rods, 880 fathoms, 1,760 yards, 5,280 feeet, 63,360 inches.

Square, Surface, or Land Measure.

Square foot=144 square inches.
Yard=9 feet=1,296 inches.
Rod, pole, or perch=30¼ yards=272¼ feet.
Rood=40 rods=1,210 yardds=10,890 feet.
Acre=4 roods=160 rods=4,840 yards.
Yard of land=30 acres=120 roods.
Hide=100 acres=400 roods.
Mile=640 acres, 2,560 roods, 6,400 chains, 102,400 rods, poles or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.

Measures of Time.

Same as in the United States.

Old Scottish Measures.

4 gills=1 mutchkin.
2 mutchkins=1 choppin.
2 choppins=1 pint.
2 pints=1 quart.
4 quarts=1 gallon.
8 gallons=1 barrel.

Corn Measure.

4 lippics=1 peck.
4 pecks=1 firlot.
4 firlots=1 ball.
16 balls=1 chalder.

Old Scottish Weights.

16 drops=1 ounce.
16 ounces=1 pound.
16 pounds=1 stone.

SPANISH-AMERICAN MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	U. S. equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds
Arroba (dry)	Brazil	32.38 pounds
Arroba (dry)	Cuba	25.3664 pounds
Arroba (dry)	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres
Cuadra	Paraguay	78.9 yards
Cuadra	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet
Cuadra	Jruguay	2 acres (nearly)
Cubic metre	Metric	35.3 cubic feet
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels
Fanega (dry)	Chili	2.575 bushels
Fanega (dry)	Cuba	1.599 bushels
Fanega (dry)	Mexico	1.54728 bushels
Fanega (dry)	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels
Fanega (dry)	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels
Fanega (dry)	Venezuela	1.599 bushels
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts
Frasco	Mexico	2.5 quarts
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains
Hectare	Metric	2.471 acres
Hectoliter (dry)	Metric	2.838 bushels
Hectoliter (liquid)	Metric	26.417 gallons
Kilogram (kilo)	Metric	2.2046 pounds
Kilometre	Metric	0.621376 mile
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres

The Chicago fire, October 8-11, 1871, destroyed 17,450 buildings and caused a total loss estimated at $290,000,000. 250 persons perished, while 98,500 were rendered homeless and destitute.

SPANISH-AMERICAN MEASURES (Continued).

Denomination.	Where used.	U. S. equivalents.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds
Libra	Central America	1.043 pounds
Libra	Chili	1.014 pounds
Libra	Cuba	1.0161 pounds
Libra	Mexico	1.01465 pounds
Libra	Peru	1.0143 pounds
Libra	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds
Libra	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds
Litre	Metric	1.0567 quarts
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pounds
Metre	Metric	39.37 inches
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot
Quintal	Argentine Republic	101.42 pounds
Quintal	Brazil	130.06 pounds
Quintal	Chili, Mexico and Peru	101.61 pounds
Quintal	Paraguay	100 pounds
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds
Suerte	Uruguay	2.700 cuadras (See Cuadra)
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches
Vara	Central America	33.874 inches
Vara	Chili and Peru	33.367 inches
Vara	Cuba	33.384 inches
Vara	Mexico	33 inches
Vara	Paraguay	34 inches
Vara	Venezuela	33.384 inches

JAPANESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Long Measure.—Kai-Ri equals 1.507 miles, 1 mile (1,460 yards) equals 14 cho and 49 ken, 1 yard equals 3 shaku, 1 foot equals 1 shaku and 1 inch equals 8 bu and 4 rin.

Capacity.—Gallon (liquid) equals 2 sho, 5 go and 2 shaku; bushel equals 1 to 9 sho and 5 go.

Weight.—One mo equals 0.000008 pound (avoirdupois), 1 rin (10 mo) equals 0.000083 pound (avoirdupois), 1 fun (10 rin) equals 5.7972 grains (avoirdupois), 1 momme (10 fun), equals 2.12 drams (avoirdupois), 1 kin (160 momme) equals 1.3251 pounds (avoirdupois), 1 kwan equals 8.2817 pounds (avoirdupois), 1 ton (or 2,240 pounds), about 270 kwan, 946 momme; short ton (2,000 pounds), about 240 kwan, 916 momme; 1 hundredweight (112 pounds), about 13 kwan, 547 momme; pound (16 ounces), about 121 momme.

NAUTICAL MILES CONVERTED INTO STATUTE MILES.

Nautic'l	Statute.	Nautic'l	Statute.	Nautic'l	Statute.	Nautic'l	Statute.
1	1.152	6	6.909	15	17.274	40	46.063
2	2.303	7	8.061	20	23.031	45	51.821
3	3.455	8	9.213	25	28.789	50	57.578
4	4.606	9	10.364	30	34.547		
5	5.758	10	11.516	35	40.305		

SYSTEMS OF RECORDING TEMPERATURES.

There are three kinds of thermometers in both scientific and popular use. Great Britain and the United States have the Fahrenheit scale, Germany the Réaumur and France the Centigrade. The Centigrade is allied with the measures of the Metric System. The variations between the three standards are shown in the following table:

Fahrenheit.	Réaumur	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Réaumur	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Réaumur	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Réaumur	Centigrade.
212 Boiling.	80	100	77 Blood.	20	25	131	44	55	37	2	3
203	76	95	76 Summer.	19	24	122	40	50	35	1	2
194	72	90	68	16	20	113	36	45	33	0.8	1
185	68	85	59	12	15	112 Fever.	36	45	32 Freezing.		
176	64	80	55 Temperate.	10	13	104	32	40		0.0	0
167	60	75				98 Blood.	29	37	23	.4	.5
158	56	70	50	8	10	95	28	35	14	.8	.10
149	52	65	41	4	5	86	24	30	5	.12	.15
140	48	60	39	3	4						

The President of a republic with the longest record of continuous service is Manuel Estrada Cabrera, of Guatemala, who has occupied the presidency since February 8, 1898.

To convert Centigrade into Fahrenheit multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32.
To convert Réaumur into Fahrenheit multiply by 9, divide by 4 and add 32.
To convert Fahrenheit into Centigrade deduct 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9.
To convert Fahrenheit into Réaumur deduct 32, multiply by 4 and divide by 9.
To convert Centigrade into Réaumur multiply by 4 and divide by 5.
To convert Réaumur into Centigrade multiply by 5 and divide by 4.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Specific gravity is the ratio of the weight of a given bulk of any substance to that of a given substance, which, as a rule, is distilled water for solids and liquids, air and hydrogen for gases. As the density of water varies with the temperature, the comparison with water is made with water at its temperature of maximum density, or at about 39 degrees Fahrenheit. Following are the specific gravities of various substances, as compared with water:

Liquids.		Wood, metals and stones.			
Water	1.00	Cork	0.24	Graphite	2.30
Sea water	1.03	Poplar	0.38	Quartz	2.65
Alcohol	0.80	Cedar	0.61	Aluminum	2.68
Turpentine	0.87	Walnut	0.67	Diamond	3.53
Olive oil	0.91	Cherry	0.72	Zinc, cast	6.86
Wine	1.00	Indigo	0.77	Iron, cast	7.21
Urine	1.01	Beech	0.85	Iron, wrought	7.79
Beer	1.02	Melting ice	0.92	Tin, cast	7.29
Cider	1.02	Butter	0.94	Steel, not hammered	7.82
Milk, cow's	1.03	Sodium	0.97	Brass	8.38
Milk, goat's	1.04	Mahogany	1.06	Copper, cast	8.79
Blood	1.06	Oak	1.17	Silver	10.47
Glycerine	1.26	Coal, compact	1.32	Lead	11.35
Nitric acid	1.42	Ebony	1.33	Mercury	13.60
Chloroform	1.52	Honey	1.45	Gold, cast	19.26
Sulphuric acid	1.85	Sulphur (native)	2.03	Platina	21.50

For gases the expression density is generally used.

DENSITY OF GASES, RELATIVELY TO HYDROGEN.

Hydrogen	1.000	Air, dry	14.44
Methane (mark gas)	8.118	Oxygen	15.96
Ammonia gas (NH^2)	8.592	Carbon dioxid	22.08
Carbon monoxid	13.78	Cyanogen	26.01
Nitrogen	14.02	Sulphur dioxid	30.54
Ethylene (oleflant gas)	14.18	Chlorine	34.98

SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS.

The principal sizes of printing papers measure in inches:
Foolscap, 17x13½.
Crown, 20x15.
Post, 20x16.
Demy, 22½x17.
Medium, 24x19.
Royal, 25x20.
Super post, 25x15½.
Double foolscap, 27x17.
Super royal, 27½x20½.
Double crown, 30x20.
Imperial, 30x22.
Columbia, 34½x23½.
Atlas, 36x26.
Double post, 40x32.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND COINS.

Great Britain.

4 farthings=1 penny.
12 pence=1 shilling.
20 shillings=1 pound.
21 shillings=1 guinea.
5 shillings=1 crown.

The pound sterling is the monetary unit and is equal to $4 866½.

France.

10 centimes=1 decime.
10 decimes=1 franc.

The monetary unit is the franc, which is equal to 19 3-10 cents.

Germany.

100 pfennige=1 mark.

The mark is the monetary unit and is worth 23 8-10 cents.

Russia.

100 kopecks=1 ruble.

The ruble is the monetary unit and is equal to 51½ cents.

Italy.

100 centesimi=1 lira.

The lira is the monetary unit and is equal to 19 3-10 cents.

Austria-Hungary.

100 heller=1 krone.

The krone is the monetary unit and is equal to 20 3-10 cents. In Hungary 100 filler are equal to 1 krone. A few silver florin pieces are still in circulation and are equal to 2 kronen.

Holland.

100 cents=1 gulden.

The gulden or florin is the monetary unit and is equal to 40 2-10 cents.

Spain.

100 centesimas=1 peseta.
5 pesetas=1 peso.

The peseta is the monetary unit and is valued at 19 3-10 cents.

Portugal.

1000 reis=1 milreis.

The milreis is the monetary unit and is equal to $1 08.

Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

100 ore=1 krone.

The krone is the monetary unit and is equal to 26 8-10 cents.

The second smallest republic in the world is Andorra, in the Pyrenees Mountains, with an area of 175 square miles and a population of 5,231. It is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

Turkey.

40 paras=1 piastre.
20 piastres=1 silver medijidie.
100 piastres=1 gold pound.

The piastre is the monetary unit and is equal to 4 4-10 cents.

Greece.

100 lepta=1 drachma.

The drachma is the monetary unit and is equal to 19 3-10 cents.

Egypt.

10 milliemes=1 piastre.
100 piastres=1 pound.

The pound is the monetary unit and is equal to $4 94 3-10.

Japan.

100 sen=1 yen.

The yen is the monetary unit and is equal to 49 8-10 cents.

Belgium and Switzerland.

use the same unit as France.

For a complete list of foreign coins and their value on July 1, 1912, see below.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS, JULY 1, 1912.

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Argentine Republic..	Gold..	Peso.....	$0.965	Gold: argentine ($4.824) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and parts.
Austria-Hungary ...	Gold..	Crown.....	.203	[1]Gold: 20 crowns ($4.052); 10 crowns ($2.026). Silver: 1 and 5 crowns.
Belgium	Gold..	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Gold..	Boliviano....	.389	Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold..	Milreis.....	.546	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1 and 2 milreis.
British N. A. (except Newfoundland) ...	Gold..	Dollar.....	1.000	
British Honduras ...	Gold..	Dollar.....	1.000	
Central America— Costa Rica.....	Gold..	Colon.....	.465	Gold: 2, 5, 10 and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver: 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimos.
British Honduras..	Gold..	Dollar.....	1.000	
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador....	Silver.	Peso.....	.442	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chili	Gold..	Peso.....	.365	Gold: escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver: peso and divisions.
[2]China	Silver.	Tael.....	——	
Colombia	Gold..	Dollar.....	1.000	Gold: Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold..	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Gold..	Sucre.....	.487	Gold: 10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver: Sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold..	Pound.....	4.943	Gold: pound (100 piastres). 5, 10, 20 and 50 piastres. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piastres.
Finland	Gold..	Mark.....	.193	Gold: 20 marks ($3.859), 10 marks ($1.93).
France	Gold..	Franc.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire.....	Gold..	Mark.....	.238	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 marks.
Great Britain.....	Gold..	Pd. sterling..	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece	Gold..	Drachma....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold..	Gourde.....	.965	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde and divisions.
India	Gold..	[3]Pd. sterling.	4.866½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold..	Lira.....	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras.
Japan	Gold..	Yen.....	.498	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20 and 50 sen.
Liberia	Gold..	Dollar.....	1.000	
Mexico	Gold..	[4]Peso.....	.498	Gold: 5 and 10 pesos. 20 dollars. Silver: [5]dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold..	Florin.....	.402	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1 and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland	Gold..	Dollar.....	1.014	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.027).
Norway	Gold..	Crown.....	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Panama	Gold..	Balboa.....	1.000	Gold: 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 balboas. Silver: peso and divisions.

The coast line of Chili is 2,700 miles in length and the country has an average width of only 140 miles.

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of U.S. gold dollar.	Coins.
Persia	Gold..	[6]Kran	.1704	
Peru	Gold..	Sol	.48665	Gold: libra ($4.8665). Silver: sol and divisions.
Philippine Islands	Gold..	Peso	.500	Silver peso: 50, 20 and 10 centavos.
Portugal	Gold..	Milreis	1.080	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis.
Rumania	Gold..	Leu	.193	
Russia	Gold..	Ruble	.515	Gold: 5, 7½, 10 and 15 rubles. Silver: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 copecks.
Santo Domingo	Gold..	Dollar	1.000	
Spain	Gold..	Peseta	.193	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold..	Crown	.268	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold..	Franc	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey	Gold..	Piastre	.044	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, 500 piastres.
Uruguay	Gold..	Peso	1.034	Gold: peso, Silver: peso and parts.
Venezuela	Gold..	Bolivar	.193	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

The coins of silver standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding July 1, 1912. [1]Under former system—Gold, 4 florins ($.929), 8 florins ($3.858), ducat ($2.287), 4 ducats ($9.139). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. [2]Amoy, .725; Canton, .723; Chefoo, .693; Chin Kiang, .708; Fuchau, .670; Haikwan (customs), .737; Hankow, .678; Kiaochou, .702; Nanking, .717; Niuchwang, .680; Ningpo, .697; Peking, .706; Shanghai, .662; Swatow, .669; Takau, .729; Tien-Tsin, .702. Dollar: Hongkong, .477; British, .477; Mexican, .480. [3]The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee ($0.3244 1-3) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign. [4]Seventy-five centigrams fine gold. [5]Value in Mexico, $0.498. [6]The exchange value of the silver kran is approximately $0.0896.

INTERNATIONAL VALUE OF COINS.

Showing equivalents of one nation's coins with the coins of other nations.

Austria.—Crown=100 Hellers=40 Egyptian sequins=1.06 French francs=85 German pfennigs=10 English pence=1.06 Italian liras=187 Portuguese reis=26 1-3 Russian kopeks=1.06 Spanish pesetas=4.28 Turkish piastres=20.3 United States cents.

Egypt.—Sequin=100 piastres=25 Austrian hellers=26 French centimes=21 German pfennigs=2¼ pence=26 Italian liras=46 Portuguese reis=6 Russian kopeks=26 Spanish centimos=1.06 Turkish piastres=5 United States cents.

France.—Franc=100 centimes=94 Austrian hellers=38 Egyptian piastres=80 German pfennigs=9½ English pence=1 Italian lira=176 Portuguese reis=25 Russian kopeks=1 Spanish peseta=4.18 Turkish piastres=11.3 United States cents.

Germany.—Mark=100 pfennigs=1.18 Austrian crowns=47 Egyptian piastres=1.25 French francs=1 English shilling=1.25 Italian liras=220 Portuguese reis=31 Russian kopeks=1.25 Spanish pesetas=5.22 Turkish piastres=23.8 United States cents.

Great Britain.—Pound sterling=20 shillings=12 pence=24 Austrian crowns=9.70 French francs=3.24 German marks=3 shillings 2 pence English=4 Italian liras=4.493 Portuguese milreis=6.30 Russian rubles=25½ Spanish pesetas=113½ Turkish piastres=4.86½ United States dollars.

Italy.—Lire=100 centesimi, is of the same value as the French franc.

Portugal.—Milreis=1,000 reis=5.34 Austrian crowns=2.16 Egyptian sequins=5.67½ French francs=4.54 German marks=4 shillings 5½ pence English=5.76½ Italian liras=1.40 Russian rubles=5.67½ Spanish pesetas=25.9 Turkish piastres=$1 08 United States.

Russia.—Ruble=100 kopeks=3.81 Austrian crowns=1.54 Egyptian sequins=4 French francs=3.24 German marks=3 shillings 2 pence English=4 Italian liras=713½ Portuguese reis=4 Spanish pesetas=18 Turkish piastres=51½ United States cents.

Spain.—Peseta=100 centimos=94 Austrian hellers=38 Egyptian piasters=1 French franc=80 German pfennigs=9½ English pence=1 Italian lira=176 Portuguese reis=25 Russian kopeks=4.18 Turkish piastres=19.3 United States cents.

Turkey.—Piastre=40 para=5 Austrian crowns=9 Egyptian piastres=22½ French centimes=18 German pfennigs=2⅛ English pence=22½ Italian centesimi=39 13-20 Portuguese reis=5½ Russian kopeks=12½ Spanish centimos=4.4 United States cents.

Note.—Foreign money is subject to fluctuations of the exchange.

JAPANESE CURRENCY.

The coins now chiefly used in Japan are copper, nickel, silver and gold, but in the country districts it is still possible to find brass coins of less than mill value. The copper pieces are ½ sen, 1 sen and 2 sen. The 5-sen piece is the only nickel coin. The silver pieces are 5 sen, 10 sen, 20 sen, 50 sen and 1 yen, and the gold coins are 5 yen, 10 yen and 20 yen. There are also paper bills of 1 yen and upward. One yen is $0.4935 and 1 sen equals ½ cent. An American dollar equals 2.006 yen and an American cent equals 0.02 yen. In 1897 the Japanese adopted the gold standard, so that change fluctuations gold standard, so that exchange fluctuations with the Occident are slight.

The Beaufort Canal, opened on January 6, 1911, is nine miles long, connecting Beaufort Inlet with Pamlico Sound.

SIMPLE INTEREST AT VARIOUS RATES.

Capital in dollars, marks, francs, crowns, etc.	3 Pr. Ct.		3½ Pr. Ct.		4 Pr. Ct.		4½ Pr. Ct.		5 Pr. Ct.		6 Pr. Ct.	
	Per year.	Per month	Per year.	Per month	Per year.	Per month	Per year.	Per month	Per year.	Per month	Per year.	Per month
1	0.03	.....	0.035	.....	0.04	.....	0.045	.....	0.05	.....	0.06	.....
2	0.06	.....	0.070	.....	0.08	.....	0.09	.....	0.10	.....	0.12	0.010
3	0.09	.....	0.105	.....	0.12	0.01	0.135	0.011	0.15	0.012	0.18	0.015
4	0.12	.....	0.140	0.011	0.16	0.013	0.18	0.015	0.20	0.017	0.24	0.020
5	0.15	.....	0.175	0.014	0.20	0.016	0.225	0.018	0.25	0.020	0.30	0.025
6	0.18	.....	0.210	0.017	0.24	0.02	0.27	0.022	0.30	0.025	0.36	0.030
7	0.21	.....	0.245	0.020	0.28	0.023	0.315	0.026	0.35	0.029	0.42	0.035
8	0.24	0.02	0.280	0.023	0.32	0.026	0.36	0.030	0.40	0.033	0.48	0.040
9	0.27	0.02	0.315	0.026	0.36	0.03	0.405	0.033	0.45	0.037	0.54	0.045
10	0.30	0.02	0.350	0.03	0.40	0.033	0.45	0.037	0.50	0.041	0.60	0.050
20	0.60	0.05	0.70	0.058	0.80	0.066	0.90	0.075	1.00	0.08	1.20	0.10
30	0.90	0.07	1.05	0.087	1.20	0.10	1.35	0.11	1.50	0.12	1.80	0.15
40	1.20	0.10	1.40	0.12	1.60	0.13	1.80	0.15	2.00	0.16	2.40	0.20
50	1.50	0.12	1.75	0.14	2.00	0.16	2.25	0.18	2.50	0.20	3.00	0.25
60	1.80	0.15	2.10	0.17	2.40	0.20	2.70	0.22	3.00	0.25	3.60	0.30
70	2.10	0.17	2.45	0.20	2.80	0.23	3.15	0.26	3.50	0.29	4.20	0.35
80	2.40	0.20	2.80	0.23	3.20	0.26	3.60	0.30	4.00	0.33	4.80	0.40
90	2.70	0.22	3.15	0.26	3.60	0.30	4.05	0.33	4.50	0.37	5.40	0.45
100	3.00	0.25	3.50	0.29	4.00	0.33	4.50	0.37	5.00	0.41	6.00	0.50

MONTHLY WAGES COMPUTED ON A DAY BASIS FOR FRACTIONS OF THE MONTH.

For months with 31 days.

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$1	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$25
1	$0 32	$0 35	$0 39	$0 42	$0 45	$0 48	$0 52	$0 55	$0 58	$0 61	$0 65	$0 81
2	65	71	77	84	90	97	1 03	1 10	1 16	1 23	1 29	1 61
3	97	1 06	1 16	1 26	1 35	1 45	1 55	1 65	1 74	1 84	1 94	2 42
4	1 29	1 42	1 55	1 68	1 81	1 94	2 06	2 19	2 32	2 45	2 58	3 23
5	1 61	1 77	1 94	2 10	2 26	2 42	2 58	2 74	2 90	3 06	3 23	4 03
6	1 94	2 13	2 32	2 52	2 71	2 90	3 10	3 29	3 48	3 68	3 87	4 84
7	2 26	2 48	2 71	2 94	3 16	3 39	3 61	3 84	4 06	4 29	4 52	5 65
8	2 58	2 84	3 10	3 35	3 61	3 87	4 13	4 39	4 65	4 90	5 16	6 45
9	2 90	3 19	3 48	3 77	4 06	4 35	4 65	4 94	5 23	5 52	5 81	7 26
10	3 23	3 55	3 87	4 19	4 52	4 84	5 16	5 48	5 81	6 13	6 45	8 06
11	3 55	3 90	4 26	4 61	4 97	5 32	5 68	6 03	6 39	6 74	7 10	8 87
12	3 87	4 26	4 64	5 03	5 42	5 81	6 19	6 58	6 97	7 35	7 74	9 68
13	4 19	4 61	5 03	5 45	5 87	6 29	6 71	7 13	7 55	7 97	8 39	10 48
14	4 52	4 97	5 42	5 87	6 32	6 77	7 23	7 68	8 13	8 58	9 03	11 29
15	4 84	5 32	5 81	6 29	6 77	7 26	7 74	8 23	8 71	9 19	9 68	12 10
20	6 45	7 10	7 74	8 39	9 03	9 68	10 32	10 97	11 61	12 26	12 90	16 13
25	8 06	8 87	9 68	10 48	11 29	12 10	12 90	13 71	14 52	15 32	16 13	20 16
30	9 68	10 64	11 61	12 58	13 53	14 52	15 48	16 45	17 42	18 39	19 35	24 19

For months with 30 days.

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$25
1	$0 33	$0 37	$0 40	$0 43	$0 47	$0 50	$0 53	$0 57	$0 60	$0 63	$0 67	$0 83
2	67	73	80	87	93	1 00	1 07	1 13	1 20	1 27	1 33	1 67
3	1 00	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 40	1 50	1 60	1 70	1 80	1 90	2 00	2 50
4	1 33	1 47	1 60	1 73	1 87	2 00	2 13	2 27	2 40	2 53	2 67	3 33
5	1 67	1 83	2 00	2 17	2 33	2 50	2 67	2 83	3 00	3 17	3 33	4 17
6	2 00	2 20	2 40	2 60	2 80	3 00	3 20	3 40	3 60	3 80	4 00	5 00
7	2 33	2 57	2 80	3 03	3 27	3 50	3 73	3 97	4 20	4 43	4 67	5 83
8	2 67	2 93	3 20	3 47	3 73	4 00	4 27	4 53	4 80	5 07	5 33	6 67
9	3 00	3 30	3 60	3 90	4 20	4 50	4 80	5 10	5 40	5 70	6 00	7 50
10	3 33	3 67	4 00	4 33	4 67	5 00	5 33	5 67	6 00	6 33	6 67	8 33
11	3 67	4 03	4 40	4 77	5 13	5 50	5 87	6 23	6 60	6 97	7 33	7 17
12	4 00	4 40	4 80	5 20	5 60	6 00	6 40	6 80	7 20	7 60	8 00	10 00
13	4 33	4 77	5 20	5 63	6 07	6 50	6 93	7 37	7 80	8 23	8 67	10 83
14	4 67	5 13	5 60	6 07	6 53	7 00	7 47	7 93	8 40	8 87	9 33	11 67
15	5 00	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00	12 50
20	6 67	7 33	8 00	8 67	9 33	10 00	10 67	11 33	12 00	12 67	13 33	16 67
25	8 33	9 17	10 00	10 83	11 67	12 50	13 33	14 17	15 00	15 83	16 67	21 33

For February, with 28 Days.

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$25
1	$0 36	$0 39	$0 43	$0 46	$0 50	$0 54	$0 57	$0 61	$0 64	$0 68	$0 71	$0 89
2	71	79	86	93	1 00	1 07	1 14	1 21	1 29	1 36	1 42	1 79
3	1 07	1 18	1 29	1 39	1 50	1 61	1 71	1 82	1 93	2 04	2 14	2 67

Forty years ago the average age of marriage in England was 25.8 for men and 24.4 for women. In the period 1901 to 1905 the average was 26.9 and 25.4, respectively.

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$25
4...	1 43	1 57	1 71	1 86	2 00	2 14	2 29	2 43	2 57	2 71	2 86	3 57
5...	1 79	1 96	2 14	2 32	2 50	2 68	2 86	3 04	3 21	3 39	3 57	4 46
6...	2 14	2 36	2 57	2 79	3 00	3 21	3 43	3 66	3 86	4 07	4 29	5 36
7...	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 25	4 50	4 75	5 00	6 25
8...	2 86	3 14	3 43	3 71	4 00	4 29	4 57	4 86	5 14	5 43	5 71	7 14
9...	3 21	3 54	3 86	4 18	4 50	4 82	5 14	5 46	5 79	6 11	6 43	8 04
10...	3 57	3 93	4 29	4 64	5 00	5 36	5 71	6 07	6 43	6 79	7 14	8 93
11...	3 93	4 32	4 72	5 11	5 50	5 89	6 29	6 68	7 07	7 46	7 86	9 82
12...	4 29	4 71	5 14	5 57	6 00	6 43	6 86	7 29	7 71	8 14	8 57	10 71
13...	4 64	5 11	5 57	6 04	6 50	6 96	7 43	7 89	8 36	8 82	9 29	11 61
14...	5 00	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00	12 50
15...	5 36	5 89	6 43	6 96	7 50	8 04	8 57	9 11	9 64	10 18	10 71	13 39
20...	7 14	7 86	8 57	9 29	10 00	10 71	11 43	12 14	12 86	13 57	14 29	17 86
25...	8 93	9 82	10 71	11 61	12 50	13 39	14 29	15 18	15 97	16 96	17 86	22 32

SAVINGS BANK COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE.

One dollar, from one year to fifteen years, with compound interest added semi-annually, at different rates.

Time.	3 Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.	6 Per Ct.	7 Per Ct.	8 Per Ct.	9 Per Ct.	10 Per Ct.
½ year.....	$1 01	$1 02	$1 02	$1 03	$1 03	$1 04	$1 04	$1 05
1 year.....	1 03	1 04	1 05	1 06	1 07	1 08	1 09	1 10
1½ years.....	1 04	1 06	1 07	1 09	1 10	1 12	1 14	1 15
2 years.....	1 06	1 08	1 10	1 12	1 14	1 16	1 19	1 21
2½ years.....	1 07	1 10	1 13	1 15	1 18	1 21	1 24	1 27
3 years.....	1 09	1 12	1 15	1 19	1 22	1 26	1 30	1 34
3½ years.....	1 10	1 14	1 18	1 22	1 27	1 31	1 36	1 40
4 years.....	1 12	1 17	1 21	1 26	1 31	1 36	1 42	1 47
4½ years.....	1 14	1 19	1 24	1 30	1 36	1 42	1 48	1 55
5 years.....	1 16	1 21	1 28	1 34	1 41	1 48	1 55	1 62
5½ years.....	1 17	1 24	1 31	1 38	1 45	1 53	1 62	1 71
6 years.....	1 19	1 26	1 34	1 42	1 51	1 60	1 69	1 79
6½ years.....	1 21	1 29	1 37	1 46	1 56	1 66	1 77	1 88
7 years.....	1 23	1 31	1 41	1 51	1 61	1 73	1 85	1 97
7½ years.....	1 24	1 34	1 44	1 55	1 67	1 80	1 93	2 07
8 years.....	1 26	1 37	1 48	1 60	1 73	1 87	2 02	2 18
8½ years.....	1 28	1 39	1 52	1 65	1 79	1 94	2 11	2 29
9 years.....	1 30	1 42	1 55	1 70	1 85	2 02	2 20	2 40
9½ years.....	1 32	1 45	1 59	1 75	1 92	2 10	2 30	2 52
10 years.....	1 34	1 48	1 63	1 80	1 98	2 19	2 41	2 65
11 years.....	1 38	1 54	1 72	1 91	2 13	2 36	2 63	2 92
12 years.....	1 42	1 60	1 80	2 03	2 28	2 56	2 87	3 22
13 years.....	1 47	1 67	1 90	2 15	2 44	2 77	3 14	3 55
14 years.....	1 51	1 73	1 99	2 28	2 62	2 99	3 42	3 62
15 years.....	1 56	1 80	2 09	2 42	2 80	3 24	3 74	4 32

TIME AT WHICH MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.

Rate. Per Ct.	Simple interest.	Compound interest.	Rate. Per Ct.	Simple interest.	Compound interest.
2.....	50 yrs.....	35 yrs. 1 day	5.....	20 yrs.....	15 yrs. 75 days
2½.....	40 yrs.....	28 yrs. 26 days	6.....	16 yrs. 8 mos....	11 yrs. 327 days
3.....	33 yrs. 4 mos...	23 yrs. 164 days	7.....	14 yrs. 104 days.	10 yrs. 89 days
3½.....	28 yrs. 208 days.	20 yrs. 54 days	8.....	12½ yrs.....	9 yrs. 2 days
4.....	25 years.....	17 yrs. 246 days	9.....	11 yrs. 40 days..	8 yrs. 16 days
4½....	22 yrs. 81 days..	15 yrs. 273 days	10.....	10 yrs.....	7 yrs. 100 days

THE SUM OF MONEY THAT MUST BE INVESTED, ANNUALLY, AT COMPOUND INTEREST, TO AMOUNT TO $1,000 IN A DEFINITE NUMBER OF YEARS.

Length of Time Invested.	At 4 Per Ct.	At 4½ Per Ct.	At 5 Per Ct.	At 6 Per Ct.	At 7 Per Ct.	At 8 Per Ct.	Amounts to
10 years.....	$80 09	$77 88	$75 72	$71 57	$67 64	$63 92	$1,000 00
15 years.....	48 02	46 04	44 14	40 58	37 19	34 10	1,000 00
20 years.....	32 29	30 50	28 80	25 65	22 80	20 23	1,000 00
25 years.....	23 09	21 47	19 96	17 20	14 78	12 67	1,000 00
30 years.....	17 14	15 69	14 34	11 93	9 89	8 17	1,000 00
35 years.....	13 06	11 74	10 55	8 47	9 76	5 87	1,000 00

Explanation.—How much must be invested every year, at 4½ per cent compound interest, so that the proceeds will amount to $1,000 in twenty-five years? Look under the heading "4½ per cent," at the right of twenty-five years, and you find $21 47, the answer, etc., etc.

Imports of bananas into the United States increased in value from $6,550,000 in 1901 to $12,433,000 in 1910.

LONGEVITY CALCULATIONS.

According to Buffon, the life of man "can" last six times as long as it takes him to become fully developed; according to Bacon and Hufland, eight times as long. Now, since man is not considered in the anatomical sense completely mature before the twenty-fifth year of age his life, according to the last named two authorities, "could" last two hundred years. But, as a matter of fact, there is no record whatever of such long lives. Among the extraordinary cases of longevity on record and well attested is that of the Englishman Thomas Parr, who lived happily in Shropshire to the age of 152. The celebrated Harvey, who dissected him after death, found his body in excellent condition, and stated that had it not been for his intemperance he might have lived much longer. A census taken under Emperor Vespasian showed in the relatively small territory of Italy alone eighty persons over one hundred years old, and among these two who had reached the age of 140. The census of the United States for 1890 shows 3,981 centenarians and that for 1900 3,504 (males, 1,271; females, 2,333). These figures have only a dubious value, not merely because the vanity of old people in general causes them to claim their age much higher than it really is, but for the fact that the majority of these centenarians are ignorant persons (2,553 negroes, 111 Indians and 3 Mongolians), whose statements as to their age cannot be relied upon.

It has been calculated that of 1,000,000 men and women who have passed the age of 30 about one-half live to the age of 63, one-fourth to the age of 76, every tenth to the age of 83 and every hundredth to the age of 97 years. Of 1,000,000 only 100 attain the age of 100, 2 the age of 104, and to find a person only one year older 2,000,000 births have to occur; but only among 10,000,000 human beings one grows 106 years old.

The following tables show the expectation of life from various ages and the percentage living to the end of certain periods:

American Experience Expectation of Life.

According to the American Experience Table of Mortality.

Age.	No. of years expectation of life.	No. dying of each 1,000 annually.	Age.	No. of years expectation of life.	No. dying of each 1,000 annually.
20	42.20	7.81	58	15.39	22.94
21	41.53	7.85	59	14.74	24.72
22	40.85	7.90	60	14.09	26.69
23	40.17	7.95	61	13.47	28.88
24	39.49	8.01	62	12.86	31.29
25	38.81	8.07	63	12.26	33.94
26	38.11	8.13	64	11.67	36.87
27	37.43	8.19	65	11.10	40.13
28	36.73	8.27	66	10.54	43.71
29	36.03	8.34	67	10.00	47.65
30	35.33	8.42	68	9.47	52.00
31	34.62	8.51	69	8.97	56.76
32	33.92	8.61	70	8.48	61.99
33	33.21	8.71	71	8.00	67.66
34	32.50	8.83	72	7.55	73.73
35	31.78	8.95	73	7.11	80.18
36	31.07	9.09	74	6.68	87.03
37	30.35	9.24	75	6.27	94.37
38	29.62	9.41	76	5.88	102.31
39	28.90	9.59	77	5.49	111.06
40	28.18	9.79	78	5.11	120.83
41	27.45	10.01	79	4.74	131.73
42	26.72	10.25	80	4.39	144.47
43	25.99	10.52	81	4.05	158.60
44	25.27	10.82	82	3.71	174.30
45	24.54	11.17	83	3.39	191.56
46	23.80	11.56	84	3.08	211.36
47	23.08	12.00	85	2.77	235.55
48	22.36	12.52	86	2.47	265.68
49	21.63	13.10	87	2.18	303.02
50	20.91	13.78	88	1.91	346.69
51	20.20	14.54	89	1.66	395.86
52	19.49	15.39	90	1.42	454.54
53	18.79	16.34	91	1.19	532.46
54	18.09	17.40	92	.98	634.25
55	17.40	18.58	93	.80	784.17
56	16.72	19.88	94	.64	857.14
57	16.05	21.38	95	.50	1,000.00

Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway together possess 583,000,000 acres of forests, 78 per cent of the total forest area of Europe.

Per Cent Living at End of Period.

Per cent that live to the end of a term of years, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality.

Age.	End of 10 years.	End of 15 years.	End of 20 years.	End of 25 years.	End of 30 years.	End of 35 years.
25	91.90	87.73	83.33	78.40	72.52	65.05
26	91.82	87.57	83.05	77.95	71.75	63.80
27	91.73	87.41	82.76	77.45	70.90	62.49
28	91.63	87.23	82.45	76.89	69.96	61.04
29	91.53	87.03	82.09	76.26	68.92	59.46
30	91.41	86.81	81.70	75.57	67.79	57.75
31	91.29	86.57	81.26	74.79	66.54	55.90
32	91.15	86.31	80.76	73.93	65.17	53.92
33	91.00	86.01	80.21	72.98	63.68	51.79
34	90.83	85.68	79.59	71.94	62.06	49.53
35	90.65	85.31	78.91	70.78	60.30	47.14
36	90.45	84.90	78.14	69.52	58.41	44.61
37	90.22	84.43	77.29	68.13	56.37	41.98
38	89.97	83.90	76.34	66.61	54.18	39.24
39	89.69	83.32	75.30	64.96	51.85	36.44
40	89.37	82.66	74.15	63.17	49.38	33.59
41	89.01	81.93	72.89	61.24	46.78	30.72
42	88.60	81.11	71.50	59.15	44.05	27.86
43	88.14	80.20	69.98	56.92	41.23	25.01
44	87.63	79.20	68.32	54.53	38.32	22.23
45	87.04	78.08	66.52	52.00	35.37	19.51
46	86.39	77.86	64.57	49.33	32.40	16.88
47	85.66	75.51	62.47	46.53	29.42	14.37
48	84.85	74.04	60.22	43.62	26.47	12.01
49	83.96	72.42	57.81	40.63	23.57	9.83
50	82.97	70.68	55.25	37.59	20.74	7.86
51	81.88	68.80	52.55	34.52	17.99	——
52	80.69	66.76	49.72	31.44	15.36	——
53	79.39	64.57	46.77	28.39	12.86	——
54	77.97	62.23	43.74	25.37	10.59	——
55	76.42	59.74	40.64	22.42	8.50	——
56	74.74	57.09	——	——	——	——
57	72.93	54.31	——	——	——	——
58	70.97	51.40	——	——	——	——
59	68.86	48.39	——	——	——	——
60	66.59	45.30	——	——	——	——

RELATION BETWEEN DEATH AND BIRTH.

An examination of the proportion between the death rate and birth rate in the various countries goes to show that there exists a relation between death and birth. Indeed, a comparison of the respective statistical tables reveals the fact that all fluctuations in the rates of births and deaths proceed in parallel lines, that is, that every increase in the death rate is infaillibly accompanied by an increase of births, and, vice versa, every decrease in the death rate is followed by a decrease of births, so that, despite a few exceptional fluctuations, the excess of births remains approximately the same, at least with regard to European countries, where this parallel course of death and birth lines has been established in the various nations by statistical figures. They prove, for instance, that in the countries with a small death rate, e. g., where it does not exceed 18 in 1,000 inhabitants, the birth rate, too, is smaller than with other nations. In England the proportion of death to birth is 16 to 28; in Scotland, 17 to 29; in Denmark and Norway, 15 to 29; in Sweden, 15 to 26; in Holland, 16 to 32; in Belgium, 17 to 28, and in Switzerland, 18 to 28. This shows a mean excess of births of 12 in 1,000.

It is interesting to observe how this average is also maintained by those countries whose death rate is higher, and which consequently also exhibit higher birth rates in order to keep up the normal excess. Thus Germany shows 20 deaths to 35 births; Austria, 24 to 36; Hungary, 26 to 37; Russia (1901), 32 to 42; Rumania, 25 to 39; Italy, 22 to 33; Spain, 26 to 35, and Portugal, 20 to 32. The historical comparison, too, shows the same parallelism in the rise and fall of the death and birth rates. In the years 1841-'50, for instance, England records 32.6 births against 22.4 deaths in 1,000 inhabitants; proportionately the number falls to 28.1 and 15.9 in the years 1901-'05. Germany in 1841-'50 counted in the average 25.8 deaths in 1,000 inhabitants against 36.1 births; in 1901-'05 the figures are 19.9 against 34.7. And similar are the proportions in Italy, Austria and Spain. In Ireland there are only 23 births against a death rate of 18 in 1,000. France occupies an exceptional position among the nations, recording only 21 births against 20 deaths, an excess of births of only 1 in 1,000.

The forests of the world cover 3,800,410,830 acres, of which 750,000,000 are in Europe and 652,000,000 are in the United States and Alaska.

PROPORTIONATE HEIGHT, WEIGHT AND CHEST MEASUREMENTS.

There are tables published as to the weight of man compared with height, but they are purely averages, and not definite at that, for some men at, say, five feet six inches, weigh more than others of the same height. On the weighing machines seen at public places a table is affixed giving the proportionate weight for various heights. The same applies to age. It may, however, be laid down that an adult male, in good health, sixty-six inches in stature, ought to weigh rather more than 140 pounds avoirdupois, and for every inch above or below this height five pounds should be added or subtracted. "Individuals may present a wide range of variation from this," says Dr. J. Adams Allen ("Medical Examinations for Life Insurance"), "but as a rule, 20 per cent, or one-fifth, is almost the maximum variation within the limits of health."

Weight and Height Averages.

Height.	Weight.	Medium chest.	20 per cent above average weight.	20 per cent below average weight.
	Should weigh			
5 feet 1 inch.....	120 pounds	34.06 inches	144 pounds	96 pounds
5 feet 2 inches.....	125 pounds	35.13 inches	150 pounds	100 pounds
5 feet 3 inches.....	130 pounds	35.70 inches	156 pounds	104 pounds
5 feet 4 inches.....	135 pounds	36.26 inches	162 pounds	108 pounds
5 feet 5 inches.....	140 pounds	36.83 inches	168 pounds	112 pounds
5 feet 6 inches.....	143 pounds	37.50 inches	172 pounds	114 pounds
5 feet 7 inches.....	145 pounds	38.16 inches	174 pounds	116 pounds
5 feet 8 inches.....	148 pounds	38.53 inches	178 pounds	118 pounds
5 feet 9 inches.....	155 pounds	39.10 inches	186 pounds	124 pounds
5 feet 10 inches.....	160 pounds	39.66 inches	192 pounds	128 pounds
5 feet 11 inches.....	165 pounds	40.23 inches	198 pounds	132 pounds
6 feet	170 pounds	40.80 inches	204 pounds	136 pounds

TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS AT VARYING AGES.

Light face figures are 20 per cent under and over the average.

Ages.....	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-60
5 feet	**96**	**100**	**102**	**105**	**106**	**107**	**107**	**107**
	120	**125**	**128**	**131**	**133**	**134**	**134**	**134**
	144	**150**	**154**	**157**	**160**	**161**	**161**	**161**
5 feet 1 inch.....	**98**	**101**	**103**	**105**	**107**	**109**	**109**	**109**
	122	**126**	**129**	**131**	**134**	**136**	**136**	**136**
	146	**151**	**155**	**157**	**161**	**163**	**163**	**163**
5 feet 2 inches.....	**99**	**102**	**105**	**106**	**109**	**110**	**110**	**110**
	124	**128**	**131**	**133**	**136**	**138**	**138**	**138**
	149	**154**	**157**	**160**	**163**	**166**	**166**	**166**
5 feet 3 inches.....	**102**	**105**	**107**	**109**	**111**	**113**	**113**	**113**
	127	**131**	**134**	**136**	**139**	**141**	**141**	**141**
	152	**157**	**161**	**163**	**167**	**169**	**169**	**169**
5 feet 4 inches.....	**105**	**108**	**110**	**112**	**114**	**115**	**116**	**116**
	131	**135**	**138**	**140**	**143**	**144**	**145**	**145**
	157	**162**	**166**	**168**	**172**	**173**	**174**	**174**
5 feet 5 inches.....	**107**	**110**	**113**	**114**	**117**	**118**	**119**	**119**
	134	**138**	**141**	**143**	**146**	**147**	**149**	**149**
	161	**166**	**169**	**172**	**175**	**176**	**179**	**179**
5 feet 6 inches.....	**110**	**114**	**116**	**118**	**120**	**121**	**122**	**122**
	138	**142**	**145**	**147**	**150**	**151**	**153**	**153**
	166	**170**	**174**	**176**	**180**	**181**	**184**	**184**
5 feet 7 inches.....	**114**	**118**	**120**	**122**	**124**	**125**	**126**	**126**
	142	**147**	**150**	**152**	**155**	**156**	**158**	**158**
	170	**176**	**180**	**182**	**186**	**187**	**190**	**190**
5 feet 8 inches.....	**117**	**121**	**123**	**126**	**128**	**129**	**130**	**130**
	146	**151**	**154**	**157**	**160**	**161**	**163**	**163**
	175	**181**	**185**	**188**	**192**	**193**	**196**	**196**
5 feet 9 inches.....	**120**	**124**	**127**	**130**	**132**	**133**	**134**	**134**
	150	**155**	**159**	**162**	**165**	**166**	**167**	**168**
	180	**186**	**191**	**194**	**198**	**199**	**200**	**202**
5 feet 10 inches.....	**123**	**127**	**131**	**134**	**136**	**137**	**138**	**138**
	154	**159**	**164**	**167**	**170**	**171**	**172**	**173**
	185	**191**	**197**	**200**	**204**	**205**	**206**	**208**
5 feet 11 inches.....	**127**	**131**	**135**	**138**	**140**	**142**	**142**	**142**
	159	**164**	**169**	**173**	**175**	**177**	**177**	**178**
	191	**197**	**203**	**208**	**210**	**212**	**212**	**214**
6 feet	**132**	**136**	**140**	**143**	**144**	**146**	**146**	**146**
	165	**170**	**175**	**179**	**180**	**183**	**182**	**183**
	198	**204**	**210**	**215**	**216**	**220**	**218**	**220**

The highest point in the United States east of the Mississippi River is Mount Mitchell, N. C., which has an elevation of 6,711 feet.

Ages	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-60
6 feet 1 inch	136 170 204	142 177 212	145 181 217	148 185 222	149 186 223	151 189 227	150 188 226	151 189 227
6 feet 2 inches	141 176 211	147 184 221	150 188 226	154 192 230	155 194 233	157 196 235	155 194 233	155 194 233
6 feet 3 inches	145 181 217	152 190 228	156 195 234	160 200 240	162 203 244	163 204 245	161 201 241	158 198 238

THE STANDARD OF BEAUTY.

Artists have at all times endeavored to discover in the human body the rules of the beautiful, the laws which the forms and proportions of the various parts of the body must obey in order to approach by their harmony the ideal beautiful. Polyclitus, of Sicyon (fifth century, B. C.), a celebrated Greek sculptor and architect, made a figure embodying the accepted proportions, which he called "the canon." There are numerous canons of this kind, called either after the epoch in which they were decreed or after the artist who devised them, such as the Egyptian canon, the Greek canon, the canon of the Renaissance, the canons of Michael Angelo, Albert Dürer, Jacques Cousin, etc. In our own times some eminent anthropologists have also, from the mean of many measurements, established what is called the scientific canon of proportions. According to this canon, the normally built body requires the following proportions:

Length of the body seven and a half to eight times the length of the head, nine times the length of the hand and six to seven times the length of the foot. The breadth of the temples should be equal to the length of the face; the breadth of the shoulders double the length of the face. The arm must be three times as long as the head, and the legs four times as long. As to the proportions of the face, the forehead should be as long as the nose, as long as mouth and chin taken together and as long as the ear. The mouth should be by one-half larger than the eye. In woman the lines must be rounder than in man; also, the proportions of various parts of the body differ. Thus, the shoulders should be narrower, the waist smaller and the hips larger than with man. Another very important question in judging beauty is the proportion of a person's length and breadth to her weight. By multiplying the size of the chest by the length of the body and dividing the result by 240, the quotient thus obtained should, with the normally built person, be equal to her weight in kilograms.

MEAN TIME OF DIGESTION OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF DIET.

One hour—Rice.

One and a half hours—Beaten eggs, barley water, roast game, baked apples and pears, fruit sauce, boiled salmon and trout, spinach, celery, asparagus, mashed peas and beans, oatmeal.

One and three-quarter hours—Cooked brains and sago.

Two hours—Boiled milk, raw eggs, boiled barley, roast ox liver, boiled green apples, boiled codfish.

Two and a quarter hours—Fresh uncooked milk, boiled turkey.

Two and a half hours—Roast turkey, roast goose, roast lamb, suckling pig, beans and lentils boiled in their husks.

Two and three-quarter hours—Pudding boiled tender, chicken fricasse, oysters.

Three hours—Soft boiled eggs, stewed mutton, raw ham, beefsteak, broiled perch, sole and turbot, cake.

Three and a half hours—Roast pork, salted butter, hard boiled eggs, old cheese, fresh sausage, corned beef, boiled potatoes, fresh wheaten bread, boiled white cabbage, boiled onions.

Four hours—Boiled and roast poultry, roast veal, roast mutton, dry bread with coffee.

Four and a half hours—Boiled tender mutton, fresh pickled meat and sauerkraut.

Five hours—Very hard boiled eggs, stone fruit, cherries, plums, raisins, almonds, nuts, mushrooms.

Six hours—Old pickled meat, fried lampreys and fat eel.

It is to be noted that an addition of m[illegible] oil, fat and acids renders digestion more difficult, while an addition of salt, [illegible]per, mustard, old cheese, radish, sugar and wine favors it considerably.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS.

The human body, especially as regards nutrition, has justly been compared to an engine. If a steam engine is to perform a certain amount of work it must be supplied with fuel, and the quantity of fuel must be in proportion to the work to be performed. In like manner man, to be able to act, requires fuel, which we call food, and, like the engine, the person who has to perform a greater amount of work will also require a greater supply of food. Besides, the human engine does not stop for a second in its work, for even in the profoundest sleep heart and lungs are uninterruptedly active. From this follows that as long as we live we are compelled to supply the body with ever new fuel.

Recent scientific investigations go to show that a healthy, vigorous person requires daily a quantity of food corresponding to a heating capacity of about

Railway mileage of the world in 1909: Europe, 204,904; Asia, 61,800; Africa, 20,809; North America, 277,015; South America, 42,329; Australasia, 18,849.

three thousand calories. A calory, by the way, means in physics the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by one degree Celsius. Three thousand calories, therefore, represent a quantity sufficient to raise three thousand grams of water by one degree C., or one gram of water by 3,000 degrees C.

Besides water and salts we have three groups of nutritious food to subsist on, i. e., albuminates, fats and carbohydrates, (i. e., starch, flour, sugar). The caloricity of these substances has been established as follows: One gram of albumen equals 4.0 calories, 1 gram of fat equals 9.0 calories and 1 gram of carbohydrate equals 4.0 calories. With these figures it is easy to calculate how much of albumen, fats or carbohydrates a person must absorb daily in order to supply his body with the necessary number of calories from either of these substances. He will require about 3,000÷4=725 grams of albumen, or about the same quantity of hydrates, or but 3,000÷9=333 grams of fat. Now, it would be the greatest folly to try to live on either of these foods exclusively, as the stomach would not fail to revolt against such an attempt. Man requires mixed foods, and these should be so selected as to yield the necessary number of calories, a number which must necessarily vary according to the state of health of each individual and the amount of work he has to perform.

Nutritive Value of Some Ordinary Foods in Calories.

(As given by Dr. Irving Fischer, of Yale University, in "The American Journal of Physiology.")

Name of food and "portion," roughly estimated.	Weight containing 100 calories.		Proteid.	Fat.	Carbo-hydrate.	Total.
	Ounce.	Gram.				
Almonds, a dozen...	0.53	15	13	77	10	100
Apple pie, a third of a piece.....	1.3	36	5	32	63	100
Bacon, ordinary serving	0.53	15	6	94	—	100
Banana, one large..	3.5	98	5	5	90	100
Bread, a large slice.	1.3	37	13	6	81	100
Butter an ordinary pat	0.44	13	0.5	99.5	—	100
Cheese, an ordinary piece	0.77	22	25	73	2	100
Chicken, an ordinary serving....	3.2	90	79	21	—	100
Cream, an ordinary serving	1.7	49	5	87	8	100
Beef sirloin, a small piece	1.4	40	31	69	—	100
Egg, one large.....	2.1	60	32	68	—	100
Grapes, one bunch..	4.8	1.40	5	15	80	100
Oysters, one dozen.	6.8	1.90	49	22	29	100
Potato, one.....	3.6	100	10	1	89	100
Whole milk, two-thirds glass.....	4.9	140	19	52	29	100
Sugar, five teaspoonfuls	0.86	24	—	—	100	100

That means that, for instance, 4.9 ounces of milk, about two-thirds of an ordinary glass, contain 100 calories, and that of these 100 calories 19 will be in the form of proteid, 52 in fat and 29 in carbohydrates. In other words, of the food value of milk 19 per cent is proteid, 52 per cent fat and 19 carbohydrates. To determine the number of calories contained in any quantity of these foods eaten singly or mixed with another divide their weight by the respective units of weight as given for each. As many times as the latter is contained in the former so many times a hundred calories that amount of food will yield.

PECUNIARY ECONOMY OF FOOD.

Amounts of actually nutritive ingredients obtained in different food materials for 10 cents.

(From bulletin of United States Department of Agriculture.)

Kind of food material.	If price per lb. be	Ten cents will buy.	Pounds of nutrients and calories of fuel value in 10 cents worth.			
			Protein.	Fat.	Carbo-hydrates.	Energy.
	Cents.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Calories
Beef, round	14	.71	.13	.09	——	630
Beef, sirloin	20	.50	.08	.08	——	515
Beef, shoulder	12	.83	.13	.08	——	595
Mutton, leg	16	63	.09	.09	——	560
Pork, loin	12	.83	.11	.19	——	1,035

The largest state in the Union is Texas, with an area of 265,780 square miles.

Kind of food material.	If price per lb. be.	Ten cents will buy..	Pounds of nutrients and calories of fuel value in 10 cents worth.			
			Protein.	Fat.	Carbo-hydrates.	Energy.
Pork, salt, fat	12	.83	.02	.68	——	2,950
Ham, smoked	18	56	.08	.18	——	915
Codfish, fresh, dressed	10	1.00	.11	—	——	220
Codfish, salted	7	1.43	.22	.01	——	465
Oysters, 35c. per quart	13	.56	.03	.01	.02	125
Milk, 6c. per quart	3	3.33	.11	.13	.17	1,030
Butter	25	.40	—	.32	——	1,365
Cheese	16	.63	.16	.20	.02	1,185
Eggs, 24c. per dozen	16	.63	.07	.06	——	385
Wheat, bread	5	2.00	.16	.02	1.04	2.400
Wheat, flour	3	3.33	.32	.03	2.45	5,440
Cornmeal	2½	4.00	.31	.07	2.96	6,540
Oatmeal	4	2.50	.34	.16	1.66	4,500
Beans, white, dried	5	2.00	.35	.03	1.16	3,040
Rice	8	1.25	.08	—	.97	2,025
Potatoes, 60c per bushel	1	.10	.15	.01	1.40	2,950
Sugar	6	1.67	—	—	1.67	2,920

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

Accidents.

In serious accidents the first thing to be done is to send for the physician. While awaiting his arrival make the patient as comfortable as possible. In severe bleeding, stanch the blood by means of compresses applied to the veins or arteries. In case of insensibility, loosen or remove any of the clothing pressing upon the neck, chest or abdomen. Sprinkle the face with cold water, and if the power of swallowing be present give some cold water to drink, or if this should prove insufficient some stimulant, such as whiskey or brandy.

Burns and Scalds.

Cover with bicarbonate of soda, or wet with water in which as much of the soda has been placed as can be dissolved. When the skin is broken and blisters are raised, open the blisters at once and swathe the parts with soft linen annointed with simple cerate or saturated with sweet oil, castor oil, or equal parts of linseed oil and lime water. Burns from caustic alkalis should be well washed with vinegar and water.

Epileptic Fits.

Place patient flat on the floor, with little or no elevation of the head; control his movements so far as to prevent injury, and place a folded towel between the teeth, so as to prevent the biting of the tongue. When the convulsion is over let the patient rest in a quiet place, giving him previously a slight stimulant.

Fainting.

Loosen the clothing, allow plenty of fresh air, sprinkle cold water over face and apply hartshorn to the nose.

Frostbite.

Bring about reaction gradually by friction in a room without fire, and avoid heat. Rub the part with snow or other cold application. If severe, call physician, as gangrene may follow.

Suffocation by Gases.

Remove the patient into fresh air, undo clothing, dash cold water on the face and neck and employ artificial respiration, as in drowning.

Sunstroke.

Remove clothing; put patient in cool place and apply ice or ice cold water to head, back of neck, spine and armpits until the high temperature is lowered. Keep head in elevated position.

Hemorrhages from the Nose.

These may be stopped generally by snuffing up the nose salt water, alum and water, or vinegar, by applying ice between the shoulders or at the back of the neck, or by putting bits of lint into the nostrils, and raising the arms over the head.

Drowning.

Loosen or remove clothing and rid the air passages of any water, mud, or mucus which may be present. Pull the tongue well forward; an elastic band over the tongue and under the chin will answer the purpose. Turn the patient over, face downward, so that the head hangs down, and, by making firm pressure upon the loins, any water will be expelled from the lungs and stomach. Then turn him upon his back and proceed with artificial respiration. For this purpose grasp the patient's arms just above the elbows and draw them gently and steadily upward until they meet above the head, and, after keeping the arms in that position for two seconds, turn them down and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest. Repeat these measures alternately fifteen times in a minute until a

spontaneous effort to respire is perceived. When breathing has been established proceed to induce circulation and warmth. Remove carefully all wet clothing and wrap the patient up in warm, dry blankets, applying heat to the extremities. Restore the circulation by brisk friction applied to the limbs, and, as soon as he is able to swallow give small quantities of hot coffee, whiskey or brandy. Do not despair if resuscitation does not immediately follow. Cases have been reported where it has taken two hours to effect this, and recovery from drowning has occurred where persons have been submerged from ten minutes to nearly an hour.

Burns from Electricity and Lightning.

Do not touch the body until the current has been turned off, unless you are provided with rubber gloves. Send for medical aid immediately. In the mean time apply external heat and friction to the extremities. If the respirations have ceased employ artificial respiration. The burns may be treated as any ordinary burn.

Bites of Animals.

Remove the possible poison and prevent its entry into the system. Place a ligature about the part and thoroughly cauterize the wound with a hot iron, hot coal, or some caustic. When a person is bitten by an animal supposed to have hydrophobia he should at once be removed to a Pasteur institute for inoculation with preventive serum.

Bites of Venomous Insects.

Tie a ligature about the injured part and suck the wound to produce bleeding. Then enlarge the bite with an incision and swab it out with pure carbolic acid or some other antiseptic. Should dangerous symptoms appear, stimulate the patient with whiskey.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

When poisonous substances have been taken, the first move is to cause their ejection by vomiting or neutralization by proper antidotes; then the effects produced must be counteracted by stimulants, artificial respiration and exciting the excretory organs. The simplest means of causing vomiting are: Tickling back of throat with finger or a feather; drinking large drafts of lukewarm water, salt and water, mustard and water, one or two tablespoonsful of ipecac in water, and twenty grams of sulphate of zinc in water. When as much of the poison as possible has been gotten rid of by vomiting, certain antidotes, according to the nature of the poison, must be administered. Acids and alkalis form antidotes to each other. The acids suitable for the purpose are vinegar, lime juice, and orange juice, mixed with water. The alkalies are soda, potash, lime and magnesia diluted with water. Albumen and oils will protect the gullet and walls of the stomach in poisoning by so-called irritants. For the same purpose also white of egg, milk, flour and water, salad oil and castor oil may be used.

The following table shows the commonly used antidotes for various poisons:

Poisons.	Antidotes.
Arsenic (rat poison, Sheele's green).....	Emetics; milk; peroxide of iron, raw eggs, castor oil, salad oil.
Antimony (butter of antimony and tartar emetic)	Encourage vomiting. Milk; tea; tannic acid.
Mineral acids (oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, spirit of salt).....	Encourage vomiting. Alkalies—solutions of soda; potash; lime; magnesia, whiting; wall plaster.
Oxalic acid.....	Emetics; lime water; chalk; magnesia, whiting.
Carbolic acid.....	Lime water; sweet oil, stimulants.
Alkalies (caustic potash, soda of lime)...	Acids—vinegar and water; lime juice; orange juice; orange juice in water; emetics; salad oils.
Phosphorus (rat poison, matches).....	Encourage vomiting by large drafts of water. Large doses of magnesia in water. Avoid oils.
Mercury salts (corrosive sublimate, calomel)	Encourage vomiting; white of eggs; flour and water; milk.
Salts of lead (sugar of lead, paint).....	Emetics and Epsom salts.
Nitrate of silver (caustic).....	Common salt and water.
Irritant gases (chloroform).....	Fresh air; loosen dress; artificial respiration; dash cold water about face and neck.
Prussic acid (cyanide of potassium).....	Cold douche; smelling salts to nostrils; artificial respiration; brandy and ammonia.
Strychnia (nux vomica).....	Emetics; chloroform to relieve spasms; cold affusion, artificial respiration; brandy and ammonia; morphia; rectal injections of tobacco.
Narcotics (opium, morphia, laudanum, paregoric)	Emetics; strong coffee; cold affusion; forced walking about.

The lowest suicide rate for twenty American cities is that of Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, New York City, 18.9 per 100,000 population in 1910.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

ITS ORIGIN AND PREPARATION.

The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Castle, Kent and Sussex, in Delaware; Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, in Congress assembled at Philadelphia, resolved on the 10th of May, 1776, to recommend to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such a government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and of America in general. A preamble to this resolution, agreed to on the 15th of May, stated the intention to be totally to suppress the exercise of every kind of authority under the British crown.

On the 7th of June, certain resolutions respecting independence were moved and seconded. On the 10th of June it was resolved that a committee should be appointed to prepare a declaration to the following effect: "That the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

The Drafting Committee.

On the succeeding day it was determined that the committee for preparing the declaration should consist of five, and they were chosen accordingly, in the following order: Jefferson, J. Adams, Franklin, Sherman, R. R. Livingston. On the 11th of June also a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies, and another committee to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers. On the 12th of June it was resolved that a committee should be appointed by the name of a Board of War and Ordnance, to consist of five members.

On the 25th of June, a declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote declaring the United Colonies free and independent states was laid before Congress and read. On the 28th of June the committee appointed to prepare a declaration of independence brought in a draft, which was read and ordered to lie on the table. On the 1st of July a resolution of the convention of Maryland, passed the 28th of June, authorizing the deputies of that colony to concur in declaring the United Colonies free and independent states, was laid before Congress and read.

On the same day Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the resolution respecting independence. On the 2d of July a resolution declaring the colonies free and independent states was adopted. A declaration to that effect was, on the same and the following days, taken into further consideration.

Finally, on the 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, engrossed on paper, signed by John Hancock, as President, and directed to be sent to the several assemblies, conventions and committees, or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental troops, and to be proclaimed in each of the United States and at the head of the army.

The Second Signing.

It was also ordered to be entered upon the Journals of Congress, and on the 2d of August a copy, engrossed on parchment, was signed by all but one of the fifty-six signers whose names are appended to it. That one was Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire, who on taking his seat in November asked and obtained the privilege of signing it. Several who signed it on the 2d of August were absent when it was adopted on the 4th of July, but, approving of it, they thus signified their approbation.

TEXT OF THE DECLARATION.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is

the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

Charges Against the Crown.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

Oppressive and Irregular Laws Sanctioned.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

Prussia equals in size the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but has a population of 40,150,000, against a population of 21,550,000 for those three states.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Indifference of the British People.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

Conclusion.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Georgia.
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.

North Carolina.
Wm. Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

South Carolina.
Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Heyward, junr.
Thomas Lynch, junr.
Arthur Middleton.

Maryland.
Samuel Chase.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thos. Jefferson.
Benjan. Harrison.
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

Pennsylvania.
Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.
Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.

Delaware.
Cæsar Rodney.
Geo. Read.

New York.
Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Fran's. Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.
Richd. Stockton.
Jno. Witherspoon.
Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra. Clark.

New Hampshire.
Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.
Saml. Adams.
John Adams.
Robt. Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island and Providence, etc.
Step. Hopkins.
William Ellery.

Connecticut.
Roger Sherman.
Oliver Wolcott.
Wm. Williams.
Saml Huntington.

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

THEIR ORIGIN AND PREPARATION.

Congress resolved on the 11th of June, 1776, that a committee be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the Colonies; and on the day following, after it had been determined that the committee should consist of a member from each Colony, the following persons were appointed to perform that duty, to wit: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingstone, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McKean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge and Mr. Gwinnett. Upon the report of this committee the subject was from time to time debated until November 15, 1777, when a copy of the Confederation was finally agreed to.

Congress, at the same time, directed that the articles should be proposed to the Legislatures of all the United States, to be considered, and if approved of by them they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States, which being done the same should become conclusive. Three hundred copies of the Articles of Confederation were

France has only three cities—Paris, Marseilles and Lyons—with populations exceeding 500,000.

ordered to be printed for the use of Congress; and on the 17th of November the form of a circular letter to accompany them was brought in by a committee appointed to prepare it, and, being agreed to, thirteen copies of it were ordered to be made out, to be signed by the President and forwarded to the several States, with copies of the Confederation.

On November 29 a committee of three was appointed to procure a translation of the articles to be made into the French language, and to report an address to the inhabitants of Canada, etc. On June 26, 1778, the form of a ratification of the Articles of Confederation was adopted, and, having been engrossed on parchment, it was signed on the 9th of July on the part and in behalf of their respective States by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina, agreeably to the powers vested in them. The delegates of North Carolina signed on the 21st of July, those of Georgia on the 24th of July, and those of New Jersey on the 26th of November following. On the 5th of May, 1779, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Van Dyke signed in behalf of the State of Delaware, Mr. McKean having previously signed in February, at which time he produced a power to that effect. Maryland did not ratify until the year 1781. She had instructed her delegates, on December 15, 1778, not to agree to the confederation until matters respecting the Western lands should be settled on principles of equity and sound policy; but on January 30, 1781, the Legislature of the State passed an act to empower its delegates to subscribe and ratify the articles, which was accordingly done by Mr. Hanson and Mr. Carroll on the 1st of March of that year, which completed the ratifications of the act; and Congress assembled on the 2nd day of March under the new powers.

TEXT OF THE ARTICLES.

In Congress, July 9, 1778.

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Article I. The style of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

Article II. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

Article III. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

Duties of States to One Another.

Article IV, Section 1. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States (paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted) shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States, and the people of each State shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided, that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State, of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also, that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State on the property of the United States, or either of them.

Sec. 2. If any person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor, in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon the demand of the Governor or executive power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offence.

Sec. 3. Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

Constitution of Congress.

Article V., Section 1. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the Legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November of every year, with a power reserved to each State to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

Sec. 2. No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor more than seven, members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or any other for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

Sec. 3. Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of these states.

Sec. 4. In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

The city of Chicago received $960,915 from the Chicago City Railways for the year ended January 31, 1911. The amount was 55 per cent of the net earnings of the company.

Sec. 5. Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Congress and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on, Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Limitations on the States.

Article VI., Sec. 1. No state, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with, any king, prince, or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

Sec. 2. No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever, between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

Sec. 3. No state shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties entered into by the United States, in Congress assembled, with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress to the courts of France and Spain.

Sec. 4. No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defense of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body or forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as, in the judgment of the United States in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

Sec. 5. No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of delay till the United States in congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

Military Appointments.

Article VII. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the Legislature of each state, respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

War Charges.

Article VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

Powers of Congress.

Article IX., Sec. 1. The United States in congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article; of sending and receiving ambassadors, entering into treaties and alliances; provided, that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever of establishing rules for deciding in all cases what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures; provided, that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

Sec. 2. The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on

The greatest oat growing country in the world is the Russian Empire, which produced in 1909 about 25 per cent of the oat crop of the world, the United States producing about 19 per cent.

appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that may hereafter arise, between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot; the persons whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court, to be appointed in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear to defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress and lodged among the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned; provided, that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward;" provided, also, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

Disputes Between States.

Sec. 3. All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

Sec. 4. The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states; fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided, that the legislative right of any state, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating postoffices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for hte government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

Federal Functions.

Sec. 5. The United States in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; provided, that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm and equip them, in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled; but if the United States in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number

cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men so clothed, armed, and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled.

Two-thirds Assent Required.

Sec. 6. The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in congress assembled.

Sec. 7. The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

The Recess Committee.

Article X. The committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided, that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

Article XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this Union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

Article XII. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

The Union Perpetual.

Article XIII. Every State shall abide by the determination of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterward confirmed by the legislature of every state.

And, whereas, it has pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislatures, we respectively represent in Congress to approve of and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands in congress.

New Hampshire.

Josiah Bartlett.
John Wentworth, Junr., Aug. 8, 1778.

Massachusetts.

John Hancock.
Samuel Adams.
Elbridge Gerry.
Francis Dana.
James Lovell.
Samuel Holten.

Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

William Ellery.
Henry Marchant.
John Collins.

Connecticut.

Roger Sherman.
Samuel Huntington.
Oliver Wolcott.
Titus Hosmer.
Andrew Adams.

New York.

Jas. Duane.
Fra. Lewis.
Wm. Duer.
Gouv. Morris.

New Jersey.

John Witherspoon, Nov. 26, 1788.
Nathl. Scudder, Nov. 26, 1788.

Of all the German states Prussia has the lowest death rate, 17.1 a thousand.

Pennsylvania.
Robt. Morris.
Daniel Roberdeau.
Jona. Bayard Smith.
William Clingan.
Joseph Reed, July 22, 1788.

Delaware.
Tho. McKean, Feb. 12, 1779.
John Dickinson, May 5, 1779.
Nicholas Van Dyke.

Maryland.
John Hanson, March 1, 1781.
Daniel Carroll, March 1, 1781.

Virginia.
Richard Henry Lee.
John Banister.
Thomas Adams.
Jno. Harvie.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.

North Carolina.
John Penn, July 21, 1778.
Corus. Harnett.
Jno. Williams.

South Carolina.
Henry Laurens.
William Henry Drayton.
Jno. Mathews.
Richd. Hutson.
Thos. Heyward, Junr.

Georgia.
Jno. Walton, July 24, 1778.
Edwd. Telfair.
Edwd. Langworthy.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

PREPARATION AND ADOPTION.

In May, 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the state legislatures to proceed in the matter. In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in the other states of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations might be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony, and to report to the several states such an act, relative to this object, as, when ratified by them, would enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four other states were represented—Delaware, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and North Carolina failed to attend.

Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report (drawn by Alexander Hamilton, of New York), expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the states by which they were respectively delegated would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other states, in the appointment of commissioners to meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterward confirmed by the legislatures of the states, would effectually provide for the same.

Congress, on February 21, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention, and the legislatures of those states which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island) appointed delegates. On May 25, seven states having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was elected president of the convention, and the consideration of the proposed Constitution was begun. On September 17, 1787, the Constitution, as engrossed and agreed upon, was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The president of the convention transmitted the document to Congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed federal government should be put in operation. Congress on September 28, 1787, directed the Constitution, with the resolution concerning the same, "to be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

The Philadelphia Convention.

On March 4, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by conventions chosen in the various states to consider it, as follows:

Delaware, December 7, 1787.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787.

Georgia, January 2, 1788.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788.
Maryland. April 8, 1788.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.
Virginia, June 26, 1788.
New York, July 26, 1788.

The President informed Congress on January 28, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution on November 21, 1789, and he informed Congress on June 1, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution on May 29, 1790. Vermont in convention ratified the Constitution on January 10, 1790, and was, by an act of Congress approved on February 19, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."

TEXT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United Staets of America.

ARTICLE I.

Congress and Its Powers.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Representatives, How Chosen.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Un'ted States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senators, Choice, Organization, Impeachment Trials.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose ,they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall,

nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Elections to Congress—Assemblings.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Separate Powers of Each House.

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Compensation and Privileges.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Revenue Bills—Procedure—President's Action.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

General Powers of Congress.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; to borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regultae commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; to establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; to establish postoffices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; to provide and maintain a navy, to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and expel invasion; to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such

Canada's 1910 wheat crop was valued at $98,525,000.

part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

Limitations of Its Powers.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Limitations of State Powers.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imports laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, pay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

The President and His Powers.

The Electoral College—Eligibility, Succession and Compensation.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled to the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them President, and if no person have a majority then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representatives from each State having one vote; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States. No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United

The number of sheep in European and Asiatic Russia is estimated at 60,000,000 head.

States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Military, Civil and Treaty-making Powers.

Sec. 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states; when called into the actual service of the United States, he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Messages and Extra Sessions.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and the public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all of the officers of the United States.

Removal by Impeachment.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Supreme Court and Judicial Powers.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Limits of Judicial Power.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crime shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war

against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Treason and Its Punishment.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States and Citizens.

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Equal Rights of Citizens.

Sec. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or part of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Creation of New States.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

Guarantee of Republican Government.

ARTICLE V.

Amendments to Constitution.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by convention in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Action by Congress—Ratification.

ARTICLE VI.

Supreme Authority of Constitution.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Debts and Treaties—Official Oaths—No Religious Test.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of Constitution.

The ratification of the convention of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Nine States Sufficient to Establish.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, President and Deputy from Virginia.

The marriages in France in 1910 were 309,289; the divorces numbered 13,049.

New Hampshire—JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.
Massachusetts—NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.
Connecticut—WM. SAML. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.
New York—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
New Jersey—WILL. LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLY, WM. PATERSON, JONA. DAYTON.
Pennsylvania—B. FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, GEO. CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOUV. MORRIS.
Delaware—GEO. READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun'r, JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT, JACO. BROOM.
Maryland—JAMES M'HENRY, DAN. OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, DANL. CARROLL.
Virginia—JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, Jun'r.
North Carolina—WM. BLOUNT, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, HU. WILLIAMSON.
South Carolina—J. RUTLEDGE, CH'S COATESWORTH PINCKNEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.
Georgia—WILLIAM FEW, ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President

The deaths in France in 1910 were 703,777; the births were 774,358.

and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Election of President and Vice-President.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Amendments Following Civil War.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United states, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

(Note.—On June 7, 1898, President McKinley approved of an act of Congress which declared that "the disabilities imposed by Section 3, Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, heretofore incurred, are hereby removed.")

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Of the 32,923 emigrants leaving Ireland in 1910 24,905 came to the United States.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

The amendments to the Constitution numbered one to ten were adopted as a Bill of Rights in deference to the wish expressed by a number of the states which ratified the original instrument that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added. They were proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the First Congress, on September 25, 1789. They were ratified by the following states in this order: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; Virginia, December 15, 1791. The notifications of ratification were transmitted by the Governors of the states to the President and sent by him to Congress. There is no evidence on the journals of Congress that the legislatures of Connecticut, Georgia and Massachusetts ratified these amendments.

Eleventh Amendment. The Eleventh Amendment was proposed by the Third Congress, on September 5, 1794, and was declared in a message of the President to Congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

Twelfth Amendment. The Twelfth Amendment was proposed by the Eighth Congress, on December 12, 1803, in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the Third Article. It was declared by a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

Thirteenth Amendment. The Thirteenth Amendment was proposed by the Thirty-eighth Congress on February 1, 1865, and was declared in a proclamation, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six states, viz., Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia.

Fourteenth Amendment. The Fourteenth Amendment was proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress on June 16, 1866. The Secretary of State issued a proclamation on July 20, 1868, announcing the adoption of the amendment, if the ratifying resolutions of Ohio and New Jersey were to be considered as of full force and effect, although the legislatures of those states had rescinded in January and April, 1868, ratifying resolutions previously adopted. On July 21, 1868, Congress adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent resolution declaring that "the legislatures of the states of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana, being three-fourths and more of the several states of the Union, have ratified the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Thirty-ninth Congress: Therefore, Resolved, That said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State."

The Secretary of State accordingly issued a proclamation, dated July 28, 1868, declaring that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of thirty of the thirty-six states, as follows: Connecticut, June 20, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (and the Legislature of the same state passed a resolution in April, 1868, to withdraw consent to it); Oregon, September 19, 1866; Vermont, November 9, 1866; Georgia rejected it November 13, 1866, and ratified it July 21, 1868; North Carolina rejected it December 4, 1866, and ratified it July 4, 1868; South Carolina rejected it December 20, 1866, and ratified it July 9, 1868; New York ratified it January 10, 1867; Ohio, January 11, 1867 (and the Legislature of the same state passed a resolution in January, 1868, to withdraw consent); Illinois, January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Kansas, January 18, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Missouri, January 26, 1867; Indiana, January 29, 1867; Minnesota, February 1, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 13, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867; Michigan, February 15, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, April 3, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; Louisiana, July 9, 1868; Alabama, July 13, 1868.

The Fifteenth Amendment was proposed by the Fortieth Congress, on Feb-

ruary 26, 1869, and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven states. The dates of the ratifications (arranged in the order of their reception by the State Department) were: North Carolina, March 5, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; Massachusetts, March 9-12, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Maine, March 12, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; South Carolina, March 16, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869; Arkansas, March 30, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 15, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Indiana, May 13-14, 1869; New York, March 17-April 14, 1869 (and the Legislature of the same state passed a resolution January 5, 1870, to withdraw consent); New Hampshire, July 7, 1869; Nevada, March 1, 1869; Vermont, October 21, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Missouri, January 10, 1870; Mississippi, January 15-17, 1870; Ohio, January 27, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Kansas, January 18-19, 1870; Minnesota, February 19, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Nebraska, February 18, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870. Georgia also ratified the amendment on February 2, 1870.

Fifteenth Amendment.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION LAW.

The Presidential succession is fixed by an act passed at the first session of the 49th Congress, approved January 19, 1886. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act, and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior. The Acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate, and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

The act of Congress raising the Department of Agriculture to the rank of an executive department and giving its head a seat in the President's Cabinet and the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor were both passed subsequently to the Presidential succession act. By intention or inadvertence Congress did not extend the provisions of the succession act to these two additional Cabinet officers. There is no warrant for considering the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as in the line of succession. But no judicial interpretation has yet been made of the provisions of the succession law and of the acts creating the eighth and ninth executive departments.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Its Origin and Applications.

The origin of the Monroe Doctrine may be traced back to President Washington's farewell address, in which he declared the cardinal policy of the United States to be one of noninterference with European affairs. Of that attitude the reverse doctrine of European noninterference in American affairs was a natural development. In his farewell address delivered September 17, 1796, Washington said:

Washington on Abstention for European Concerns.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not legally hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interests, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Through the Napoleonic wars the United States succeeded in keeping clear of European entanglements, but after the formation of the Holy Alliance, with its designs on the South and Central American republics which have thrown off the yoke of Spain, the situation changed and the peace and interests of this country were threatened through European activities extending all over this continent. President James Monroe, with the tacit approval of Great Britain, formulated the desire of the United States to exclude European interference and end European colonization on the soil of the Americas. In his message to Congress of December 2, 1823, paragraph 7, he thus announced the position which his administration had assumed in negotiations with Russia and other European powers:

President Monroe's Message of December 2, 1823.

At the proposal of the Russian imperial government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal has been made by his imperial majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

In a later paragraph of the same message President Monroe further said, referring to the possibility of an attempt on the part of the Holy Alliance to restore Spanish sovereignty over the revolted Spanish-American colonies:

In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments; and to the defence of our own which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

The Olney-Cleveland Exposition.

The efforts of the United States to induce Great Britain to submit to arbitration its claim to territory on the eastern border of Venezuela, claimed also by Venezuela, resulted in an extended diplomatic correspondence, in the course of which Secretary Olney, in a letter to Lord Salisbury, expounded the view of the Monroe Doctrine held by this government. Among other things he said:

The foregoing enumeration not only shows the many instances wherein the rule in question has been affirmed and applied, but also demonstrates that the Venezuelan boundary controversy is in any view far within the scope and spirit of the rule as uniformly accepted and acted upon. A doctrine of American public law thus long and firmly established and supported could not easily be ignored in a proper case for its application, even were the considerations upon which it is founded obscure or questionable. No such objection can be made, however, to the Monroe Doctrine understood and defined in the manner already stated. It rests, on the contrary, upon facts and principles that are both intelligible and incontrovertible. That distance and three thousand miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between an European and an American state unnatural and inexpedient, will hardly be denied. But physical and geographical considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe, as Washington observed, has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to herself. America is not interested in them and ought not to be vexed or complicated with them. Each great European power, for instance, to-day maintains enormous armies and fleets in self-defence and for protection against any other European power or powers. What have the states of America to do with that condition of things, or why should they be impoverished by wars or preparations for wars, with whose causes or results they can have no direct concern? If all Europe were to suddenly fly to arms over the fate of Turkey, would it not be preposterous that any

The total receipts of the United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore for the calendar year 1910 were $7,687,894 and the number of paying passengers carried daily averaged about 425,000.

American state should find itself inextricably involved in the miseries and burdens of the contest? If it were, it would prove to be a partnership in the cost and losses of the struggle, but not in any ensuing benefits.

Moral Interests Involved.

What is true of the material, is no less true of what may be termed the moral interests involved. Those pertaining to Europe are peculiar to her and are entirely diverse from those pertaining and peculiar to America. Europe as a whole is monarchical, and, with the single important exception of the Republic of France, is committed to the monarchical principle. America, on the other hand, is devoted to the exactly opposite principle—to the idea that every people has an inalienable right of self-government—and in the United States of America has furnished to the world the most conspicuous and conclusive example and proof of the excellence of free institutions, whether from the standpoint of national greatness or of individual happiness. It cannot be necessary, however, to enlarge upon this phase of the subject—whether moral or material interests be considered, it cannot but be universally conceded that those of Europe are irreconcilably diverse from those of America, and that any European control of the latter is necessarily both incongruous and injurious. If, however, for the reasons stated the forcible intrusion of European powers into American politics is to be deprecated—if, as it is to be deprecated, it should be resisted and prevented—such resistance and prevention must come from the United States. They would come from it, of course, were it made the point of attack. But, if they come at all, they must also come from it when any other American state is attacked, since only the United States has the strength adequate to the exigency.

Cause of Popular Government Involved.

Is it true, then, that the safety and welfare of the United States are so concerned with the maintenance of the independence of every American state as against any European power as to justify and require the interposition of the United States whenever that independence is endangered? The question can be candidly answered in but one way. The states of America, south as well as north, by geographical proximity, by natural sympathy, by similarity of governmental constitutions, are friends and allies, commercially and politically, of the United States. To allow the subjugation of any of them by an European power is, of course, to completely reverse that situation and signifies the loss of all the advantages incident to their natural relations to us. But that is not all.

The people of the United States have a vital interest in the cause of popular self-government. They have secured the right for themselves and their posterity at the cost of infinite blood and treasure. They have realized and exemplified its beneficent operation by a career unexampled in point of natural greatness or individual felicity. They believe it to be for the healing of all nations, and that civilization must either advance or retrograde accordingly as its supremacy is extended or curtailed. Imbued with these sentiments, the people of the United States might not impossibly be wrought up to an active propaganda in favor of a cause so highly valued, both for themselves and for mankind. But the age of the Crusades has passed, and they are content with such assertion and defence of the right of popular self-government as their own security and welfare demand. It is in that view more than in any other that they believe it not to be tolerated that the political control of an American state shall be forcibly assumed by an European power.

The mischiefs apprehended from such a source are none the less real because not immediately imminent in any specific case, and are none the less to be guarded against because the combination of circumstances that will bring them upon us can not be predicted. The civilized States of Christendom deal with each other on substantially the same principles that regulate the conduct of individuals. The greater its enlightenment, the more surely every state perceives that its permanent interests require it to be governed by the immutable principles of right and justice. Each, nevertheless, is only too liable to succumb to the temptations offered by seeming special opportunities for its own aggrandizement, and each would rashly imperil its own safety were it not to remember that for the regard and respect of other states it must be largely dependent upon its own strength and power. To-day the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition. Why? It is not because of the pure friendship or good will felt for it. It is not simply by reason of its high character as a civilized state, nor because wisdom and justice and equity are the invariable characteristics of the dealings of the United States. It is because in addition to all other grounds, its infinite resources combined with its isolated position render it master of the situation and practically invulnerable as against any or all other powers.

National Security Involved.

All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperilled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American states into colonies or provinces of their own. The principle would be eagerly availed of, and every power doing so would immediately acquire a base of military operations against us. What one power was permitted to do could not be denied to another, and it is not inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of Africa might be transferred to South America. If it were, the weaker countries would unquestionably be soon absorbed, while the ultimate result might be the partition of all South America between the various European powers.

"The disastrous consequences to the United States of such a condition of things are obvious. The loss of prestige, of authority, and of weight in the councils of the family of nations, would be among the least of them. Our only real rivals in peace as well as enemies in war would be found located at our very doors. Thus far in our history we have been spared the burdens and evils of immense standing armies and all the other accessories of huge warlike establishments, and the exemption has largely contributed to our national greatness and wealth, as well as to the happiness of every

The value of natural gas produced in the United States in 1882 was $215,000. By 1884 the production reached a value of $1,460,000, and in 1909 the production was valued at $63,206,941.

citizen. But, with the powers of Europe permanently encamped on American soil, the ideal conditions we have thus far enjoyed cannot be expected to continue. We, too, must be armed to the teeth; we, too, must convert the flower of our male population into soldiers and sailors, and by withdrawing them from the various pursuits of peaceful industry, we, too, must practically annihilate a large share of the productive energy of the nation.

How a greater calamity than this could overtake us it is difficult to see. Nor are our just apprehensions to be allayed by suggestions of the friendliness of European powers—of their good will toward us, of their disposition, should they be our neighbors, to dwell with us in peace and harmony. The people of the United States have learned in the school of experience to what extent the relations of states to each other depend not upon sentiment nor principle, but upon selfish interest. They will not soon forget that, in their hour of distress, all their anxieties and burdens were aggravated by the possibility of demonstrations against their national life on the part of powers with whom they had long maintained the most harmonious relations. They have yet in mind that France seized upon the apparent opportunity of our Civil War to set up a monarchy in the adjoining state of Mexico. They realize that had France and Great Britain held important South American possessions, to work from and to benefit, the temptation to destroy the predominance of the great Republic in this hemisphere by furthering its dismemberment might have been irresistible. From that grave peril they have been saved in the past and may be saved again in the future through the operation of the sure, but silent, force of the doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe. To abandon it, on the other hand, disregarding both the logic of the situation and the facts of our past experience, would be to renounce a policy which has proved both an easy defence against foreign aggression and a prolific source of internal progress and prosperity.

President Roosevelt's Announcement of 1902.

In connection with the settlement of the claims of various countries against Venezuela, precipitated by the pacific blockade by British, German and Italian vessels of Venezuela's ports, President Roosevelt said in his message to Congress of December 2, 1902: "No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference."

Senate Resolution, 1912.

The United States Senate passed on August 2, 1912, a resolution giving warning against the occupation or possession of harbors on the American continents by foreign governments through the medium of private corporations and associations.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION, DECEMBER 4, 1911, TO AUGUST 26, 1912.

The second session of the Sixty-second Congress was marked by great legislative activity, but relatively little accomplishment. The two houses were out of harmony with each other on many issues, and when they agreed they were often at odds with the President. Two tariff bills were passed and both were vetoed. Three others were left pigeonholed in conference.

A wool schedule revision bill passed the House on April 1, 1912, by a vote of 189 to 92. A substitute bill, identical with the La Follette bill of 1911, passed the Senate on July 25 by a vote of 40 to 26. As agreed to in conference, it was vetoed by President Taft on August 9. The House repassed the measure on August 13 over the veto by a vote of 174 to 80. The Senate on August 16 failed to repass it by a vote of 39 to 36.

The House passed a metal schedule revision bill on January 29, 1912, by a vote of 210 to 109. The Senate passed it on May 30 by a vote of 35 to 22. It was in conference for a long time and then went to the President. He vetoed it on August 14, and the same day the House repassed it by a vote of 173 to 83. The Senate failed to repass it on August 16 by a vote of 32 to 39.

A cotton schedule revision bill was passed by the House on August 2 by a vote of 156 to 72. It passed the Senate on August 14 by a vote of 36 to 19, an amendment repealing the Canadian reciprocity act being attached to it. At the close of the session it was still in conference committee.

The House passed on March 16, 1912, an income-excise tax measure by a vote of 250 to 40. The Senate passed it on July 26 by a vote of 37 to 18, attaching to it amendments repealing the Canadian reciprocity law and creating a permanent tariff commission. At the close of the session it was still in conference committee.

The House passed on March 15, 1912, a free sugar bill by a vote of 198 to 103. It passed the Senate on July 27 by a vote of 52 to 3, amended so as to make a moderate reduction in existing sugar duties. At the close of the ses-

In 1909 each person in the United States ate 79 pounds of sugar, as against 39 pounds in 1879.

sion it was still in conference. A chemical schedule revision bill passed by the House was defeated in the Senate on July 3, 1912, by a vote of 32 to 26.

President Taft twice vetoed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation act because of riders in it objectionable to him, and once vetoed the Army Appropriation act. Congress finally yielded to his objections and struck out the offending legislation.

The most important action of the session was the submission of an amendment to the federal Constitution providing for the direct election of United States Senators. The House of Representatives passed on April 13, 1911, an amendment which made elections to the Senate direct, and also deprived Congress of any right to regulate them. The Senate on June 12, 1911, passed the resolution in an amended form, retaining federal control of the methods followed in electing Senators. The resolution remained in conference the rest of the first session. The conferrees could come to no agreement; on May 13, 1912, the House concurred in the Senate's amendment by a vote of 237 to 39. The vote on the original House resolution was 296 to 16, and the vote in the Senate on the amended resolution was 64 to 24.

Among the acts of consequence passed at the second session were the following: Regulating traffic through the Panama Canal and providing for the government of the Canal Zone, regulating radio communication and radio equipment on steamers, increasing pensions, abolishing pension agencies, carrying out the fur seal fisheries convention with Great Britain, Japan and Russia; terminating the treaty of commerce with Russia, establishing a legislature in Alaska, taxing the manufacture of white phosphorus matches, enlarging the parcels post, creating an army reserve and consolidating the staff corps of the army, regulating salvage at sea, extending the federal eight-hour law and amending the copyright law.

On July 13, 1912, the Senate voted by 55 to 28 to declare invalid the election of William Lorimer, of Illinois. On March 27 the Senate confirmed the title of Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, by a vote of 40 to 34.

On July 11 the House of Representatives adopted by a vote of 222 to 1 a resolution directing the impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbold, of the Commerce Court. Charges were presented in the Senate, but trial was postponed until the next session.

The Senate on March 7 ratified the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, after amending them so as greatly to weaken their force. The President refrained from proclaiming them because of the modifications. The Senate also passed, on August 2, a resolution giving warning against the occupation or possession of harbors on the American continents by foreign governments through the medium of private corporations or associations.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

A joint resolution which became effective on May 13, 1912, submitted to the legislatures of the states the following proposed amendment to the federal Constitution:

Constitutional Amendment for Direct Election of Senators.

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people therefor for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

Panama Canal Act.

An act approved August 24, 1912, provided that the zone of land and land under water of the width of ten miles extending to the distance of five miles on each side of the centre line of the route of the canal now being constructed thereon, which zone begins in the Caribbean Sea three marine miles from mean low-water mark and extends to and across the Isthmus of Panama into the Pacific Ocean to the distance of three marine miles from mean low-water mark, excluding therefrom the cities of Panama and Colon and their adjacent harbors located within said zone, as excepted in the treaty with the Republic of Panama dated November 18, 1903, but including all islands within said described zone, and in addition thereto the group of islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco, and any lands and waters outside of said limits above described which are necessary or convenient or from time to time may become necessary or convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation or protection of the said canal or of any auxiliary canals, lakes or other works necessary or convenient for the

The third largest city in Belgium is Liege, which on December 31, 1909, had a population of 176,893.

construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation or protection of said canal, the use, occupancy or control whereof were granted to the United States by the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, the ratifications of which were exchanged on February 26, 1904, shall be known and designated as the Canal Zone, and the canal now being constructed thereon shall hereafter be known and designated as the Panama Canal. The President is authorized, by treaty with the Republic of Panama, to acquire any additional land or land under water not already granted, or which was excepted from the grant, that he may deem necessary for the operation, maintenance, sanitation or protection of the Panama Canal, and to exchange any land or land under water not deemed necessary for such purposes for other land or land under water which may be deemed necessary for such purposes, which additional land or land under water so acquired shall become part of the Canal Zone.

All laws, orders, regulations and ordinances adopted and promulgated in the Canal Zone by order of the President for the government and sanitation of the Canal Zone and the construction of the Panama Canal are hereby ratified and confirmed as valid and binding until Congress shall otherwise provide. The existing courts established in the Canal Zone by executive order are recognized and confirmed to continue in operation until the courts provided for in this act shall be established.

The President is authorized to declare by executive order that all land and land under water within the limits of the Canal Zone are necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation or protection of the Panama Canal, and to extinguish, by agreement when advisable, all claims and titles of adverse claimants and occupants. Upon failure to secure by agreement title to any such parcel of land or land under water the adverse claim or occupancy shall be disposed of and the title thereto secured in the United States and compensation therefor fixed and paid in the manner provided in the aforesaid treaty with the Republic of Panama, or such modification of such treaty as may hereafter be made.

A Governor for the Zone.

When in the judgment of the President the construction of the Panama Canal shall be sufficiently advanced toward completion to render the further services of the Isthmian Canal Commission unnecessary the Presiednt is authorized by executive order to discontinue the Isthmian Canal Commission, which, together with the present organization, shall then cease to exist; and the President is authorized thereafter to complete, govern and operate the Panama Canal and govern the Canal Zone, or cause them to be completed, governed and operated, through a governor of the Panama Canal and such other persons as he may deem competent to discharge the various duties connected with the completion, care, maintenance, sanitation, operation, government and protection of the canal and Canal Zone. If any of the persons appointed or employed as aforesaid shall be persons in the military or naval service of the United States, the amount of the official salary paid to any such person shall be deducted from the amount of salary or compensation provided by or which shall be fixed under the terms of this act.

The governor of the Panama Canal shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, commissioned for a term of four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. He shall receive a salary of $10,000 a year. All other persons necessary for the completion, care, management, maintenance, sanitation, government, operation and protection of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone shall be appointed by the President, or by his authority, removable at his pleasure, and the compensation of such persons shall be fixed by the President, or by his authority, until such time as Congress may by law regulate the same. but salaries or compensation fixed hereunder by the President shall in no instance exceed by more than 25 per centum the salary or compensation paid for the same or similar services to persons employed by the government in continental United States. Upon the completion of the Paanma Canal the President shall cause the same to be officially and formally opened for use and operation.

Before the completion of the canal, the Commission of Arts may make report to the President of its recommendation regarding the artistic character of the structures of the canal, such report to be transmitted to Congress.

Coastwise Shipping Free—Free Entry of Foreign-Built Ships.

The President is hereby authorized to prescribe and from time to time change the tolls that shall be levied by the government of the United States for the use of the Panama Canal; provided, that no tolls, when prescribed as above, shall be changed unless six months' notice thereof shall have been given by the President by proclamation. No tolls shall be levied upon vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States. Section 4132 of the Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

"Section 4132. Vessels built within the United States and belonging wholly to citizens thereof, and vessels which may be captured in war by citizens of the United States and lawfully comdemned as prize, or which may be adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States; and seagoing vessels, whether steam or sail, which have been certified by the Steamboat Inspection Service as safe to carry dry and perishable cargo, not more than five years old at the time they apply for registry, wherever built, which are to engage only in trade with foreign countries or with the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila, being wholly owned by citizens of the United States or corporations organized and chartered under the laws of the United States or of any state thereof, the president and managing directors of which shall be citizens of the United States or corporations organized and chartered under the laws of the

In the calendar year 1910 the Canadian canals handled a traffic of 42,503,305 tons—9,857,407 tons more than in 1909.

United States or of any state thereof, the president and managing directors of which shall be citizens of the United States, and no others, may be registered as directed in this title. Foreign-built vessels registered pursuant to this act shall not engage in the coastwise trade; provided, that a foreign-built yacht, pleasure boat or vessel not used or intended to be used for trade admitted to American registry pursuant to this section shall not be exempt from the collection of ad valorem duty provided in section 37 of the act approved August 5, 1909, entitled 'An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes.' That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction or repair of vessels built in the United States and all such materials necessary for the building or repair of their machinery and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment may be imported into the United States free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; provided, further, that such vessels so admitted under the provisions of this section may contract with the Postmaster General under the act of March 3, 1891, entitled 'An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce,' so long as such vessels shall in all respects comply with the provisions and requirements of said act."

Tolls. Tolls may be based upon gross or net registered tonnage, displacement tonnage or otherwise, and may be based on one form of tonnage for warships and another for ships of commerce. The rate of tolls may be lower upon vessels in ballast than upon vessels carrying passengers or cargo. When based upon net registered tonnage for ships of commerce the tolls shall not exceed $1.25 per net registered ton, nor be less, other than for vessels of the United States and its citizens, than the estimated proportionate cost of the actual maintenance and operation of the canal; subject, however, to the provisions of article 19 of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Panama, entered into November 18, 1903. If the tolls shall not be based upon net registered tonnage, they shall not exceed the equivalent of $1.25 per net registered ton as nearly as the same may be determined, nor be less than the equivalent of 75 cents per net registered ton. The toll for each passenger shall not be more than $1.50.

The President is authorized to make and from time to time amend regulations governing the operation of the Panama Canal, and the passage and control of vessels through the same or any part theerof, including the locks and approaches thereto, and all rules and regulations affecting pilots and pilotage in the canal or the approaches thereto through the adjacent waters.

Such regulations shall provide for prompt adjustment by agreement and immediate payment of claims for damages which may arise from injury to vessels, cargo or passengers from the passing of vessels through the locks under the control of those operating them under such rules and regulations. In case of disagreement, suit may be brought in the district court of the Canal Zone against the governor of the Panama Canal. The hearing and disposition of such cases shall be expedited and the judgment shall be immediately paid out of any moneys appropriated or allotted for canal operation.

The President shall provide a method for the determination and adjustment of all claims arising out of personal injuries to employes thereafter occurring while directly engaged in actual work in connection with the construction, maintenance, operation or sanitation of the canal or of the Panama Railroad, or of any auxiliary canals, locks or other works necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation or sanitation of the canal, whether such injuries result in death or not, and prescribe a schedule of compensation therefor, and may revise and modify such method and schedule at any time; and such claims, to the extent they shall be allowed on such adjustment, if allowed at all, shall be paid out of the moneys hereafter appropriated for that purpose or out of the funds of the Panama Railroad Company, if said company was responsible for said injury, as the case may require. After such method and schedule shall be provided by the President, the provisions of the act entitled "An act granting to certain employes of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," approved May 30, 1908, and of the act entitled "An act relating to injured employes on the Isthmian Canal," approved February 24, 1909, shall not apply to personal injuries thereafter received and claims for which are subject to determination and adjustment as provided in this section.

Wireless Plants. The President is authorized to cause to be erected, maintained and operated, subject to the International Convention and the act of Congress to regulate radiocommunication, at suitable places along the Panama Canal and the coast adjacent to its two terminals, in connection with the operation of said canal, such wireless telegraphic installations as he may deem necessary for the operation, maintenance, sanitation and protection of said canal, and for other purposes. If it is found necessary to locate such installations upon territory of the Republic of Panama, the President is authorized to make such agreement with said Government as may be necessary, and also to provide for the acceptance and transmission by said system of all private and commercial messages, and those of the government of Panama, on such terms and for such tolls as the President may prescribe; provided, that the messages of the government of the United States and the departments thereof, and the management of the Panama Canal, shall always be given precedence over all other messages.

The President is also authorized, in his discretion, to enter into such operating agreements or leases with any private wireless company or companies as

may best insure freedom from interference with the wireless telegraphic installations established by the United States. The President is also authorized to establish, maintain and operate, through the Panama Railroad Company or otherwise, dry docks, repair shops, yards, docks, wharves, warehouses, storehouses and other necessary facilities and appurtenances for the purpose of providing coal and other materials, labor, repairs and supplies for vessels of the government of the United States, and, incidentally, for supplying such at reasonable prices to passing vessels, in accordance with appropriations hereby authorized to be made from time to time by Congress as a part of the maintenance and operation of the said canal.

Moneys received from the conduct of said business may be expended and reinvested for such purposes without being covered into the treasury of the United States; and such moneys are hereby appropriated for such purposes, but all deposits of such funds shall be subject to the provisions of existing law relating to the deposit of other public funds of the United States, and any net profits accruing from such business shall annually be covered into the treasury of the United States. Monthly reports of such receipts and expenditures shall be made to the President by the persons in charge, and annual reports shall be made to the Congres..

Government for the Zone.

The governor of the Panama Canal shall, in connection with the operation of such canal, have official control and jurisdiction over the Canal Zone and shall perform all duties in connection with the civil government of the Canal Zone, which is to be held, treated and governed as an adjunct of such Panama Canal. Unless in this act otherwise provided, all existing laws of the Canal Zone referring to the civil governor or the civil administration of the Canal Zone shall be applicable to the governor of the Panama Canal, who shall perform all such executive and administrative duties required by existing law. The President is authorized to determine or cause to be determined what towns shall exist in the Canal Zone and subdivide and from time to time resubdivide said Canal Zone into subdivisions, to be designated by name or number, so that there shall be situated one town in each subdivision, and the boundaries of each subdivision shall be clearly defined.

In each town there shall be a magistrate's court with exclusive original jurisdiction coextensive with the subdivision in which it is situated of all civil cases in which the principal sum claimed does not exceed $300, and all criminal cases wherein the punishment that may be imposed shall not exceed a fine of $100, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, and all violations of police regulations and ordinances and all actions involving possession or title to personal property or the forcible entry and detainer of real estate. Such magistrates shall also hold preliminary investigations in charges of felony and offenses under section 10 of this act, and commit or bail in bailable cases to the district court. A sufficient number of magistrates and constables, who must be citizens of the United States, to conduct the business of such courts, shall be appointed by the governor of the Panama Canal for terms of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and the compensation of such persons shall be fixed by the President, or by his authority, until such time as Congress may by law regulate the same. The rules governing said courts and prescribing the duties of said magistrates and constables, oaths and bonds, the times and places of holding such courts, the disposition of fines, costs, forfeitures, enforcements of judgments, providing for appeals therefrom to the district court, and the disposition, treatment and pardon of convicts shall be established by order of the President. The governor of the Panama Canal shall appoint all notaries public, prescribe their powers and duties, their official seal and the fees to be charged and collected by them.

Courts.

There shall be in the Canal Zone one district court with two divisions, one including Balboa and the other including Cristobal; and one district judge of the said district, who shall hold his court in both divisions at such time as he may designate by order, as least once a month in each division. The rules of practice in such district court shall be prescribed or amended by order of the President. The said district court shall have original jurisdiction of all felony cases, of offenses arising under section 10 of this act, all causes in equity, admiralty and all cases at law involving principal sums exceeding $300 and all appeals from judgments rendered in magistrates' courts. The jurisdiction in admiralty herein conferred upon the district judge and the district court shall be the same that is exercised by the United States district judges and the United States district courts, and the procedure and practice shall also be the same.

The district court or the judge thereof shall also have jurisdiction of all other matters and proceedings not herein provided for which are now within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Canal Zone, of the Circuit Court of the Canal Zone, the District Court of the Canal Zone, or the judges thereof. Said judge shall provide for the selection, summoning, serving and compensation of jurors from among the citizens of the United States, to be subject to jury duty in either division of such district, and a jury shall be had in any criminal case or civil case at law originating in said court on the demand of either party.

There shall be a district attorney and a marshal for said district. It shall be the duty of the district attorney to conduct all business, civil and criminal, for the government, and to advise the governor of the Panama Canal on all legal questions touching the operation of the canal and the administration of civil affairs. It shall be the duty of the marshal to execute all process of the court, preserve order therein and do all things incident to the office of marshal.

The district judge, the district attorney and the marshal shall be appointed

The least populous of the Latin-American republics is Costa Rica, which had 360,000 inhabitants in 1908.

by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of four years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and during their terms of office shall reside within the Canal Zone, and hold no other office nor serve on any official board or commission nor receive any emoluments except their salaries. The district judge shall receive the same salary paid the district judges of the United States, and shall appoint the clerk of said court, and may appoint one assistant when necessary, who shall receive salaries to be fixed by the President. The district judge shall be entitled to six weeks' leave of absence each year with pay. During his absence or during any period of disability or disqualification from sickness or otherwise to discharge his duties the same shall be temporarily performed by any circuit or district judge of the United States who may be designated by the President, and who, during such service, shall receive the additional mileage and per diem allowed by law to district judges of the United States when holding court away from their homes. The district attorney and the marshal shall be paid each a salary of $5,000 per annum.

The records of the existing courts and all causes, proceedings and criminal prosecutions pending therein as shown by the dockets thereof, except as herein otherwise provided, shall immediately upon the organization of the courts created by this act be transferred to such new courts having jurisdiction of like cases, be entered upon the dockets thereof, and proceed as if they had originally been brought therein, whereupon all the existing courts, except the Supreme Court of the Canal Zone, shall cease to exist. The President may continue the Supreme Court of the Canal Zone and retain the judges thereof in office for such time as to him may seem necessary to determine finally any causes and proceedings which may be pending therein. All laws of the Canal Zone imposing duties upon the clerks or ministerial officers of existing courts shall apply and impose such duties upon the clerks and ministerial officers of the new courts created by this act having jurisdiction of like cases, matters and duties.

All existing laws in the Canal Zone governing practice and procedure in existing courts shall be applicable and adapted to the practice and procedure in the new courts.

Appeals.

The Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review, revise, modify, reverse or affirm the final judgments and decrees of the District Court of the Canal Zone and to render such judgments as in the opinion of the said appellate court should have been rendered by the trial court in all actions and proceedings in which the Constitution or any statute, treaty, title, right or privilege of the United States is involved, and a right thereunder denied, and in cases in which the value in controversy exceeds $1,000, to be ascertained by the oath of either party, or by other competent evidence, and also in criminal causes wherein the offence charged is punishable as a felony. And such appellate jurisdiction, subject to the right of review by or appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States as in other cases authorized by law, may be exercised by said circuit court of appeals in the same manner, under the same regulations and by the same procedure as nearly as practicable as is done in reviewing the final judgments and decrees of the district courts of the United States.

Trespasses.

After the Panama Canal shall have been completed and opened for operation the governor of the Panama Canal shall have the right to make such rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the President, touching the right of any person to remain upon or pass over any part of the Canal Zone as may be necessary. Any person violating any of such rules or regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in the District Court of the Canal Zone shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding a year, or both, in the discretion of the court. It shall be unlawful for any person, by any means or in any way, to injure or obstruct, or attempt to injure or obstruct, any part of the Panama Canal or the locks thereof or the approaches thereto. Any person violating this provision shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction in the District Court of the Canal Zone shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years, or both, in the discretion of the court. If the act shall cause the death of any person within a year and a day thereafter, the person so convicted shall be guilty of murder and shall be punished accordingly.

Section 5 of the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new paragraph at the end thereof, as follows:

Railroad Ownership and Control of Steamship Lines.

"From and after July 1, 1914, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company or other common carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce to own, lease, operate, control or have any interest whatsoever (by stock ownership or otherwise, either directly, indirectly, through any holding company, or by stockholders or directors in common, or in any other manner) in any common carrier by water operated through the Panama Canal or elsewhere with which said railroad or other carrier aforesaid does or may compete for traffic or any vessel carrying freight or passengers upon said water route or elsewhere with which said railroad or other carrier aforesaid does or may compete for traffic; and in case of the violation of this provision each day in which such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offence."

Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine questions of fact as to the competition or possibility of competition, after full hearing, on the application of any railroad company or other carrier. Such application may be filed for the purpose of determining whether any exist-

ing service is in violation of this section and pray for an order permitting the continuance of any vessel or vessels already in operation, or for the purpose of asking an order to install new service not in conflict with the provisions of this paragraph. The commission may on its own motion or the application of any shipper institute proceedings to inquire into the operation of any vessel in use by any railroad or other carrier which has not applied to the commission and had the question of competition or the possibility of competition determined as herein provided. In all such cases the order of said commission shall be final.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be of the opinion that any such existing specified service by water other than through the Panama Canal is being operated in the interest of the public and is of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and that such extension will neither exclude, prevent nor reduce competition on the route by water under consideration, the Interstate Commerce Commission may, by order, extend the time during which such service by water may continue to be operated beyond July 1, 1914. In every case of such extension the rates, schedules and practices of such water carrier shall be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and shall be subject to the act to regulate commerce and all amendments thereto in the same manner and to the same extent as is the railroad or other common carrier controlling such water carrier or interested in any manner in its operation; provided, any application for extension under the terms of this provision filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission prior to July 1, 1914, but for any reason not heard and disposed of before that date, may be considered and granted thereafter.

Vessels Owned by Trusts Excluded.

No vessel permitted to engage in the coastwise or foreign trade of the United States shall be permitted to enter or pass through said canal if such ship is owned, chartered, operated or controlled by any person or company which is doing business in violation of the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," or the provisions of sections 73 to 77, both inclusive, of an act approved August 27, 1894, entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," or the provisions of any other act of Congress amending or supplementing the said act of July 2, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and amendments thereto, or said sections of the act of August 27, 1894. The question of fact may be determined by the judgment of any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in any cause pending before it to which the owners or operators of such ship are parties. Suit may be brought by any shipper or by the Attorney General of the United States.

That section 6 of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, is hereby amended by adding a new paragraph at the end thereof, as follows:

Enlarged Jurisdiction for Interstate Commerce Commission.

"When property may be or is transported from point to point in the United States by rail and water through the Panama Canal or otherwise, the transportation being by a common carrier or carriers, and not entirely within the limits of a single state, the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have jurisdiction of such transportation and of the carriers, both by rail and by water, which may or do engage in the same, in the following particulars, in addition to the jurisdiction given by the act to regulate commerce, as amended June 18. 1910:

"(a) To establish physical connection between the lines of the rail carrier and the dock of the water carrier by directing the rail carrier to make suitable connection between its line and a track or tracks which have been constructed from the dock to the limits of its right of way, or by directing either or both the rail and water carrier, individually or in connection with one another, to construct and connect with the lines of the rail carrier a spur track or tracks to the dock. This provision shall only apply where such connection is reasonably practicable, can be made with safety to the public and where the amount of business to be handled is sufficient to justify the outlay.

"The commission shall have full authority to determine the terms and conditions upon which these connecting tracks, when constructed, shall be operated, and it may, either in the construction or the operation of such tracks, determine what sum shall be paid to or by either carrier. The provisions of this paragraph shall extend to cases where the dock is owned by other parties than the carrier involved.

"(b) To establish through routes and maximum joint rates between and over such rail and water lines, and to determine all the terms and conditions under which such lines shall be operated in the handling of the traffic embraced.

"(c) To establish maximum proportional rates by rail to and from the ports to which the traffic is brought, or from which it is taken by the water carrier, and to determine to what traffic and in connection with what vessels and upon what terms and conditions such rates shall apply. By proportional rates are meant those which differ from the corresponding local rates to and from the port and which apply only to traffic which has been brought to the port or is carried from the port by a common carrier by water.

"(d) If any rail carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce enters into arrangements with any water carrier operating from a port in the United States to a foreign country, through the Panama Canal or otherwise, for the handling of through business between interior points of the United States and such foreign country, the Interstate Commerce Commission may require such railway to enter

In 1910 the 574 breweries of Bohemia brewed 254,316,459 gallons of beer, 7,925,000 less than in 1909.

into similar arrangements with any or all other lines of steamships operating from said port to the same foreign country."

The orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission relating to this section shall only be made upon formal complaint or in proceedings instituted by the commission of its own motion and after full hearing. The orders provided for in the two amendments to the act to regulate commerce enacted in this section shall be served in the same manner and enforced by the same penalties and proceedings as are the orders of the commission made under the provisions of section 15 of the act to regulate commerce, as amended June 18, 1910, and they may be conditioned for the payment of any sum or the giving of security for the payment of any sum or the discharge of any obligation which may be required by the terms of said order.

All laws and treaties relating to the extradition of persons accused of crime in force in the United States, to the extent that they may not be in conflict with or superseded by any special treaty entered into between the United States and the Republic of Panama with respect to the Canal Zone, and all laws relating to the rendition of fugitives from justice as between the several states and territories of the United States, shall extend to and be considered in force in the Canal Zone, and for such purposes and such purposes only the Canal Zone shall be considered and treated as an organized territory of the United States.

Extradition.

In time of war in which the United States shall be engaged, or when, in the opinion of the President, war is imminent, such officer of the army as the President may designate shall, upon the order of the President, assume and have exclusive authority and jurisdiction over the operation of the Panama Canal and all of its adjuncts, appendants and appurtenances, including the entire control and government of the Canal Zone, and during a continuance of such condition the governor of the Panama Canal shall, in all respects and particulars as to the operation of such Panama Canal, and all duties, matters and transactions affecting the Canal Zone, be subject to the order and direction of such officer of the army.

This act shall be known as, and referred to as, the Panama Canal act, and the right to alter, amend or repeal any or all of its provisions, or to extend, modify or annul any rule or regulation made under its authority is expressly reserved.

An act approved August 13, 1912, provided that a person, company, or corporation within the jurisdiction of the United States shall not use or operate any apparatus for radio communication as a means of commercial intercourse among the several states, or with foreign nations, or upon any vessel of the United States engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or for the transmission of radiograms or signals the effect of which extends beyond the jurisdiction of the state or territory in which the same are made, or where interference would be caused thereby with the receipt of messages or signals from beyond the jurisdiction of the said state or territory, except under and in accordance with a license, revocable for cause, in that behalf granted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon application therefor; but nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the transmission and exchange of radiograms or signals between points situated in the same state; provided, that the effect thereof shall not extend beyond the jurisdiction of the said state or interfere with the reception of radiograms or signals from beyond said jurisdiction; and a license shall not be required for the transmission or exchange of radiograms or signals by or on behalf of the government of the United States, but every government station on land or sea shall have special call letters designated and published in the list of radio stations of the United States by the Department of Commerce and Labor. Any person, company or corporation that shall use or operate any apparatus for radio communication in violation of this section, or knowingly aid or abet another person, company or corporation in so doing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, and the apparatus or device so unlawfully used and operated may be adjudged forfeited to the United States.

Regulating Radio Communication.

Every such license shall be in such form as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall determine and shall contain the restrictions, pursuant to this act, on and subject to which the license is granted; that every such license shall be issued only to citizens of the United States or Porto Rico or to a company incorporated under the laws of some state or territory or of the United States or Porto Rico, and shall specify the ownership and location of the station in which said apparatus shall be used and other particulars for its identification and to enable its range to be estimated; shall state the purpose of the station, and, in case of a station in actual operation at the date of passage of this act, shall contain the statement that satisfactory proof has been furnished that it was actually operating on the above mentioned date; shall state the wave length or the wave lengths authorized for use by the station for the prevention of interference and the hours for which the station is licensed for work; and shall not be construed to authorize the use of any apparatus for radio communication in any other station than that specified. Every such license shall be subject to the regulations contained herein, and such regulations as may be established from time to time by authority of this act or subsequent acts and treaties of the United States. Every such license shall provide that the President of the United States in time of war or public peril or disaster may cause the closing of any station for radio communication and the removal therefrom of all radio apparatus, or may authorize the use or control of

The capital invested in the manufacturing establishments of Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1909 was $283,139,000.

any such station or apparatus by any department of the government, upon just compensation to the owners.

Every such apparatus shall at all times while in use and operation as aforesaid be in charge or under the supervision of a person or persons licensed for that purpose by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Every person so licensed who in the operation of any radio apparatus shall fail to observe and obey regulations contained in or made pursuant to this act or subsequent acts or treaties of the United States, or any one of them, or who shall fail to enforce obedience thereto by an unlicensed person while serving under his supervision, in addition to the punishments and penalties herein prescribed, may suffer the suspension of the said license for a period to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor not exceeding one year. It shall be unlawful to employ any unlicensed person or for any unlicensed person to serve in charge or in supervision of the use and operation of such apparatus, and any person violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $100 or imprisonment for not more than two months, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each and every such offence; provided, that in the case of emergency the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may authorize a collector of customs to issue a temporary permit in lieu of a license, to the operator on a vessel subject to the radio ship act of June 24, 1910.

For the purpose of preventing or minimizing interference with communication between stations, in which such apparatus is operated, to facilitate radio communication and to further the prompt receipt of distress signals, said private and commercial stations shall be subject to the regulations of this section. These regulations shall be enforced by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor through the collectors of customs and other officers of the government as other regulations herein provided for.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, in his discretion, waive the provisions of any or all of these regulations when no interference of the character above mentioned can ensue.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor may grant special temporary licenses to stations actually engaged in conducting experiments for the development of the science of radio communication, or the apparatus pertaining thereto, to carry on special tests, using any amount of power or any wave lengths, at such hours and under such conditions as will insure the least interference with the sending or receipt of commercial or government radiograms, of distress signals and radiograms, or with the work of other stations.

In these regulations the naval and military stations shall be understood to be stations on land.

REGULATIONS.

Normal Wave Length.

First—Every station shall be required to designate a certain definite wave length as the normal sending and receiving wave length of the station. This wave length shall not exceed 600 metres or it shall exceed 1,600 metres. Every coastal station open to general public service shall at all times be ready to receive messages of such wave lengths as are required by the Berlin convention. Every ship station, except as hereinafter provided, and every coast station open to general public service shall be prepared to use two sending wave lengths, one of 300 metres and one of 600 metres, as required by the international convention in force; provided, that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, in his discretion, change the limit of wave length reservation made by regulations first and second to accord with any international agreement to which the United States is a party.

Other Wave Lengths.

Second—In addition to the normal sending wave length all stations, except as provided hereinafter in these regulations, may use other sending wave lengths; provided, that they do not exceed 600 metres or that they do exceed 1,600 metres; provided, further, that the character of the waves emitted conforms to the requirements of regulations third and fourth following.

Use of a "Pure Wave."

Third—At all stations, if the sending apparatus, to be referred to hereinafter as the "transmitter," is of such a character that the energy is radiated in two or more wave lengths, more or less sharply defined, as indicated by a sensitive wave meter, the energy in no one of the lesser waves shall exceed 10 per centum of that in the greatest.

Use of a "Sharp Wave."

Fourth—At all stations the logarithmic decrement per complete oscillation in the wave trains emitted by the transmitter shall not exceed two-tenths, except when sending distress signals or signals and messages relating thereto.

Use of "Standard Distress Wave."

Fifth—Every station on shipboard shall be prepared to send distress calls on the normal wave length designated by the international convention in force, except on vessels of small tonnage unable to have plants insuring that wave length.

The flag of the Confederate States was first displayed in public on March 4, 1861, over the State House at Montgomery, Ala.

Signal of Distress.

Sixth—The distress call used shall be the international signal of distress, . . . — — — . . .

Use of "Broad Interfering Wave" for Distress Signals.

Seventh—When sending distress signals, the transmitter of a station on shipboard may be tuned in such a manner as to create a maximum of interference with a maximum of radiation.

Distance Requirement for Distress Signals.

Eighth—Every station on shipboard, wherever practicable, shall be prepared to send distress signals of the character specified in regulations fifth and sixth with sufficient power to enable them to be received by day over sea a distance of 100 nautical miles by a shipboard station equipped with apparatus for both sending and receiving equal in all essential particulars to that of the station first mentioned.

"Right of Way" for Distress Signals.

Ninth—All stations are required to give absolute priority to signals and radiograms relating to ships in distress; to cease all sending on hearing a distress signal; and, except when engaged in answering or aiding the ship in distress, to refrain from sending until all signals and radiograms relating thereto are completed.

Reduced Power for Ships Near a Government Station.

Tenth—No station on shipboard, when within fifteen nautical miles of a naval or military station, shall use a transformer input exceeding one kilowatt, nor, when within five nautical miles of such a station, a transformer input exceeding one-half kilowatt, except for sending signals of distress, or signals or radiograms relating thereto.

Intercommunication.

Eleventh—Each shore station open to general public service between the coast and vessels at sea shall be bound to exchange radiograms with any similar shore station and with any ship station without distinction of the radio systems adopted by such stations, respectively, and each station on shipboard shall be bound to exchange radiograms with any other station on shipboard without distinction of the radio systems adopted by each station, respectively.

It shall be the duty of each such shore station, during the hours it is in operation, to listen in at intervals of not less than fifteen minutes and for a period not less than two minutes, with the receiver tuned to receive messages of 300 metre wave lengths.

Division of Time.

Twelfth—At important seaports and at all other places where naval or military and private or commercial shore stations operate in such close proximity that interference with the work of naval and military stations cannot be avoided by the enforcement of the regulations contained in the foregoing regulations concerning wave lengths and character of signals emitted, such private or commercial shore stations as do interfere with the reception of signals by the naval and military stations concerned shall not use their transmitters during the first fifteen minutes of each hour, local standard time. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, on the recommendation of the department concerned, designate the station or stations which may be required to observe this division of time.

Government Stations to Observe Division of Time.

Thirteenth—The naval or military stations for which the above mentioned division of time may be established shall transmit signals or radiograms only during the first fifteen minutes of each hour, local standard time, except in case of signals or radiograms relating to vessels in distress, as hereinbefore provided.

Use of Unnecessary Power.

Fourteenth—In all circumstances, except in case of signals or radiograms relating to vessels in distress, all stations shall use the minimum amount of energy necessary to carry out any communication desired.

General Restrictions on Private Stations.

Fifteenth—No private or commercial station not engaged in the transaction of bona fide commercial business by radio communication or in experimentation in connection with the development and manufacture of radio apparatus for commercial purposes shall use a transmitting wave length exceeding 200 metres, or a transformer input exceeding one kilowatt, except by special authority of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor contained in the license of the station; provided, that the owner or operator of a station of the character mentioned in this regulation shall not be liable for a violation of the requirements of the third or fourth regulations to the penalties of $100 or $25, respectively, provided in this section unless the person maintaining or operating such station shall have been notified in writing that the said transmitter has been found, upon tests conducted by the Government, to be so adjusted as to violate the said third and fourth regulations, and opportunity has been given to said owner or operator to adjust said transmitter in conformity with said regulations.

In 1909 the salaries and wages in soap manufacturing in the Untied Sattes amounted to $12,737,000.

Special Restrictions in the Vicinities of Government Stations.

Sixteenth—No station of the character mentioned in regulation fifteenth situated within five nautical miles of a naval or military station shall use a transmitting wave length exceeding 200 metres or a transformer input exceeding one-half kilowatt.

Ship Stations to Communicate with Nearest Shore Stations.

Seventeenth—In general, the shipboard stations shall transmit their radiograms to the nearest shore station. A sender on board a vessel shall, however, have the right to designate the shore station through which he desires to have his radiograms transmitted. If this cannot be done, the wishes of the sender are to be complied with only if the transmission can be effected without interfering with the service of other stations.

Limitations for Future Installations in Vicinities of Government Stations.

Eighteenth—No station on shore not in actual operation at the date of the passage of this act shall be licensed for the transaction of commercial business by radio communication within fifteen nautical miles of the following naval or military stations, to wit: Arlington, Va.; Key West, Fla.; San Juan, Porto Rico; North Head and Tatoosh Island, Wash.; San Diego, Cal., and those established or which may be established in Alaska and in the Canal Zone; and the head of the department having control of such government stations shall, so far as is consistent with the transaction of governmental business, arrange for the transmission and receipt of commercial radiograms under the provisions of the Berlin convention of 1906 and future international conventions or treaties to which the United States may be a party, at each of the stations above referred to, and shall fix the rates therefor, subject to control of such rates by Congress. At such stations and wherever and whenever shore stations open for general public business between the coast and vessels at sea, under the provisions of the Berlin convention of 1906 and future international conventions and treaties to which the United States may be a party shall not be so established as to insure a constant service day and night without interruption, and in all localities wherever or whenever such service shall not be maintained by a commercial shore station within 100 nautical miles of a naval radio station, the Secretary of the Navy shall, so far as is consistent with the transaction of governmental business, open naval radio stations to the general public business described above, and shall fix rates for such service, subject to control of such rates by Congress. The receipts from such radiograms shall be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Secrecy of Messages.

Nineteenth—No person or persons engaged in or having knowledge of the operation of any station or stations shall divulge or publish the contents of any messages transmitted or received by such station, except to the person or persons to whom the same may be directed, or their authorized agent, or to another station employed to forward such message to its destination, unless legally required so to do by the court of competent jurisdiction or other competent authority. Any person guilty of divulging or publishing any message, except as herein provided, shall, on conviction thereof, be punishable by a fine of not more than $250 or imprisonment for a period of not exceeding three months, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Penalties.

For violation of any of these regulations, subject to which a license under sections 1 and 2 of this act may be issued, the owner of the apparatus shall be liable to a penalty of $100, which may be reduced or remitted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and for repeated violations of any such regulations the license may be revoked.

For violation of any of these regulations, except as provided in regulation nineteenth, subject to which a license under section 3 of this act may be issued, the operator shall be subject to a penalty of $25, which may be reduced or remitted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and for repeated violations of any such regulations the license shall be suspended or revoked.

Every license granted under the provisions of this act for the operation or use of apparatus for radio communication shall prescribe that the operator thereof shall not willfully or maliciously interfere with any other radio communication. Such interference shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the owner or operator, or both, shall be punishable by a fine of not to exceed $500 or imprisonment for not to exceed one year, or both.

The expression "radio communication" as used in this act means any system of electrical communication by telegraphy or telephony without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the radiograms, signals or other communications are sent or received.

A person, company or corporation within the jurisdiction of the United States shall not knowingly utter or transmit, or cause to be uttered or transmitted, any false or fraudulent distress signal or call or false or fraudulent signal, call or other radiogram of any kind. The penalty for so uttering or transmitting a false or fraudulent distress signal or call shall be a fine of not more than $2,500 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each and every such offence, and the penalty for so uttering or transmitting, or causing to be uttered or transmitted, any other false or fraudulent signal, call or other radiogram shall be a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each and every such offence.

The salaries and wages paid to employes by the manufacturing establishments of Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1909 amounted to $52,656,000.

A person, company or corporation shall not use or operate any apparatus for radio communication on a foreign ship in territorial waters of the United States otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of sections 4 and 7 of this act and so much of section 5 as imposes a penalty for interference. Save as aforesaid, nothing in this act shall apply to apparatus for radio communication on any foreign ship.

The trial of any offence under this act shall be in the district in which it is committed, or if the offence is committed upon the high seas or out of the jurisdiction of any particular state or district the trial shall be in the district where the offender may be found or into which he shall be first brought.

This act shall not apply to the Philippine Islands.

This act shall take effect and be in force on and after four months from its passage.

An act approved July 23, 1912, provided that section 1 of an act entitled "An act to require apparatus and operators for radio communication on certain ocean steamers," approved June 24, 1910, be amended so that it will read as follows:

Radio Equipment on Steamers.

"Section 1. That from and after October 1, 1912, it shall be unlawful for any steamer of the United States or of any foreign country navigating the ocean or the Great Lakes and licensed to carry, or carrying, fifty or more persons, including passengers or crew or both, to leave or attempt to leave any port of the United States unless such steamer shall be equipped with an efficient apparatus for radio communication, in good working order, capable of transmitting and receiving messages over a distance of at least 100 miles, day or night. An auxiliary power supply, independent of the vessel's main electric power plant, must be provided which will enable the sending set for at least four hours to send messages over a distance of at least 100 miles, day or night, and efficient communication between the operator in the radio room and the bridge shall be maintained at all times.

"The radio equipment must be in charge of two or more persons skilled in the use of such apparatus, one or the other of whom shall be on duty at all times while the vessel is being navigated. Such equipment, operators, the regulation of their watches and the transmission and receipt of messages, except as may be regulated by law or international agreement, shall be under the control of the master, in the case of a vessel of the United States; and every wilful failure on the part of the master to enforce at sea the provisions of this paragraph as to equipment, operators and watches shall subject him to a penalty of $100.

"That the provisions of this section shall not apply to steamers plying between ports, or places, less than 200 miles apart."

This act, so far as it relates to the Great Lakes, shall take effect on and after April 1, 1913, and so far as it relates to ocean cargo steamers shall take effect on and after July 1, 1913; provided, that on cargo steamers, in lieu of the second operator provided for in this act, there may be substituted a member of the crew or other person who shall be duly certified and entered in the ship's log as competent to receive and understand distress calls or other usual calls indicating danger, and to aid in maintaining a constant wireless watch so far as required for the safety of life.

Age and Service Pensions.

An act approved May 11, 1912, increased Civil War and Mexican War pensions, providing that any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts, according to such rules and regultaions as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of sixty-two years and served ninety days, $13 a month; six months, $13.50 a month; one year, $14 a month; one and a half years, $14.50 a month; two years, $15 a month; two and a half years, $15.50 a month; three years or over, $16 a month. In case such person has reached the age of sixty-six years and served ninety days, $15 a month; six months, $15.50 a month; one year, $16 a month; one and a half years, $16.50 a month; two years, $17 a month; two and a half years, $18 a month; three years or over, $19 a month.

In case such person has reached the age of seventy years and served ninety days, $18 a month; six months, $19 a month, one year, $20 a month; one and a half years, $21.50 a month; two years, $23 a month; two and a half years, $24 a month; three years or over, $25 a month. In case such person has reached the age of seventy-five years and served ninety days, $21 a month; six months, $22.50 a month; one year, $24 a month; one and a half years, $27 a month; two years or over, $30 a month.

Any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and received an honorable discharge, and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, $30 a month, without regard to length of service or age.

Any person who has served sixty days or more in the military or naval service of the United States in the war with Mexico and has been honorably discharged therefrom, shall, upon making like proof of such service, be entitled to receive a pension of $30 a month.

The value of the products turned out by the factories of Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1909 was $243,454,000.

The Pension Appropriation act, approved August 17, 1912, provided as follows:

For salary of one disbursing clerk for the payment of pensions, to be selected and appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, at the rate of $4,000 per annum, during the last five months of the fiscal year 1913, $1,666.67; and from and after January 31, 1913, there shall be one disbursing clerk in the Bureau of Pensions, to be appointed as aforesaid, and who shall receive a salary at the rate of $4,000 per annum; and section 4778 of the Revised Statutes of the United States authorizing the appointment of agents for the payment of pensions, and section 4780 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the establishment of agencies by the President of the United States, are hereby repealed, to take effect from and after January 31, 1913, and the existing pension agencies are abolished from and after said date.

Pension Agencies Abolished.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized in the payment of pensions to arrange the pensioners in three groups, as he may think proper, and may from time to time change any pensioner or class of pensioners from one group to another as he may deem convenient for the transaction of public business.

The pensioners in the first group shall be paid their quarterly pensions on January 4, April 4, July 4 and October 4 of each year; the pensioners in the second group shall be paid their quarterly pensions on February 4, May 4, August 4 and November 4 of each year; the pensioners in the third group shall be paid their quarterly pensions on March 4, June 4, September 4 and December 4 of each year.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cause payments of pension to be made for the fractional parts of a quarter which may be made necessary by the transfer of a pensioner from one group to another.

Not later than January 1, 1913, pensions shall be paid by checks drawn, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in such form as to protect the United States against loss, without separate vouchers or receipts, and payable by the proper assistant treasurer or designated depositary, except in the case of any pensioner in which the law authorizes the pension to be paid to some person other than the pensioner, or in which the Secretary of the Interior may consider a voucher necessary for the protection of the government. Such checks shall be transmitted by mail to the payee thereof at his last known address.

Postmasters, delivery clerks, letter carriers and all other postal employees are prohibited from delivering any such mail to any person whomsoever, if the addressee has died or removed, or in the case of a widow believed by the postal employee intrusted with the delivery of such mail to have remarried; and the postmaster in every such case shall forthwith return such mail with a statement of the reasons for so doing, and if because of death or remarriage, the date thereof, if known. Checks returned as herein provided on account of the death or remarriage of the pensioner shall be canceled.

Whoever shall forge the indorsement of the person to whose order any pension check shall be drawn, or whoever with the knowledge that such indorsement is forged shall utter such check, or whoever, by falsely personating such person, shall receive from any person, firm, corporation or officer or employe of the United States the whole or any portion of the amount represented by such check, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as amending or repealing that portion of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1883 (Statutes at Large, volume 22, page 322) concerning the payment of pensions due inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

An act approved August 24, 1912, entitled "An act to give effect to the convention between the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia for the preservation and protection of the fur seals and sea otter which frequent the waters of the north Pacific Ocean, concluded at Washington July 7, 1911," provided that no citizen of the United States, nor person owing duty of obedience to the laws or the treaties of the United States, nor any of their vessels, nor any vessel of the United States, nor any person belonging to or on board of such vessel, shall kill, capture or pursue, at any time or in any manner whatever, any fur seal in the waters of the north Pacific Ocean north of the thirtieth parallel of north latitude and including the seas of Bering, Kamchatka, Okhotsk and Japan, nor shall any such person or vessel kill, capture or pursue sea otter in any of the waters mentioned beyond the distance of three miles from the shore line of the territory of the United States.

The Seal Fisheries.

No citizen of the United States, nor person above described in the first section, shall equip, use or employ, or furnish aid in equipping, using or employing, or furnish supplies to any vessel used or employed, or to be used or employed, in carrying on or taking part in pelagic sealing or in sea otter hunting in said waters, nor shall any of their vessels nor any vessel of the United States be so used or employed; and no person or vessel shall use any of the ports or harbors of the United States, or any part of the territory of the United States, for any purposes whatsoever connected with the operations of pelagic sealing or sea otter hunting in the waters named in the first section of this act; and no vessel which is engaged or employed, or intended to be engaged or employed, for or in connection with pelagic sealing or sea otter hunting in such waters shall use any of the ports or harbors or any part of the territory of the United States for any purpose whatsoever.

The largest city in British North America is Montreal, whose population in 1911 was 466,197.

The provisions of the first and second sections of this act shall not apply to Indians, Aleuts or other aborigines dwelling on the American coast of the waters mentioned in the first section of this act who carry on pelagic sealing in canoes or undecked boats propelled wholly by paddles, oars or sails, and not transported by or used in connection with other vessels, and manned by not more than five persons each, in the way hitherto practised by the said Indians, Aleuts or other aborigines, and without the use of firearms; provided, however, that the exception made in this section shall not apply to Indians, Aleuts or other aborigines in the employment of other persons or who shall kill, capture or pursue fur seals or sea otters under contract to deliver the skins to any person.

Unlawful Importations.

The importation or bringing into the territory of the United States, by any person whatsoever, of skins of fur seals or sea otters taken in the waters mentioned in the first section of this act, or skins identified as those of the species known as callorhinus alascanus, callorhinus ursinus and callorhinus kurilensis, or belonging to the American, Russian or Japanese herds, whether raw, dressed, dyed or manufactured, except such as have been taken under the authority of the respective parties to said convention, to which the breeding grounds of such herds belong, and have been officially marked and certified as having been so taken, is hereby prohibited; and all such articles imported or brought in after this act shall take effect shall not be permitted to be exported, but shall be seized and forfeited to the United States.

The President shall have power to make regulations to carry this act and the said convention into effect, and from time to time to add to, modify, amend, or revoke such regulations, as in his judgment may seem expedient. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, under the direction of the President, to see that the said convention, the provisions of this act, and the regulations made thereunder are executed and enforced; and all officers of the United States engaged in the execution and enforcement of this act are authorized and directed to co-operate with the proper officers of any of the other parties to the said convention in taking such measures as may be appropriate and available under the said convention, this act, or the regulations made thereunder for the purpose of preventing pelagic sealing as in this act prohibited.

Every person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of said convention, or of this act, or of any regulation made thereunder, shall, for each offence, be fined not less than $200 or more than $2,000, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and every vessel, its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, at any time used or employed in violation of this act, or of the regulations made thereunder, shall be forfeited to the United States.

If any vessel shall be found within the waters to which this act applies, having on board fur seal skins or sea otter skins, or bodies of seals or sea otters, or apparatus or implements for killing or taking seals or sea otter, it shall be presumed that such vessel was used or employed in the killing of said seals or sea otters, or that said apparatus or implements were used in violation of this act, until the contrary is proved to the satisfaction of the court, in so far as such vessel, apparatus and implements are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Any violation of the said convention, or of this act, or of the regulations thereunder, may be prosecuted either in the district court of Alaska, or in any district court of the United States in California, Oregon or Washington.

Naval Patrol.

It shall be the duty of the President to cause a guard or patrol to be maintained in the waters frequented by the seal herd or herds and sea otter, in the protection of which the United States is especially interested, composed of naval or other public vessels of the United States designated by him for such service; and any officer of any such vessel engaged in such service, and any other officers duly designated by the President may search any vessel of the United States, in port, or in territorial waters of the United States, or on the high seas, when suspected of having violated, or being about to violate, the provisions of said convention, or of this act, or of any regulation made thereunder, and may seize such vessel and the officers and crew thereof and bring them into the most accessible port of the territory or of any of the states mentioned in the eighth section of this act for trial.

Any vessel or person described in the first section of this act offending or being about to offend against the prohibitions of the said convention, or of this act, or of the regulations made thereunder, may be seized and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of any of the parties to the said convention other than the United States, except within the territorial jurisdiction of one of the other of said parties, on condition, however, that when such vessel or person is so seized and detained by officers of any party other than the United States, such vessel or person shall be delivered as soon as practicable at the nearest point to the place of seizure, with the witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the offence so far as they are under the control of such party, to the proper official of the United States, whose courts alone shall have jurisdiction to try the offence and impose the penalties for the same; provided, however, that the said officers of any party to said convention other than the United States shall arrest and detain vessels and persons, as in this section specified, only after such party, by appropriate legislation or otherwise, shall have authorized the naval or other officers of the United States duly commissioned and instructed by the President to that end to arrest, detain, and deliver to the proper officers of such party vessels and subjects under the jurisdiction of that government offending against said convention or any statute or regulation made by that government to enforce said convention. The President of the United States shall determine by proclamation when such authority has been given by the

The largest parliamentary body in the world is the British House of Commons, which has 670 members.

other parties to said convention, and his determination shall be conclusive upon the question; and such proclamation may be modified, amended, or revoked by proclamation of the President whenever, in his judgment, it is deemed expedient.

Closed Season for Five Years.

From and after the approval of this act all killing of fur seals on the Pribilof Islands, or anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States in Alaska, shall be suspended for a period of five years, and shall be, and is hereby, declared to be unlawful; and all punishments and penalties heretofore enacted for the illegal killing of fur seals shall be applicable and inflicted upon offenders under this section; provided, that this prohibition shall not apply to the annual killing on the Pribilof Islands of such male seals as are needed to supply food, clothing, and boat skins for the natives on the islands, as is provided for in Article XI of said convention; the skins of all seals so used for food shall be preserved and annually sold by the government, and proceeds of such annual sales shall be covered into the treasury of the United States; provided further, that at the expiration of the said five years' suspension of all commercial killing as above provided, said killing may be resumed under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; provided, however, that the number of three-year-old males selected from among the finest and most perfect seals of that age found on the hauling grounds, to be reserved for breeding purposes, in each year ending August 1, shall not be fewer than the following: In 1917, and in each year thereafter until 1926, inclusive, 5,000.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or his authorized agents, shall have authority to receive on behalf of the United States any and all fur seal skins taken as provided in Articles XIII and XIV of said convention and tendered for delivery by the governments of Japan and Great Britain in accordance with the terms of said articles; and all skins which are or shall become the property of the United States from any source whatsoever shall be sold by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in such market, at such times, and in such manner as he may deem most advantageous; and the proceeds of such sale or sales shall be paid into the treasury of the United States. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall likewise have authority to deliver to the authorized agents of the Canadian government and the Japanese government the skins to which they are entitled under the provisions of Article X of said convention; to pay to Great Britain and Japan such sums as they are entitled to receive, respectively, under the provisions of Article XI of said convention; to retain such skins as the United States may be entitled to retain under the provisions of Article XI of said convention; and to do or perform, or cause to be done or performed, any and every act which the United States is authorized or obliged to do or perform by the provisions of Articles X, XI, XIII and XIV of said convention; and to enable the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to carry out the provisions of the said Article XI there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $400,000.

The term "pelagic sealing" where used in this act shall be taken to mean the killing, capturing, or pursuing in any manner whatsoever of fur seals while the same are in the water. The word "person" where used in this act shall extend and be applied to partnerships and corporations.

This act shall take effect immediately, and shall continue in force until the termination of the said convention.

Terminating Treaty of Commerce with Russia.

A joint resolution, approved December 21, 1911, read: Whereas, the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Russia, concluded on December 18, 1832, provides in Article XII thereof that it "shall continue in force until January 1, in the year of our Lord, 1839, and if, one year before that day, one of the high contracting parties shall not have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to arrest the operation thereof, this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day, and so on until the expiration of the year, which shall commence after the date of a similar notification;" and

Whereas, on December 17, 1911, the President caused to be delivered to the Imperial Russian government, by the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, an official notification on behalf of the government of the United States, announcing intention to terminate the operation of this treaty upon the expiration of the year commencing on January 1, 1912; and

Whereas, said treaty is no longer responsive in various respects to the political principles and commercial needs of the two countries; and

Whereas, the constructions placed thereon by the respective contracting parties differ upon matters of fundamental importance and interest to each: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the notice thus given by the President of the United States to the government of the Empire of Russia to terminate said treaty in accordance with the terms of the treaty is hereby adopted and ratified.

Legislature for Alaska.

An act approved August 24, 1912, provided that the territory ceded to the United States by Russia by the treaty of March 30, 1867, and known as Alaska, shall be and constitute the territory of Alaska under the laws of the United States, the government of which shall be organized and administered as provided by said laws. The capital of the territory of Alaska shall be at the City of Juneau, Alaska, and the seat of government shall be maintained there.

The largest city in Ireland is Belfast, which in 1911 had a population of 385,492.

The Constitution of the United States and all the laws thereof which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory as elsewhere in the United States; that all the laws of the United States heretofore passed establishing the executive and judicial departments in Alaska shall continue in full force and effect until amended or repealed by Act of Congress; that except as herein provided all laws now in force in Alaska shall continue in full force and effect until altered, amended, or repealed by Congress or by the legislature; provided, that the authority herein granted to the legislature to alter, amend, modify, and repeal laws in force in Alaska shall not extend to the customs, internal revenue, postal, or other general laws of the United States or to the game, fish, and fur-seal laws and laws relating to fur-bearing animals of the United States applicable to Alaska, or to the laws of the United States providing for taxes on business and trade, or to the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the district of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1905, and the several acts amendatory thereof; provided further, that this provision shall not operate to prevent the legislature from imposing other and additional taxes or licenses. And the Legislature shall pass no law depriving the judges and officers of the district court of Alaska of any authority, jurisdiction, or function exercised by like judges or officers of district courts of the United States.

The Two Houses.

The legislative power and authority of said territory shall be vested in a Legislature, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate shall consist of eight members, two from each of the four judicial divisions into which Alaska is now divided by Act of Congress, each of whom shall have at the time of his election the qualifications of an elector in Alaska, and shall have been a resident and an inhabitant in the division from which he is elected for at least two years prior to the date of his election. The term of office of each member of the Senate shall be four years; provided, that immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall, by lot or drawing, be divided in each division into two classes; the seats of the members of the first class shall be vacated at the end of two years and the seats of the members of the second class shall be vacated at the end of four years, so that one member of the Senate shall, after the first election, be elected biennially at the regular election from each division.

The House of Representatives shall consist of sixteen members, four from each of the four judicial divisions into which Alaska is now divided by Act of Congress. The term of office of each Representative shall be for two years, and each Representative shall possess the same qualifications as are prescribed for members of the Senate, and the persons receiving the highest number of legal votes in each judicial division cast in said election for Senator or Representative shall be deemed and declared elected to such office; provided, that in the event of a tie vote the candidates thus affected shall settle the question by lot. In case of a vacancy in either branch of the Legislature the Governor shall order an election to fill such vacancy, giving due and proper notice thereof. That each member of the Legislature shall be paid by the United States the sum of $15 per day for each day's attendance while the Legislature is in session, and mileage, in addition, at the rate of 15 cents per mile for each mile from his home to the capital and return by the nearest travelled route.

The first election for members of the Legislature of Alaska shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1912, and all subsequent elections for the election of such members shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November biennially thereafter; that the qualifications of electors, the regulations governing the creation of voting precincts, the appointment and qualifications of election officers, the supervision of elections, the giving of notices thereof, the forms of ballots, the register of votes, the challenging of voters, and the returns and the canvass of the returns of the result of all such elections for members of the Legislature shall be the same as those prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "An act providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the Territory of Alaska," approved May 7, 1906, and all the provisions of said act which are applicable are extended to said elections for members of the Legislature, and shall govern the same, and the canvassing board created by said act shall canvass the returns of such elections and issue certificates of election to each member elected to the said Legislature; and all the penal provisions contained in section fifteen of the said act shall apply to elections for members of the Legislature as fully as they now apply to elections for Delegate from Alaska to the House of Representatives.

Sessions.

The Legislature of Alaska shall convene at the Capitol at the City of Juneau, Alaska, on the first Monday in March in 1913, and on the first Monday in March every two years thereafter; but the said Legislature shall not continue in session longer than 60 days in any two years unless again convened in extraordinary session by a proclamation of the Governor, which shall set forth the object thereof and give at least 30 days' written notice to each member of said Legislature, and in such case shall not continue in session longer than 15 days. The Governor of Alaska is hereby authorized to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session for a period not exceeding 15 days when requested to do so by the President of the United States, or when any public danger or necessity may require it.

When the Legislature shall convene under the law, the Senate and House of Representatives shall each organize by the election of one of their number as presiding officer, who shall be designated in the case of the Senate as "President

The third largest city in France is Lyons, which in 1911 had a population of 520,800.

of the Senate" and in the case of the House of Representatives as "Speaker of the House of Representatives," and by the election by each body of the subordinate officers provided for in section eighteen hundred and sixty-one of the United States Revised Statutes of 1878, and each of said subordinate officers shall receive the compensation provided in that section; provided, that no person shall be employed for whom salary, wages, or compensation is not provided in the appropriation made by Congress.

The enacting clause of all laws passed by the Legislature shall be "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska." No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

Limitations on Legislative Power.

The legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents; nor shall the Legislature grant to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise without the affirmative approval of Congress; nor shall the Legislature pass local or special laws in any of the cases enumerated in the act of July 30, 1886; nor shall it grant private charters or special privileges, but it may, by general act, permit persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for manufacturing, mining, agricultural and other industrial pursuits, and for the conduct of business of insurance, savings banks, banks of discount and deposit (but not of issue), loans, trust and guaranty associations, for the establishment and conduct of cemeteries, and for the construction and operation of railroads, wagon roads, vessels and irrigating ditches, and the colonization and improvement of lands in connection therewith, or for colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries, or any other benevolent, charitable or scientific association, but the authority embraced in this section shall only permit the organization of corporations or associations whose chief business shall be in the Territory of Alaska; no divorce shall be granted by the Legislature nor shall any divorce be granted by the courts of the territory, unless the applicant therefor shall have resided in the territory for two years next preceding the application, which residence and all causes for divorce shall be determined by the court upon evidence adduced in open court; nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets be allowed; the Legislature or any municipality interfere with or attempt in anywise to limit the acts of Congress to prevent and punish gambling, and all gambling implements shall be seized by the United States marshal or any of his deputies, or any constable or police officer, and destroyed; nor shall spirituous or intoxicating liquors be manufactured or sold, except under such regulations and restrictions as Congress shall provide; nor shall any public money be appropriated by the territory or any municipal corporation therein for the support or benefit of any sectarian, denominational or private school, or any school not under the exclusive control of the government; nor shall the government of the Territory of Alaska or any political or municipal corporation or subdivision of the territory make any subscription to the capital stock of any incorporated company, or in any manner lend its credit to the use thereof; nor shall the territory, or any municipal corporation therein, have power or authority to create or assume any bonded indebtedness whatever; nor to borrow money in the name of the territory or of any municipal division thereof; nor to pledge the faith of the people of the same for any loan whatever, either directly or indirectly; nor to create, nor to assume, any indebtedness, except for the actual running expenses thereof; and no such indebtedness for the actual running expenses shall be created or assumed in excess of the actual income of the territory or municipality for that year, including as a part of such income appropriations then made by Congress, and taxes levied and payable and applicable to the payment of such indebtedness and cash and other money credits on hand and applicable and not already pledged for prior indebtedness; provided, that all authorized indebtedness shall be paid in the order of its creation; all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the assessments shall be according to the actual value thereof. No tax shall be levied for territorial purposes in excess of 1 per centum upon the assessed valuation of property therein in any one year; nor shall any incorporated town or municipality levy any tax, for any purpose, in excess of 2 per centum of the assessed valuation of property within the town in any one year; provided, that the Congress reserves the exclusive power for five years from the date of the approval of this act to fix and impose any tax or taxes upon railways or railway property in Alaska, and no acts or laws passed by the Legislature of Alaska providing for a county form of government therein shall have any force or effect until it shall be submitted to and approved by the affirmative action of Congress; and all laws passed, or attempted to be passed, by such Legislature in said territory inconsistent with the provisions of this section shall be null and void; provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of the Legislature to modify the qualifications of electors by extending the elective franchise to women.

Election of Delegates.

That after the year 1912 the election for Delegate from the Territory of Alaska, provided by "An act providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the Territory of Alaska," approved May 7, 1906, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year 1914, and every second year thereafter on the said Tuesday next after the first Monday in

The first state to declare Memorial Day a legal holiday was New York.

November, and all of the provisions of the aforesaid act shall continue to be in full force and effect and shall apply to the said election in every respect as is now provided for the election to be held in the month of August therein; provided, that the time for holding an election in said territory for Delegate in Alaska to the House of Representatives to fill a vacancy, whether such vacancy is caused by failure to elect at the time prescribed by law, or by the death, resignation, or incapacity of a person elected, may be prescribed by an act passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska; provided, further, that when such election is held it shall be governed in every respect by the laws passed by Congress governing such election.

Taxing White Phosphorus Matches.

An act approved April 9, 1912, provided that for the purposes of this act the words "white phosphorus" shall be understood to mean the common poisonous white or yellow phosphorus used in the manufacture of matches and not to include the non-poisonous forms or the non-poisonous compounds of white or yellow phosphorus.

Every manufacturer of white phosphorus matches shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of manufactory, and the place where such business is to be carried on; and a failure to register as herein provided and required shall subject such person to a penalty of not more than $500. Every manufacturer of white phosphorus matches shall file with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which his manufactory is located such notices, inventories and bonds; shall keep such books and render such returns in relation to the business; shall put up such signs and affix such number to his factory, and conduct his business under such surveillance of officers and agents as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may, by regulation, require. The bond required of such manufacturer shall be with sureties satisfactory to the collector of internal revenue and in the penal sum of not less than $1,000; and the sum of said bond may be increased from time to time and additional sureties required at the discretion of the collector or under instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

All white phosphorus matches shall be packed by the manufacturer thereof in packages containing 100, 200, 500, 1,000 or 1,500 matches each, which shall then be packed by the manufacturer in packages containing not less than 14,400 matches, and upon white phosphorus matches manufactured, sold or removed there shall be levied and collected a tax at the rate of 2 cents per 100 matches, which shall be represented by adhesive stamps, and this tax shall be paid by the manufacturer thereof, who shall affix to every package containing 100, 200, 500, 1,000 or 1,500 matches such stamp of the required value and shall place thereon the initials of his name and the date on which such stamp is affixed, so that the same may not again be used. Every person who fraudulently makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this section without so effectually cancelling such stamp shall forfeit the sum of $50 for every stamp in respect to which such offence is committed.

Every manufacturer of matches who manufactures, sells, removes, distributes or offers to sell or distribute white phosphorus matches without there being affixed thereto an adhesive stamp, denoting the tax required by this act, effectually cancelled, as provided by the preceding section, shall for each offence be fined not more than $1,000 and be imprisoned not more than two years. Every manufacturer of matches who, to evade the tax chargeable thereon or any part thereof, hides or conceals, or causes to be hidden or concealed, or removes or conveys away, or deposits or causes to be removed or conveyed away from or deposited in any place any white phosphorus matches, shall for each offence be fined not more than $1,000 and be imprisoned not more than two years, or both, and all such matches shall be forfeited.

Every person who affixes a stamp on any package of white phosphorus matches denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law shall for each offence be fined not more than $1,000 or be imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Every person who removes, defaces or causes or permits or suffers the removal or defacement of any such stamp, or who uses any stamp or any package to which any stamp is affixed to cover any other white phosphorus matches than those originally contained in such package with such stamp when first used, to evade the tax imposed by this act, shall for every such package in respect to which any such offence is committed be fined $50, and all such matches shall also be forfeited.

Every manufacturer of white phosphorus matches who defrauds or attempts to defraud the United States of the tax imposed by this act, or any part thereof, shall forfeit the factory and manufacturing apparatus used by him and all the white phosphorus matches found in the factory and on the factory premises, or owned by him, and shall be fined not more than $5,000, or be imprisoned not more than three years, or both. All packages of white phosphorus matches subject to tax under this act that shall be found without stamps as herein provided shall be forfeited to the United States.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared suitable and special stamps for payment of the tax on white phosphorus matches provided for by this act. Such stamps shall be furnished to collectors, who shall sell the same only to duly qualified manufacturers. Every collector shall keep an account of the number and denominate values of the stamps sold by him to each manufacturer. All the provisions and penalties of existing laws governing the engraving, issuing, sale, affixing, cancellation, accountability, effacement,

destruction and forgery of stamps provided for internal revenue are hereby made to apply to stamps provided for by this act .

Whenever any manufacturer of white phosphorus matches sells or removes any white phosphorus matches without the use of the stamps required by this act, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within a period of not more than two years after such sale or removal, upon satisfactory proof, to estimate the amount of tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make an assessment therefor and certify the same to the collector, who shall collect the same according to law. The tax so assessed shall be in addition to the penalties imposed by law for such sale or removal.

Imports and Exports Forbidden.

On and after January 1, 1913, white phosphorus matches, manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country, shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited. All matches imported into the United States shall be accompanied by such certificate of official inspection by the government of the country in which such matches were manufactured as shall satisfy the Secretary of the Treasury that they are not white phosphorus matches. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this section.

After January 1, 1914, it shall be unlawful to export from the United States any white phosphorus matches. Any person guilty of violation of this section shall be fined not less than $1,000 and not more than $5,000, and any white phosphorus matches exported or attempted to be exported shall be confiscated to the United States and destroyed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall have power to issue such regulations to customs officers as are necessary to the enforcement of this section.

Every manufacturer of matches shall mark, brand, affix, stamp or print in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, on every package of white phosphorus matches manufactured, sold or removed by him, the factory number required under section 2 of this act. Every such manufacturer who omits to mark, brand, affix, stamp or print such factory number on such package shall be fined not more than $50 for each package in respect of which such offence is committed. Every manufacturer of white phosphorus matches shall securely affix by pasting on each original package containing stamped packages of white phosphorus matches manufactured by him a label, on which shall be printed, besides the number of the manufactory and the district in which it is situated, these words: "Notice.—The manufacturer of the white phosphorus matches herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned not to use again the stamps on the packages herein contained under the penalty provided by law in such cases." Every manufacturer of white phosphorus matches who neglects to affix such label to any original package containing stamped packages of white phosphorus matches made by him or sold or removed by or for him, and every person who removes any such label so affixed from any such original package, shall be fined not more taan $50 for each package in respect of which such offence is committed.

If any manufacturer of white phosphorus matches, or any importer or exporter of matches, shall omit, neglect or refuse to do or cause to be done any of the things required by law in carrying on or conducting his business, or shall do anything by this act prohibited, if there be no specific penalty or punishment imposed by any other section of this act for the neglecting, omitting or refusing to do, or for the doing or causing to be done, the thing required or prohibited, he shall be fined $1,000 for each offence, and all the white phosphorus matches owned by him or in which he has any interest as owner shall be forfeited to the United States.

This act shall take effect July 1, 1913, except as previously provided in this act; and except as to its application to the sale or removal of white phosphorus matches by the manufacturers, as to which it shall take effect on January 1, 1915.

Enlarging the Parcels Post.

The Postal Appropriation Act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that hereafter fourth class mail matter shall embrace all other matter, including farm and factory products, not now embraced by law in either the first, second, or third class, not exceeding eleven pounds in weight, nor greater in size than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

That for the purposes of this section the United States and its several territories and possessions, excepting the Philippine Islands, shall be divided into units of area thirty minutes square, identical with a quarter of the area formed by the intersecting parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, represented on appropriate postal maps or plans, and such units of area shall be the basis of eight postal zones, as follows:

The first zone shall include all territory within such quadrangle, in conjunction with every contiguous quadrangle, representing an area havng a mean radial distance of approximately fifty miles from the centre of any given unit of area.

The second zone shall include all units of area outside the first zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 150 miles from the centre of a given unit of area.

The third zone shall include all units of area outside the second zone lying

The capital invested in soap and glycerine manufacturing was $71,951,000 in 1909.

in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 300 miles from the centre of a given unit of area.

The fourth zone shall include all units of area outside the third zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 600 miles from the centre of a given unit of area.

The fifth zone shall include all units of area outside the fourth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 1,000 miles from the centre of a given unit of area.

The sixth zone shall include all units of area outside the fifth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 1,400 miles from the centre of a given unit of area.

The seventh zone shall include all units of area outside the sixth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 1,800 miles from the centre of a given unit of area.

The eighth zone shall include all units of area outside the seventh zone.

The rate of postage on fourth class matter weighing not more than four ounces shall be one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce; and on such matter in excess of four ounces in weight the rate shall be by the pound, as hereinafter provided, the postage in all cases to be prepaid by distinctive postage stamps affixed.

Except as provided in the next preceding paragraph postage on matter of the fourth class shall be prepaid at the following rates:

Zone Rates.

On all matter mailed at the post office from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or mailed at any point on such route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or on any rural route starting therefrom, and on all matter mailed at a city carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office, or at any office for local delivery, five cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and one cent for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the first zone, except as provided in the next preceding paragraph, five cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and three cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the second zone, six cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and four cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the third zone, seven cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and five cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the fourth zone, eight cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and six cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the fifth zone, nine cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and seven cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the sixth zone, ten cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and nine cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the seventh zone, eleven cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and ten cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the eighth zone and between the Philippine Islands and any portion of the United States, including the District of Columbia and the several territories and possessions, twelve cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and twelve cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

That the Postmaster General shall provide such special equipment, maps, stamps, directories and printed instructions as may be necessary for the administration of this section; and for the purposes of this section, and to supplement existing appropriations, including the hiring of teams and drivers, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $750,000.

The classification of articles mailable, as well as the weight limit, the rates of postage, zone or zones, and other conditions of mailability under this act, if the Postmaster General shall find no experience that they or any of them are such as to prevent the shipment of articles desirable, or to permanently render the cost of the service greater than the receipts of the revenue therefrom, he is hereby authorized, subject to the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission after investigation, to reform from time to time such classification, weight limit, rates, zone or zones, or conditions, or either, in order to promote the service to the public or to insure the receipt of revenue from such service adequate to pay the cost thereof.

The postmaster general shall make provision by regulation for the indemnification of shippers, for shipment injured or lost, by insurance or otherwise, and, when desired, for the collection on delivery of the postage and price of the article shipped, fixing such charges as may be necessary to pay the cost of such additional services.

The postmaster general may readjust the compensation of star route and screen wagon contractors if it should appear that as a result of the parcel post system the weight of the mails handled by them has been materially increased. Before such readjustment, however, a detailed account must be kept as to the amount of business handled by such star route or screen wagon contractors before and after this section becomes effective for such a period as to clearly demonstrate the amount of the increase and that such increase in the weight of the mails was due to the adoption of the parcel post system.

The establishment of zones and postage rates of this section shall go into effect January 1, 1913.

This act shall not in any way affect the postage rate on seeds, cuttings, bulbs,

roots, scions and plants, as fixed by section 482 of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

Parcels Post Committee.

For the purpose of a further inquiry into the subject of the general parcel post and all related subjects a joint committee of six persons (members of Congress), three of whom shall be appointed by the President of the Senate and three by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is constituted, with full power to appoint clerks, stenographers and experts to assist them in this work. That the postmaster general and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall furnish such data and otherwise render such assistance to the said committee as may be desired or available. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of this committee the sum of $25,000 is hereby appropriated out of the moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The committee shall report fully to Congress at the earliest date possible.

Organizations of Federal Employes.

The Post Office Appropriation Act, approved August 24, 1912, provides that no person in the classified civil service of the United States shall be removed therefrom except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of said service and for reasons given in writing, and the person whose removal is sought shall have notice of the same and of any charge preferred against him, and be furnished with a copy thereof, and also be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing; and affidavits in support thereof; but no examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal; and copies of charges, notice of hearing, answer, reasons for removal and of the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or office, as shall also the reasons for reduction in rank or compensation; and copies of the same shall be furnished to the person affected upon request, and the Civil Service Commission also shall, upon request, be furnished copies of the same; provided, however, that membership in any society, association, club, or other form of organization of postal employees not affiliated with any outside organization imposing an obligaton or duty upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist them in any strike, against the United States, having for its objects, among other things, improvements in the condition of labor of its members, including hours of labor and compensation therefor and leave of absence, by any person or groups of persons in said postal service, or the presenting by any such person or groups of persons of any grievance or grievances to the Congress or any member thereof, shall not constitute or be cause for reduction in rank or compensation or removal of such person or groups of persons from said service.

The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress, or any member thereof, or to furnish information to either house of Congress, or to any committee or member thereof, shall not be denied or interfered with.

Eight-Hour Law in Post Offices.

The Post Office Appropriation Act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that on and after March 4, 1913, letter carriers in the city delivery service and clerks in first and second class post offices shall be required to work not more than eight hours a day; provided, that the eight hours of service shall not extend over a longer period than ten consecutive hours, and the schedules of duty of the employees shall be regulated accordingly.

In cases of emergency, or if the needs of the service require, letter carriers in the city delivery service and clerks in first and second class post offices can be required to work in excess of eight hours a day, and for such additional services they shall be paid extra in proportion to their salaries as fixed by law.

Should the needs of the service require the employment on Sunday of letter carriers in the city delivery service and clerks in first and second class post offices, the employees who are required and ordered to perform Sunday work shall be allowed compensatory time on one of the six days following the Sunday on which they perform such service.

Sunday Closing of Post Offices.

The Post Office Appropriation Act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that hereafter post offices of the first and second classes shall not be open on Sundays for the purpose of delivering mail to the general public, but this provision shall not prevent the prompt delivery of special delivery mail.

Statements Required of Newspapers.

The Post Office Appropriation Act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that it shall be the duty of the editor, publisher, business manager, or owner of every newspaper, magazine, periodical or other publicaton to file with the Postmaster General and the postmaster at the office at which said publication is entered not later than the first day of April and the first day of October of each year, on blanks furnished by the post office department, a sworn statement setting forth the names and post office addresses of the editor and managing editor, publisher, business managers and owners, and, in addition, the stockholders, if the publication be owned by a corporation; and also the names of known bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders; and also, in the case of daily newspapers, there shall be included in such statement the average of the number of copies of each issue of such publication sold or distributed to paid subscribers during the preceding six months; provided, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to religious, fraternal, temperance and scientific or other similar publications; provided further, that it shall not be necessary to

The second largest city in Persia is Tabriz, which had a population of 200,000 in 1911.

include in such statement the names of persons owning less than 1 per centum of the total amount of stock, bonds, mortgages or other securities. A copy of such sworn statement shall be published in the second issue of such newspaper, magazine or other publication printed next after the filing of such statement. Any such publication shall be denied the privileges of the mail if it shall fail to comply with the provisions of this paragraph within ten days after notice by registered letter of such failure.

All editorial or other reading matter published in any such newspaper, magazine or periodical for the publication of which money or other valuable consideration is paid, accepted or promised shall be plainly marked "advertisement." Any editor or publisher printing editorial or other reading matter for which compensation is paid, accepted or promised without so marking the same shall upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500).

Against Collusion or Combination in Postal Bids.

The Post Office Appropriation Act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that no contract for furnishing supplies to the Post Office Department or the postal service shall be made with any person who has entered, or proposed to enter, into any combination to prevent the making of any bid for furnishing such supplies, or to fix a price or prices therefor, or who has made any agreement, or given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever to induce any other person not to bid for any such contract, or to bid at a specified price or prices thereon; and if any person offending is a contractor for furnishing such supplies his contract may be annulled, and the person so offending shall be liable to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, and may be further punished, in the discretion of the court, by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year.

For the Improvement of Postal Roads.

The Post Office Appropriation Act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that a joint committee shall be appointed, composed of five members of the Senate to be designated by the chairman of the Senate committee on post offices and post roads, and five members of the House to be designated by the chairman of the House committee on the post office and post roads, to make inquiry into the subject of federal aid in the construction of post roads, and report at the earliest practicable date, and for this purpose they are authorized by sub-committee or otherwise to sit during the sessions or recess of Congress, at such times and places as they may deem advisable, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to summons and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to employ such clerical, expert and stenographic assistance as shall be necessary, and to pay the necessary expenses of such inquiry there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $25,000 to be paid out upon the audit and order of the chairman or acting chairman of said committee; provided, that there is hereby appropriated the sum of $500,000, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in co-operation with the Postmaster General in improving the conditions of roads to be selected by them, over which rural delivery is or may hereafter be established, such improvement to be for the purpose of ascertaining the increase in the territory which could be served by each carrier as a result of such improvement, the possible increase of the number of delivery days in each year, the amount required in excess of local expenditures for the proper maintenance of such roads, and the relative saving to the government in the operation of the rural delivery service, and to the local inhabitants in the transportation of their products by reason of such improvement, and report the results in detail to Congress; provided, that the state or the local subdivision thereof in which such improvement is made under this provision shall furnish double the amount of money for the improvement of the road or roads so selected. Such improvement shall be made under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster General are hereby directed to report to Congress within one year after the ratification of this act the result of their operations under this act, the number of miles of road improved, the cost of same, and such other information as they may have acquired in connection with the operation of this act, together with such recommendations as shall seem wise for providing a general plan of national aid for the improvement of postal roads in co-operation with the states and counties, and to bring about as near as possible such co-operation among the various states as will insure uniform and equitable interstate highway regulations, and for providing necessary funds for carrying out such plans of national aid, if it shall be deemed feasible to provide the same or any part thereof otherwise than by appropriation from the treasury for that purpose.

Postage on Fraternal and Educational Society Periodicals.

The Post Office Appropriation Act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that from and after the passage of said act all periodical publications issued from a known place of publication at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year, by or under the auspices of a benevolent or fraternal society or order organized under the lodge system and having a bona fide membership of not less than 1,000 persons, or by a regularly incorporated institution of learning, or by a regularly established state institution of learning supported in whole or in part by public taxation, or by or under the auspices of a trades union, and all publications of strictly professional, literary, historical or scientific societies, including the bulletins issued by state boards of

Tasmania's apple crop for 1910 was the largest on record—1,480,107 bushels.

health, and by state boards or departments of public charities and corrections, shall be admitted to the mails as second class matter, and the postage thereon shall be the same as on other second class matter; and such periodical publications, issued by or under the auspices of benevolent or fraternal societies or orders or trades unions, or by strictly professional, literary, historical or scientific societies, shall have the right to carry advertising matter, whether such matter pertains to such benevolent or fraternal societies or orders, trades unions, strictly professional, literary, historical or scientific societies, or to other persons, institutions or concerns; but such periodical publications hereby permitted to carry advertising matter must not be designed or published primarily for advertising purposes, and shall be originated and published to further the objects and purposes of such benevolent or fraternal societies or orders, trades unions, or other societies, respectively; and all such periodicals shall be formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding, such as distinguish printed books for preservation from periodical publications; provided, that the circulation through the mails of periodical publications issued by, or under the auspices of, benevolent or fraternal societies or orders or trades unions, or by strictly professional, literary, historical or scientific societies, as second class mail matter, shall be limited to copies mailed to such members as pay therefor, either as part of their dues or assessments, or otherwise, not less than 50 per centum of the regular subscription price; to other bona fide subscribers, to exchanges, and 10 per centum of such circulation as sample copies; provided further, that when such members pay therefor as a part of their dues or assessments, individual subscriptions or receipts shall not be required; provided further, that the office of publication of any such periodical publication shall be fixed by the association or body by which it is published, or by its executive board, and such publication shall be printed at such place and entered at the nearest post office thereto.

That hereafter magazines, periodicals, and other regularly issued publications in raised characters for the use of the blind, whether prepared by hand or printed, which contain no advertisements and for which no subscription fee is charged, shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Creating an Army Reserve.

The Army Appropriation Act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that for the purpose of utilizing as an auxiliary to the army reserve hereinafter provided for the services of men who have had experience and training in the regular army, in time of war or when war is imminent, and after the President shall, by proclamation, have called upon honorably discharged soldiers of the regular army to present themselves for re-enlistment therein within a specified period, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in said proclamation, any person who shall have been discharged honorably from said army, with character reported as at least good, and who having been found physically qualified for the duties of a soldier, if not over forty-five years of age, shall re-enlist in the line of said army or in the signal or hospital corps thereof within the period that shall be specified in said proclamation, shall receive on so re-enlisting a bounty which shall be computed at the rate of eight dollars for each month for the first year of the period that shall have elapsed since his last discharge from the regular army and the date of his re-enlistment therein under the terms of said proclamation; at the rate of $6 a month for the second year of such period; at the rate of $4 a month for the third year of such period, and at the rate of $2 a month for any subsequent year of such period, but no bounty in excess of $300 shall be paid to any person under the terms of this act.

On and after November 1, 1912, all enlistments in the regular army shall be for the term of seven years, the first four years in the service with the organizations of which those enlisting shall form a part, and, except as otherwise provided herein, the last three years on furlough and attached to the army reserve hereinafter provided for; provided, that at the expiration of four years' continuous service with such organizations, either under a first or any subsequent enlistment, any soldier may be re-enlisted for another period of seven years, as above provided for, in which event he shall receive his final discharge from his prior enlistment; provided further, that any enlisted man, at the expiration of three years' continuous service with such organizations, either under a first or any subsequent enlistment, upon his written application may be furloughed and transferred to the army reserve, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, in which event he shall not be entitled to re-enlist in the service until the expiration of his term of seven years; provided further, that for all enlistments hereafter accomplished under the provisions of this act, four years shall be counted as an enlistment period in computing continuous service pay; provided further, that hereafter the army reserve shall consist of all enlisted men who, after having served not less than four years with the organizations of which they form a part, shall receive furloughs without pay or allowances until the expiration of their terms of enlistment, together with transportation in kind and subsistence as provided for by this act in the case of discharged soldiers; but when any soldier is furloughed to the reserve his accounts shall be closed and he shall be paid in full to the date such furlough becomes effective; provided further, that any enlisted man, subject to good conduct and physical fitness for duty, upon his written application to that effect, shall have the right of remaining with the organization to which he belongs until the completion of his whole enlistment without passing into the reserve; provided further, that except upon re-enlistment after four

Six Presidents of the United States have taken office before reaching fifty years—James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, Ulysses S. Grant, James A. Garfield, Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt.

years' service, or as now otherwise provided for by law, no enlisted man shall receive a final discharge until the expiration of his 7-year term of enlistment, including his term of service in the army reserve, but any such enlisted man may be reenlisted for a further term of 7 years under the same conditions in the army at large, or, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, for a term of three years in the army reserve; and any person who may have been discharged honorably from the regular army, with character reported as at least good, and who has been found physically qualified for the duties of a soldier, if not over forty-five years of age, may be enlisted in the army reserve for a similar term of three years; and provided further, that in the event of actual or threatened hostilities the President, when so authorized by Congress, may summon all furloughed soldiers who belong to the army reserve to rejoin their respective organizations, and during the continuance of their service with such organizations they shall receive the pay and allowances authorized by law for soldiers serving therein, and any enlisted man who may have re-enlisted in the army reserve shall receive during such service the actual pay now provided by law for the soldiers of his arm of the service in the second enlistment period. Upon reporting for duty, and being found physically fit for service, they shall receive a sum equal to $5 a month for each month during which they shall have belonged to the reserve, as well as the actual cost of transportation and subsistence from their homes to the places at which they may be ordered to report for duty under such summons.

Staff Corps Consolidated.

The Army Appropriation Act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that the office establishments of the quartermaster general, the commissary general and the paymaster general of the army are hereby consolidated and shall hereafter constitute a single bureau of the War Department, which shall be known as the quartermaster corps, and of which the chief of the quartermaster corps created by this act shall be the head. The quartermaster's, subsistence and pay departments of the army are hereby consolidated into and shall hereafter be known as the quartermaster corps of the army. The officers of said department shall hereafter be known as officers of said corps and by the titles of the rank held by them therein, and, except as hereinafter specifically provided to the contrary, the provisions of sections 26 and 27 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, entitled: "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," are hereby extended so as to apply to the quartermaster corps in the manner and to the extent to which they now apply to the quartermaster's, subsistence and pay departments, and the provision of said sections of said act relative to chiefs of staff corps and departments shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to all offices and officers of the quartermaster corps with rank above that of colonel. The officers now holding commissions as officers of the said departments shall hereafter have the same tenure of commission in the quartermaster corps, and as officers of said corps shall have rank of the same grades and dates as that now held by them, and, for the purpose of filling vacancies among them, shall constitute one list, on which they shall be arranged according to rank.

So long as any officers shall remain on said list any vacancy occurring therein shall be filled, if possible, from among such officers, by selection if the vacancy occurs in a grade above that of colonel, and, if the vacancy occurs in a grade not above that of colonel, by the promotion of an officer who would have been entitled to promotion to that particular vacancy if the consolidation of departments hereby prescribed had never occurred; provided, that on and after January 1, 1917, any vacancies occurring among officers of the quartermaster corps with rank above that of colonel may, in the discretion of the President, be filled by selection from among officers who shall have served by detail in said corps for not less than four years; provided further, that not to exceed six officers holding commissions with the rank of captain in the quartermaster corps and who have lost in relative rank through irregularities of promotion and the operation of separate promotion within the three departments hereby consolidated, may, in the discretion of the President and subject to examination for promotion as prescribed by law, be advanced to the grade of major in the quartermaster corps, and any officer who shall be advanced to said grade under the terms of this proviso shall be temporarily an additional officer of said grade, but only until a vacancy shall occur for him on the list of officers of said grade as hereafter limited; and no officer shall be detailed to fill any vacancy on the list of majors of the quartermaster corps until after all additional officers authorized by the proviso shall have been absorbed.

Readjustments in Grades.

The non-commissioned officers now known as post quartermaster sergeants and post commissary sergeants shall hereafter be known as quartermaster sergeants, the army paymaster's clerks shall be known as pay clerks, and each of said non-commissioned officers and pay clerks shall continue to have the pay, allowances, rights and privileges now allowed him by law; provided further, that no details to fill vacancies in the grade of colonel in the quartermaster corps shall be made until the number of officers of that grade shall have been reduced by three, and thereafter the number of officers in that grade shall not exceed twelve; and no details to fill vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel in the quartermaster corps shall be made until the number of officers of that grade shall have been reduced by three, and thereafter the number of officers of that grade shall not exceed eighteen; and no details to fill vacancies in the grade of major in the quartermaster corps shall be made until the number of officers of that grade shall have been reduced by nine, and thereafter the number of officers in said grade shall not

According to the census of 1907 1,428,176, or 69.7 per cent, of the inhabitants of Cuba were white. The colored population was composed of 274,272 negroes, 334,695 mixed and 11,837 Chinese.

exceed forty-eight; and no details to fill vacancies in the grade of captain in the quartermaster corps shall be made until after the number of officers of that grade shall be reduced by twenty-nine, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade shall not exceed one hundred and two; and whenever the separation of a line officer of any grade and arm from the quartermaster corps shall create therein a vacancy that, under the terms of this proviso, cannot be filled by detail such separation shall operate to make a permanent reduction of one in the total number of officers of said grade and arm in the line of the army as soon as such reduction can be made without depriving any officer of his commission; provided further, that whenever the Secretary of War shall decide that it is necessary and practicable, regimental, battalion and squadron quartermasters and commissaries shall be required to perform any duties that junior officers of the quartermaster corps may properly be required to perform, and regimental and battalion quartermaster and commissary sergeants shall be required to perform any duties that non-commissioned officers or pay clerks of the quartermaster corps may properly be required to perform, but such regimental, battalion and squadron quartermasters and commissaries shall not be required to receipt for any money or property which does not pertain to their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons, and they shall not be separated from the organization to which they belong; provided further, that such duty or duties as are now required by law to be performed by any officer or officers of the quartermaster's, subsistence or pay departments shall hereafter be performed by such officer or officers of the quartermaster corps as the Secretary of War may designate for the purpose; provided further, that there shall be a chief of the quartermaster corps, who shall have the rank of major general while so serving, and who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the officers of said corps and in accordance with the requirements of section 26 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, hereinbefore cited; provided further, that when the first vacancy in the grade of brigadier general in the quartermaster corps, except a vacancy caused by the expiration of a limited term of appointment, shall hereafter occur that vacancy shall not be filled, but the office in which the vacancy occurs shall immediately cease and determine; provided further, that the quartermaster corps shall be subject to the supervision of the chief of staff to the extent the departments hereby consolidated into said corps have heretofore been subject to such supervision under the terms of the existing law; and provided further, that for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this section the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the chief of the quartermaster corps herein provided for immediately upon the passage of this act, and it shall be the duty of the said chief, under the direction of the President and the Secretary of War, to put into effect the provisions of this section not less than sixty days after the passage of this act.

Civilian Employes Displaced.

As soon as practicable after the creation of a quartermaster corps in the army not to exceed 4,000 civilian employes of that corps, receiving a monthly compensation of not less than $30 nor more than $175 each, not including civil engineers, superintendents of construction, inspectors of clothing, clothing examiners, inspectors of supplies, inspectors of animals, chemists, veterinarians, freight and passenger rate clerks, civil service employes and employes of the classified service, employes of the army transport service and harbor boat service, and such other employes as may be required for technical work shall be replaced permanently by not to exceed an equal number of enlisted men of said corps, and all enlisted men of the line of the army detailed on extra duty in the quartermaster corps or as bakers or assistant bakers shall be replaced permanently by not to exceed 2,000 enlisted men of said corps; and for the purposes of this act the enlistment in the military service of not to exceed 6,000 men, who shall be artached permanently to the quartermaster corps and who shall not be counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law, is hereby authorized; provided, that the enlisted force of the quartermaster corps shall consist of not to exceed 15 master electricians, 600 sergeants (first class), 1,005 sergeants, 650 corporals, 2,500 privates (first class), 1,190 privates, and 45 cooks, all of whom shall receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men of corresponding grades in the signal corps of the army, and shall be assigned to such duties pertaining to the quartermaster corps as the Secretary of War may prescribe; provided further, that the Secretary of War may fix the limits of age within which civilian employes who are actually employed by the government when this act takes effect and who are to be replaced by enlisted men under the terms of this act may enlist in the quartermaster corps, provided further, that nothing in this section shall be held or construed so as to prevent the employment of the class of civilian employes excepted from the provisions of this act or the continued employment of civilians included in the act until such latter employes have been replaced by enlisted men of the quartermaster corps.

Length of Details Limited.

The Army Appropriation act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that hereafter in time of peace whenever any officer holding a permanent commission in the line of the army with rank below that of major shall not have been actually present for duty for at least two years of the last preceding six years with a troop, battery or company of that branch of the army in which he shall hold said commission, such officer shall not be detached nor permitted to remain detached from such troop, battery, or company, for duty of any kind; and all pay and allowances shall be forfeited by any superior for any period during which, by his order, or his permission, or

"Black Friday," September 24, 1869, was occasioned in New York by a clique of speculators, who suddenly advanced the price of gold to 162½, and thus caused a disastrous panic.

by reason of his failure or neglect to issue or cause to be issued the proper order or instructions at the proper time, any officer shall be detached or permitted to remain detached in violation of any of the terms of this proviso; but nothing in this proviso shall be held to apply in the case of any officer for such period as shall be actually necessary for him, after having been relieved from detached service, to join the troop, battery, or company to which he shall belong in that branch in which he shall hold a permanent commission, nor shall anything in this proviso be held to apply to the detachment or detail of officers in the judge advocate general's department or in the ordnance department, or in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal until after such canal shall have been formally opened, or in the Philippine constabulary until the first day of January, 1914, or to any officer detailed, or who may be hereafter detailed, for aviation duty.

Hereafter, no officer holding a permanent commission in the army with rank below that of major shall be detailed as assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs with rank of colonel, or as commanding officer of the Porto Rico regiment of infantry, or as chief or assistant chief (director or assistant director) of the Philippine constabulary, and no other officers of the army shall hereafter be detailed for duty with the said constabulary except as specifically provided by law.

General Staff Reduced.

The Army Appropriation act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that hereafter the General Staff Corps shall consist of two general officers, one of whom shall be the chief of staff, four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, twelve majors and twelve captains or first lieutenants, all of whom shall be detailed from the army at large in the manner and for the periods prescribed by law; provided, that hereafter, except as otherwise provided herein, when any officer shall under the provisions of section 26 of the Act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, be appointed to an office with rank above that of colonel, his apopintment to said office and his acceptance of the appointment shall create a vacancy in the arm, staff corps, or staff department from which he shall be appointed, and said vacancy shall be filled in the mnner prescribed by existing law, but he shall retain in said arm, staff corps, or staff department, the same relative position that he would have held if he had not been appointed to said office, and he shall return to said relative position upon the expiration of his appointment to said office unless he shall be reappointed thereto; and if under the operation of this proviso the number of officers of any particular grade in any arm, staff corps, or staff department, shall at any tme exceed the number authorized by law, no vacancy occurring in said grades shall be filled until after the total number of officers therein shall have been reduced below the number authorized by law; but nothing in this proviso shall be held to apply in the case of any officer who now holds a four-year appointment to an office with rank above that of colonel, and whose return to the relative position that he would have held if he had not been appointed to said office is not possible under existing law.

Increase of the Navy.

The Naval Appropriation act, approved August 22, 1912, provided that for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed one first-class battleship, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and the greatest desirable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $7,425,000.

Two fuel ships to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $1,140,000 each, and which shall be built in navy yards, one to be built in a navy yard on the Pacific coast.

Six torpedo-boat destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $940,000 each.

One tender to destroyers, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $1,315,000.

Eight submarine torpedo boats in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate $4,480,000; and the sum of $1,600,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose, and the Secretary of the Navy is directed to consider the advisability of stationing four of said submarine torpedo boats at or near the mouth of the Mississippi River and the United States seaports of the Gulf of Mexico as a proper naval defence thereof, and the other four upon the Pacific coast.

One submarine tender, to cost not to exceed $1,000,000, and the sum of $400,000 is hereby appropriated toward said purpose.

The Secretary of the Navy may build any or all of the vessels authorized in this act in such navy yards as he may designate, and shall build any of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels, have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding, the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels.

The appropriation made by the act of May 4, 1898, for one gunboat to be built on the Great Lakes and to take the place of the United States ship Michigan (now Wolverine) is hereby made available for the construction of a river gunboat, which may, as advantage may offer, be built elsewhere than on the Great Lakes or their connecting waters.

The act entitled "An act limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 19, 1912, shall be in force as to all contracts authorized by this act from and after the passage of this act.

The increase in capital invested in factories in the South between 1904 and 1909 was from $1,993,130,000 to $2,884,666,000, equal to $891,536,000, or at the rate of 44.7 per cent.

Enlistments in the Navy.

The Naval Appropriation act, approved August 22, 1912, provided that the term of enlistment of all enlisted men of the United States Navy other than those who are enlisted during minority shall be four years. The term of enlistment of any enlisted man in the navy may, by his voluntary written agreement, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy with the approval of the President, be extended for a period of either one, two, three or four full years from the date of expiration of the then existing four-year term of enlistment, and subsequent to said date such enlisted men as extend the term of enlistment as authorized in this section shall be entitled to and shall receive the same pay and allowances in all respects as though regularly discharged and re-enlisted immediately upon expiration of their term of enlistment, and such extension shall not operate to deprive them upon discharge at the termination thereof of any right, privilege or benefit to which they would be entitled at the expiration of a four-year term of enlistment.

That section 1573 of the revised statutes of the United States as amended by section 16 of an act entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the navy and marine corps of the United States," approved March 3, 1899, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: "If any enlisted man or apprentice, being honorably discharged, shall re-enlist for four years within four months thereafter, he shall, on presenting his honorable discharge or on accounting in a satisfactory manner for its loss, be entitled to a gratuity of four months' pay, equal in amount to that which he would have received if he had been employed in actual service; provided, that any enlisted man in the navy whose term of enlistment has been extended for an aggregate of four years shall, after the expiration of the preceding four-year term of enlistment upon which the extension is made and if otherwise entitled to an honorable discharge, be paid the gratuity above provided; and, provided, that the man who has received an honorable discharge from his last term of enlistment, or who has received a recommendation for re-enlistment upon the expiration of his last term of enlistment, who re-enlists for a term of four years within four months from the date of his discharge, shall receive an increase of $1.36 per month to the pay prescribed for the rating in which he serves for each successive re-enlistment; and, provided further, that an extension of the period of enlistment as herein authorized, aggregating four years, shall be held and considered as equivalent to continuous service with respect to all rights, privileges and benefits granted for such service pursuant to law."

That under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, with the approval of the President, any enlisted man may be discharged at any time within three months before the expiration of his term of enlistment or extended enlistment without prejudice to any right, privileges or benefit that he would have received, except pay and allowances for the unexpired period not served, or to which he would thereafter become entitled, had he served his full term of enlistment or extended enlistment; provided, that nothing in this act shall be held to reduce or increase the pay and allowances of enlisted men of the navy now authorized pursuant to law.

No Naval Materials from Trusts.

The Naval Appropriation act, approved August 22, 1912, provided that no part of any sum herein appropriated shall be expended for the purchase of structural steel, ship plates, armor, armament or machinery from any persons, firms or corporations who have combined or conspired to monopolize the interstate or foreign commerce or trade of the United States, or the commerce or trade between the states and any territory or the District of Columbia, in any of the articles aforesaid, and no purchase of structural steel, ship plates, or machinery shall be made at a price in excess of a reasonabl profit above the actual cost of manufacture. But this limitation shall in no case apply to any existing contract.

Midshipmen and Ensigns.

An act approved March 7, 1912, provided that the course at the Naval Academy shall be four years, and midshipmen, on graduation, shall be commissioned ensigns; provided, that midshipmen now performing two years' service at sea in accordance with existing law shall be commissioned forthwith as ensigns from the date of the passage of this act; and, provided, that those midshipmen of the class which was graduated in 1909, who have completed two years' service afloat, and who are due for promotion, shall be commissioned ensigns to take rank with the other members of their class, according to their standing as determined by their final multiples, respectively, for the six years' course, from the fifth day of June, 1911, the date of rank to which they were entitled prior to the passage of this act; and, provided further, that no back pay or allowances shall result by reason of the passage of this act.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation act, approved August 24, 1912, provided as follows:

Federal Economy Commission.

To enable the President to continue, by the employment of accountants and experts from official and private life, such officials to receive no compensation beyond their official salaries, to more effectively inquire into the methods of transacting the public business of the government only in the several executive departments and other executive government establishments, with the view of inaugurating new or changing old methods of transacting such public business so as to attain greater efficiency and economy therein, and to ascertain and recommend to Congress what changes in law may be necessary to carry into effect such results of his inquiry as cannot be carried into effect by executive action alone, and for each and every purpose necessary hereunder, including the employment of personal services at

The Swiss state railways in 1910 earned 7 per cent more than the year before, while the expenses were 0.4 per cent less, and the resulting increase in net earnings was $2,410,000.

Washington or elsewhere, $75,000; provided, that not exceeding three persons may be employed hereunder at rates of compensation exceeding $4,000 per annum. And a report hereunder shall be submitted at the last regular session of the Sixty-second Congress and not later than December 31, 1912.

Anti-Budget Legislation.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation act, approved August 23, 1912, provided that until otherwise provided by law the regular annual estimates of appropriations for expenses of the government of the United States shall be prepared and submitted to Congress, by those charged with the duty of such preparation and submission, only in the form and at the time now required by law, and in no other form and at no other time.

Tarsney Act. Repealed.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that the act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain plans and specifications for public buildings to be erected under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and providing for local supervision of the construction of the same," approved February 20, 1893, commonly known as the "Tarsney Act," is repealed; provided, that contracts heretofore entered into under said act shall not be affected by this repeal, and architectural services rendered under such contracts shall be paid for from the appropriation for "architectural competitions, public buildings," available at the time payment for the particular service rendered is due.

Salvage at Sea.

An act approved August 1, 1912, provided that the right to remuneration for assistance of salvage services shall not be affected by common ownership of the vessels rendering and receiving such assistance or salvage services. The master or person in charge of a vessel shall, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his own vessel, crew or passengers, render assistance to every person who is found at sea in danger of being lost; and if he fails to do so, he shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty of not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

Salvors of human life, who have taken part in the services rendered on the occasion of the accident giving rise to salvage, are entitled to a fair share of the remuneration awarded to the salvors of the vessel, her cargo, and accessories. A suit for the recovery of remuneration for rendering assistance or salvage services shall not be maintainable if brought later than two years from the date when such assistance or salvage was rendered, unless the court in which the suit is brought shall be satisfied that during such period there had not been any reasonable opportunity of arresting the assisted or salved vessel within the jurisdiction of the court or within the territorial waters of the country in which the libellant resides or has his principal place of business.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to ships of war or to government ships appropriated exclusively to a public service. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1, 1912.

Extending Federal Eight-Hour Law.

An act approved June 19, 1912, provided that every contract hereafter made to which the United States, any territory or the District of Columbia is a party, and every such contract made for or on behalf of the United States, or any territory, or said District, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics, shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employ of the contractor or any subcontractor contracting for any part of said work contemplated, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day upon such work; and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of such provision in such contract of $5 for each laborer or mechanic for every calendar day in which he shall be required or permitted to labor more than eight hours upon said work; and any officer or person designated as inspector of the work to be performed under any such contract, or to aid in enforcing the fulfilment thereof, shall, upon observation or investigation, forthwith report to the proper officer of the United States, or of any territory, or of the District of Columbia, all violations of the provisions of this act directed to be made in every such contract, together wth the name of each laborer or mechanic who has been required or permitted to labor in violation of such stipulation and the day of such violation, and the amount of the penalties imposed according to the stipulation in any such contract shall be directed to be withheld for the use and benefit of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the territory contracting by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to approve the payment of the moneys due under such contract, whether the violation of the provisions of such contract is by the contractor or any sub-contractor. Any contractor or sub-contractor aggrieved by the withholding of any penalty as hereinbefore provided shall have the right within six months thereafter to appeal to the head of the department making the contract on behalf of the United States or the territory, and in the case of a contract made by the District of Columbia to the commissioners thereof, who shall have power to review the action imposing the penalty, and in all such appeals from such final order whereby a contractor or sub-contractor may be aggrieved by the imposition of the penalty hereinbefore provided such contractor or sub-contractor may within six months after decision by such head of a department or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia file a claim in the Court of Claims, which shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide the matter in like manner as in other cases before said court.

Nothing in this act shall apply to contracts for transportation by land or water, or for the transmission of intelligence, or for the purchase of supplies by

The consumption of malt liquors in the United States is over 20 gallons a head per annum.

the government, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not, or for such materials or articles as may usually be bought in open market, except armor and armor plate, whether made to conform to particular specifications or not, or to the construction or repair of levees or revetments necessary for protection against floods or overflows on the navigable waters of the United States; provided, that all classes of work which have been, are now or may hereafter be performed by the government shall, when done by contract, by individuals, firms or corporations for or on behalf of the United States or any of the territories or the District of Columbia, be performed in accordance with the terms and provisions of section 1 of this act. The President, by executive order, may waive the provisions and stipulations in this act as to any specific contract or contracts during time of war or a time when war is imminent, and until January 1, 1915, as to any contract or contracts entered into in connection with the construction of the Isthmian Canal. No penalties shall be imposed for any violation of such provision in such contract due to any extraordinary events or conditions of manufacture, or to any emergency caused by fire, famine or flood, by danger to life or to property, or by other extraordinary event or condition on account of which the President shall subsequently declare the violation to have been excusable. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or modify the act entitled "An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia," being chapter 352 of the laws of the Fifty-second Congress, approved August 1, 1892, as modified by the Acts of Congress approved February 27, 1906, and June 30, 1906, or apply to contracts which have been or may be entered into under the provisions of appropriation acts approved prior to the passage of this act.

This act shall become effective on and after January 1, 1913.

Copyright Law Amended.

An act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that sections five, eleven and twenty-five of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyrights," approved March 4, 1909, be amended to read as follows:

"Section 5. That the application for registration shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

"(a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations;
"(b) Periodicals, including newspapers;
"(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses (prepared for oral delivery);
"(d) Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions;
"(e) Musical compositions;
"(f) Maps;
"(g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art;
"(h) Reproductions of a work of art;
"(i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character;
"(j) Photographs;
"(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations;
"(l) Motion-picture photoplays;
"(m) Motion pictures other than photoplays;

"Provided, nevertheless, that the above specifications shall not be held to limit the subject-matter of copyright as defined in section four of this act, nor shall any error in classification invalidate or impair the copyright protection secured under this act."

"Section 11. That copyright may also be had of the works of an author, of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by the deposit, with claim of copyright, of one complete copy of such work if it be a lecture or similar production or a dramatic musical or dramatico-musical composition; of a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act, if the work be a motion-picture photoplay; of a photographic print, if the work be a photograph; of a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture, if the work be a motion picture other than a photoplay; or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof, if it be a work of art or a plastic work or drawing. But the privilege of registration of copyright secured hereunder shall not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of copies, under sections twelve and thirteen of this act, where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale."

"Section 25. That if any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States such person shall be liable:

"(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement;
"(b) To pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages and profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts as hereinafter stated, but in case of a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such damages shall not exceed the sum of $200 nor be less than the sum of $50, and in the case of the infringement of an undramatized or non-dramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shall show that he was not aware that he was infringing, and that such infringement could not have been reasonably

The consumption of wines in the United States is about two-thirds of a gallon a head per annum.

foreseen, such damages shall not exceed the sum of $100 dollars; and in the case of an infringement of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatico-musical work by the maker of motion pictures and his agencies for distribution thereof to exhibitors, where such infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing a copyrighted work, and that such infringements could not reasonably have been foreseen, the entire sum of such damages recoverable by the copyright proprietor from such infringing maker and his agencies for the distribution to exhibitors of such infringing motion picture shall not exceed the sum of $5,000 nor be less than $250, and such damages shall in no other case exceed the sum of $5,000 nor be less than the sum of $250, and shall not be regarded as a penalty. But the foregoing exceptions shall not deprive the copyright proprietor of any other remedy given him under this law, nor shall the limitation as to the amount of recovery apply to infringements occurring after the actual notice to a defendant, either by service of process in a suit or other written notice served upon him.

"First. In the case of a painting, statue, or sculpture, $10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employes;

"Second. In the case of any work enumerated in section five of this act, except a painting, statue, or sculpture, $1 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employes;

"Third. In the case of a lecture, sermon, or address, $50 for every infringing delivery;

"Fourth. In the case of a dramatic or dramatico-musical or a choral or orchestral composition, $100 for the first and $50 for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical compositions $10 for every infringing performance;

"(c) To deliver up on oath, to be impounded during the pendency of the action, upon such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, all articles alleged to infringe a copyright;

"(d) To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, moulds, matrices, or other means for making such infringing copies as the court may order.

"(e) Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of musical instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, then in case of infringement of such copyright by the unauthorized manufacture, use, or sale of interchangeable parts, such as disks, rolls, bands, or cylinders for use in mechanical music-producing machines adapted to reproduce the copyrighted music, no criminal action shall be brought, but in a civil action an injunction may be granted upon such terms as the court may impose, and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover in lieu of profits and damages a royalty as provided in section one, subsection (e), of this act; provided also, that whenever any person, in the absence of a license agreement, intends to use a copyrighted musical composition upon the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, relying upon the compulsory license provision of this act, he shall serve notice of such intention, by registered mail, upon the copyrighted proprietor at his last address disclosed by the records of the copyright office, sending to the copyright office a duplicate of such notice; and in case of his failure so to do the court may, in its discretion, in addition to sums hereinabove mentioned, award the complainant a further sum, not to exceed three times the amount provided by section one, subsection (e), by way of damages, and not as a penalty, and also a temporary injunction until the full award is paid.

"Rules and regulations for practice and procedure under this section shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court of the United States."

A joint resolution, approved March 14, 1912, provided that the joint resolution to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States, approved April 22, 1898, be, and hereby is amended to read as follows:

Exportation of War Material to American Countries.

"That whenever the President shall find that in any American country conditions of domestic violence exist which are promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export except under such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe any arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress."

Any shipment of material hereby declared unlawful after such a proclamation shall be punishable by fine not exceeding $10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

An act, approved August 23, 1912, provided that paragraph ten of section eight of an act entitled "An act providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives in Congress are elected," approved June 25, 1910, as amended by section two of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled (An act providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives in Congress are elected," and extending the same to candidates for nomination and election to the offices of Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States and limiting the amount of campaign expenses," approved August 19, 1911, be amended so as to read as follows:

Publicity of Campaign Contributions.

The number of immigrants arriving in the Argentine Republic in the 10 years from 1900 to 1910 was 1,848,954, and the total number of departures was 682,258, making a net gain of 1,166,696.

"Every statement herein required shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the candidate, taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths; and the depositing of any such statement in a regular postoffice, directed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or to the Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be, duly stamped and registered, within the time required herein, shall be deemed a sufficient filing of any such statement under any of the provisions of this act."

Excluding Adulterated Grain and Seeds.

An act, approved August 24, 1912, provided that from and after six months after the passage of said act the importation into the United States of seeds of alfalfa, barley, Canadian blue grass, Kentucky blue grass, awnless brome grass, buckwheat, clover, field corn, Kaffir corn, meadow fescue, flax, millet, oats, orchard grass, rape, redtop, rye, sorghum, timothy and wheat, or mixtures of seeds containing any of such seeds as one of the principal component parts, which are adulterated or unfit for seeding purposes under the terms of this act, is hereby prohibited; and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture shall, jointly or severally, make such rules and regulations as will prevent the importation of such seeds into the United States; provided, however, that such seed may be delivered to the owner or consignee thereof under bond, to be recleaned in accordance with and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and when cleaned to the standard of purity specified in this act for admission into the United States such seed may be released to the owner or consignee thereof after the screenings and other refuse removed from such seed shall have been disposed of in a manner prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; provided further, that this act shall not apply to the importation of barley, buckwheat, field corn, Kaffir corn, sorghum, flax, oats, rye or wheat not intended for seeding purposes, when shipped in bond through the United States or imported for the purpose of manufacture, but such shipment shall be subject to provisions of the act of August 5, 1909.

Seed shall be considered adulterated within the meaning this act:

First. When seed or red clover contains more than 3 per centum of weight of yellow trefoil, or any other seed of similar appearance to and of lower market value than seed of red clover.

Second. When seed of alfalfa contains more than 3 per centum by weight of seed of yellow trefoil, burr clover and sweet clover, singly or combined.

Third. When any kind or variety of the seeds, or any mixture described in section 1 of this act, contains more than 5 per centum by weight of seed of another kind or variety of lower market value and of similar appearance; provided, that the mixture of the seed of white and alsike clover, red and alsike clover, or alsike clover and timothy, shall not be deemed an adulteration under this section.

Seed shall be considered unfit for seeding purposes within the meaning of this act:

First. When any kind or variety of clover or alfalfa seed contains more than one seed of dodder to five grams of clover or alfalfa seed, respectively.

Second. When any kind or variety of the seeds or any mixture described in section 1 of this act contains more than 3 per centum by weight of seeds of weeds.

Any person or persons who shall knowingly violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall pay a fine of not exceeding $500 and not less than $200; provided, that any person or persons who shall knowingly sell for seeding purposes seeds or grain which were imported under the provisions of this act for the purpose of manufacture shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this act.

Commission on Industrial Relations.

An act approved August 23, 1912, provided for the creation of a commission to be called the Commission on Industrial Relations. Said commission shall be composed of nine persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not less than three of whom shall be employees of labor and not less than three of whom shall be representatives of organized labor. The Department of Commerce and Labor is authorized to co-operate with said commission in any manner and to whatever extent the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may approve.

The members of this commission shall be paid actual traveling and other necessary expenses and in addition a compensation of $10 a day while actually engaged on the work of the commission and while going to or returning from such work. The commission is authorized as a whole, or by sub-committees of the commission, duly appointed, to hold sittings and public hearings anywhere in the United States, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and to compel testimony, and to employ such secretaries, experts, stenographers, and other assistants as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes for which such commission is created, and to rent such offices, to purchase such books, stationery and other supplies and to have such printing and binding done, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes for which such commission is created, and to authorize its members or its employes to travel in or outside the United States on the business of the commission.

Said commission may report to Congress its findings and recommendations and submit the testimony taken from time to time, and shall make a final report accompanied by the testimony not previously submitted not later than three years after the date of the approval of this act, at which time the term of this com-

The Pan-American Railway, when completed from New York to Buenos Ayres, will be 10,116 miles long.

mission shall expire, unless it shall previously have made final report, and in the latter case the term of the commission shall expire with the making of its final report; and the commission shall make at least one report to Congress within the first year of its appointment and a second report within the second year of its appointment.

The commission shall inquire into the general condition of labor in the principal industries of the United States, including agriculture, and especially in those which are carried on in corporate forms; into existing relations between employers and employes; into the effect of industrial conditions on public welfare and into the rights and powers of the community to deal therewith; into the conditions of sanitation and safety of employes and the provisions for protecting the life, limb and health of the employes; into the growth of associations of employers and of wage earners and the effect of such associations upon the relations between employers and employes; into the extent and results of methods of collective bargaining; into any methods which have been tried in any state or in foreign countries for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employes and employers; into methods for avoiding or adjusting labor disputes through peaceful and conciliatory mediation and negotiations; into the scope, methods and resources of existing bureaus of labor and into possible ways of increasing their usefulness; into the question of smuggling or other illegal entry of Asiatics into the United States or its insular possessions, and of the methods by which such Asiatics have gained and are gaining such admission, and shall report to Congress as speedily as possible with such recommendation as said commission may think proper to prevent such smuggling and illegal entry. The commission shall seek to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and report its conclusions thereon.

Prizefight Films.

An act approved July 31, 1912, provided that it shall be unlawful for any person to deposit or cause to be deposited in the United States mails for mailing or delivery, or to deposit or cause to be deposited with any express company or other common carrier for carriage, or to send or carry from one state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or to bring or to cause to be brought into the United States from abroad, any film or other pictorial representation of any prizefight or encounter of pugilists, under whatever name, which is designed to be used or may be used for purposes of public exhibition.

It shall be unlawful for any person to take or receive from the mails, or any express company or other common carrier, with intent to sell, distribute, circulate or exhibit any matter or thing herein forbidden to be deposited for mailing, delivery or carriage in interstate commerce.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall for each offence, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $1,000 or sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Children's Bureau Created.

An act approved April 9, 1912, provided that there shall be established in the Department of Commerce and Labor a bureau to be known as the Children's Bureau. Said bureau shall be under the direction of a chief, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive an annual compensation of $5,000. The said bureau shall investigate and report to said department upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents to and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories. But no official or agent or representative of said bureau shall, over the objection of the head of the family, enter any house used exclusively as a family residence. The chief of said bureau may from time to time publish the results of these investigations in such manner and to such extent as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

There shall be in said bureau, until otherwise provided by law, an assistant chief, to be appointed by the Secretary of Commere and Labor, who shall receive an annual compensation of $2,400; one private secretary to the chief of the bureau, who shall receive an annual compensation of $1,500; one statistical expert, at $2,000; two clerks of class 4; two clerks of class 3; one clerk of class 2; one clerk of class 1; one clerk, at $1,000; one copyist, at $900; one special agent, at $1,400; one special agent, at $1,200, and one messenger, at $840.

Philippine Citizenship.

An act approved March 22, 1912, amended section 4 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," to read as follows:

"Section 4. That all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on April 11, 1899, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain signed at Paris December 10, 1898; provided, that the Philippine legislature is hereby authorized to provide by law for the acquisition of Philippine citizenship by those

Among the great nations of the world the parliamentary body having the smallest ratio of representation is Spain, the ratio being 45,847.

natives of the Philippine Islands who do not come within the foregoing provisions, the natives of other insular possessions of the United States and such other persons residing in the Philippine Islands who could become citizens of the United States under the laws of the United States if residing therein."

An act approved January 13, 1912, amended section 118 of the act of March 3, 1911, entitled an act to codify, revise and amend the laws relating to the judiciary to read as follows:

Circuit Judges in District Courts.

"Section 118. There shall be in the second, seventh and eighth circuits, respectively, four circuit judges; in the fourth circuit two circuit judges, and in each of the other circuits three circuit judges, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. They shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of $7,000 a year each, payable monthly. Each circuit judge shall reside within his circuit. The circuit judges in each circuit shall be judges in the circuit court of appeals in that circuit, and it shall be the duty of each circuit judge in each circuit to sit as one of the judges of the circuit court of appeals in that circuit from time to time according to law; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any circuit judge holding district court or serving in the commerce court, or otherwise, as provided for and authorized in other sections of this act."

The Public Health Service.

An act approved August 14, 1912, provided that the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States shall be known as the Public Health Service, and all laws pertaining to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States shall hereafter apply to the Public Health Service, and all regulations now in force, made in accordance with law for the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States shall apply to and remain in force as regulations of and for the Public Health Service until changed or rescinded. The Public Health Service may study and investigate the diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution either directly or indirectly of the navigable streams and lakes of the United States, and it may from time to time issue information in the form of publications for the use of the public.

Section 2 rearranged the salaries of the officers of the service from October 1, 1912, as follows: Surgeon general, $6,000; assistant surgeon general, $4,000; senior surgeon, of which there shall be ten in number, on active duty, $3,500; surgeon, $3,000; passed assistant surgeon, $2,400; assistant surgeon, $2,000; and the said officers, excepting the surgeon general, shall receive an additional compensation of 10 per cent of the annual salary as above set forth for each five years' service, but not to exceed in all 40 per cent; provided, that the total salary, including the longevity increase, shall not exceed the following rates: Assistant surgeon general, $5,000; senior surgeon, $4,500; surgeon, $4,000; provided further, that there may be employed in the Public Health Service such help as may be provided for from time to time by Congress.

Miscellaneous.

Other bills and joint resolutions passed and approved included the following: To provide a suitable memorial to the memory of the North American Indian; extending the operation of the act for the control and regulation of the waters of the Niagara River, for the preservation of Niagara Falls and for other purposes; proposing an international maritime conference; making provision for the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and commercial and industrial associations; to constitute a commission to investigate the purchase of American-grown tobacco by the governments of foreign countries; authorizing Federal bureaus doing hygienic and demographic work to participate in the exhibition to be held in connection with the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography; requesting the President of the United States to direct the Secretary of State to issue invitations to foreign governments to participate in the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene; supplementing the joint resolution of Congress approved April 30, 1908, entitled "Joint resolution instructing the Attorney General to institute certain suits," etc.; appropriating $300,000 for the purpose of maintaining and protecting against the impending flood the levees on the Mississippi River and rivers tributary thereto; appropriating $350,000 for the purpose of maintaining and protecting against impending floods and levees on the Mississippi River; making appropriations for the relief of sufferers from floods in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys; to amend an act entitled "An act appropriating $350,000 for the purpose of maintaining and protecting against impending floods and levees on the Mississippi River," approved April 3, 1912; relative to the rebuilding of certain levees on the Mississippi River and its tributaries; appropriating the sum of $20,000 out of money appropriated by Senate Joint Resolution No. 129, for subsistence of American citizens who shall have fled or who may hereafter flee from threatened danger in the Republic of Mexico into the states of the United States bordering on the Republic of Mexico.; directing the Secretary of War to investigate the claims of American citizens for damages suffered within American territory and growing out of the late insurrection in Mexico; authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cotton; to authorize the Director of the Census to collect and publish additional statistics of tobacco; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant further extension of time within which to make proof on desert land entries; for the relief of homestead entrymen under the reclamation projects in the United States; to amend section 2291 and section 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to homesteads; to relinquish, release, remise, and quitclaim all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to all the lands held under claim or color of title by individuals or private ownership or municipal ownership situated in the State of Alabama

Almanacs were first published in England in the fourteenth century, one of the earliest known being John Sohmer's calendar, written in Oxford, 1380.

which were reserved, retained, or set apart to or for the Creek Tribe or Nation of Indians under or by virtue of the treaty entered into between the United States of America and the Creek Tribe or National of Indians on March 24, 1832, and under and by virtue of a treaty between the United States of America and the Creek Tribe or Nation of Indians on the 9th day of August, 1814; providing for patents on reclamation entries, and for other purposes; to provide for agricultural entries on oil and gas lands; to provide for the sale of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and for other purposes; supplementary to and amendatory of the act entitled "An act for the division of the lands and funds of the Osage Nation of Indians in Oklahoma," approved June 28, 1906, and for other purposes; extending the operation of the act of June 22, 1910, to coal lands in Alabama; granting unsurveyed and unattached islands to the State of Wisconsin for forestry purposes; granting school lands to the State of Louisiana; to provide for the exchange of national forest timber in New Mexico for private lands lying within the exterior limits of the Zuni National Forest; to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to secure for the United States title to patented lands in the Yosemite National Park, and for other purposes; to patent certain semi-arid lands to Luther Burbank under certain conditions; to amend section 2291 and section 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to homesteads; to amend section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to isolated tracts of public land; to make uniform charges for furnishing copies of records of the Department of the Interior and of its several bureaus; to establish a standard barrel and standard grades for apples when packed in barrels, and for other purposes; to provide for the establishment of one lifesaving station on the larger of the two Libby Islands, situated at the entrance to Machias Bay, Maine; one life-saving station at Half Moon Bay, south of Point Montara, and near Montara Reef, California; one life-saving station at Mackinac Island, Mich.; and one life-saving station at or near Sea Gate, New York Harbor, N. Y., and to provide increased quarantine facilities at the port of Portland, Maine; authorizing the Secretary of War to pay a cash reward for suggestions submitted by employes of certain establishments of the ordnance department for improvement or economy in manufacturing processes or plant; to appropriate $300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to equip all army transports with all lifeboats and rafts necessary to acommodate every person for which transportation facilities are now provided on said transports, and the crew of said transports; to amend section 1505 of the Revised Statutes of the United States providing for the suspension from promotion of officers of the navy if not professionally qualified; amending sections 1998, 1420, and 1624 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to authorize the President, in certain cases, to mitigate or remit the loss of rights of citizenship imposed by law upon deserters from the military or naval service, and to authorize certain re-enlistments in the army and naval service; to provide for the use of the American National Red Cross in aid of the land and naval forces in time of actual or threatened war; appropriating $1,350,000 for encampment and manœuvers for the organized militia; authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to certain cities and towns condemned bronze or brass cannon, with their carriages and outfit of cannon balls, etc.; for the relief of soldiers and sailors who enlisted or served under assumed names, while minors or otherwise, in the army or navy of the United States during any war with any foreign nation or people; to amend an act entitled "An act to simplify the issue of enrolments and licenses of vessels of the United States"; extending the time for the repayment of certain war revenue taxes erroneously collected; concerning unrigged vessels; to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes; making appropriation to be used in exterminating the army worm; authorizing the erection on the public grounds in the city of Washington of a joint memorial to Major Archibald W. Butt and Francis Davis Millet; to convey the thanks of Congress to Captain Arthur Henry Rostron, and through him to the officers and crew of the steamship Carpathia, of the Cunard Line, for the prompt and heroic service rendered by them in rescuing 704 lives from the wreck of the steamship Titanic in the North Atlantic Ocean; to permit the American Academy in Rome to enlarge its purposes, and for other purposes; for the relief of scientific institutions or colleges of learning having violated sections 3297 and 3297a of the Revised Statutes and the regulations thereunder; to incorporate the American Numismatic Association; to incorporate the Naval History Society; to accept and fund the bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard; to perpetuate and preserve Fort McHenry and the grounds connected therewith as a government reservation under the control of the Secretary of War; to permit the construction of a subway and the maintenance of a railroad under the Postoffice Building at or near Park Place, in the City of New York; regulating the filing of placer mining claims in Alaska; providing for an investigation of the Patent Office; regulating the importation of nursery stock and providing against the importation of plant diseases and insect pests; enlarging the scope of the cotton crop reports.

TREATIES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES RATIFIED, SESSION OF 1911-'12.

The Senate ratified seven important treaties at the session of 1911-'12—general arbitration conventions with Great Britain and France, a North Atlantic Fisheries Convention with Great Britain, an International Wireless Telegraph Convention, an international convention dealing with naval warfare, one providing for the better protection of industrial property, and one dealing with assistance and salvage at sea. The arbitration treaties were

The Buenos Ayres Southern, with 3,038 miles of line, is now the largest Argentine railway system, exceeding the Buenos Ayres and Pacific by ten miles.

so amended, however, as to make them of little value in the opinion of the Executive Department, which refrained from proclaiming them in their amended form. The vote in the Senate on March 7 on a motion to strike out one of the most important provisions of the treaties, the third clause of Article III, was 42 to 40. The treaties follow:

Arbitration with Great Britain and France.

The Senate ratified on March 5, 1912, arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, identical in form, signed on August 3, 1911, extending the scope and obligation of the policy of arbitration adopted in the present arbitration treaties with these countries, so as to exclude certain exceptions contained in those treaties and to provide means for the peaceful solution of all questions of difference which it shall be found impossible in future to settle by diplomacy. The Senate made material amendments to both the treaties limiting their scope so as to make it doubtful whether they were worth presenting to Great Britain or France. The amendments are shown in black-faced type, the part stricken out being included between brackets. The text given below is that of the treaty with Great Britain.

Article I.

All differences hereafter arising between the High Contracting Parties, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, relating to international matters in which the High Contracting Parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other arbitral tribunal, as **shall** [may] be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary, define the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, the question or questions at issue and settle the terms of reference and the procedure thereunder.

The provisions of Articles 37 to 90, inclusive, of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes concluded at the Second Peace Conference at The Hague on October 18, 1907, so far as applicable, and unless they are inconsistent with or modified by the provisions of the special agreement to be concluded in each case, and excepting Articles 53 and 54 of such convention, shall govern the arbitration proceedings to be taken under this treaty.

The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, His Majesty's government reserving the right before concluding a special agreement in any matter affecting the interests of a self-governing dominion of the British Empire to obtain the concurrence therein of the government of that dominion.

Such agreements shall be binding when confirmed by the two governments by an exchange of notes.

Article II.

The High Contracting Parties further agree to institute as occasion arises, and as hereinafter provided, a Joint High Commission of Inquiry to which, upon the request of either Party, shall be referred for impartial and conscientious investigation any controversy between the Parties within the scope of Article I, before such controversy has been submitted to arbitration, and also any other controversy hereafter arising between them, even if they are not agreed that it falls within the scope of Article I; provided, however, that such reference may be postponed until the expiration of one year after the date of the formal request therefor, in order to afford an opportunity for diplomatic discussion and adjustment of the questions in controversy, if either Party desires such postponement.

Whenever a question or matter of difference is referred to the Joint High Commission of Inquiry, as herein provided, each of the High Contracting Parties shall designate three of its nationals to act as members of the Commission of Inquiry for the purposes of such reference; or the commission may be otherwise constituted in any particular case by the terms of reference, the membership of the commission and the terms of reference to be determined in each case by an exchange of notes.

The provisions of Articles 9 to 36, inclusive, of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes concluded at The Hague on October 18, 1907, so far as applicable and unless they are inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, or are modified by the terms of reference agreed upon in any particular case, shall govern the organization and procedure of the commission.

Article III.

The Joint High Commission of Inquiry, instituted in each case as provided for in Article II, is authorized to examine into and report upon the particular questions or matters referred to it, for the purpose of facilitating the solution of disputes by elucidating the facts, and to define the issues presented by such questions, and also to include in its report such recommendations and conclusions as may be appropriate.

The reports of the commission shall not be regarded as decisions of the questions or matters so submitted either on the facts or on the law and shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award.

[It is further agreed, however, that in cases in which the Parties disagree as to whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration under Article I of this

The Cabinet officer with the longest record of continuous service is James Wilson, who has held the post of Secretary of Agriculture for over fourteen years.

treaty, that question shall be submitted to the Joint High Commission of Inquiry; and if all, or all but one, of the members of the Commission agree and report that such difference is within the scope of Article I, it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this treaty.]

Article IV.

The commission shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses and take evidence on oath whenever deemed necessary in any proceeding, or inquiry, or matter within its jurisdiction under this treaty; and the High Contracting Parties agree to adopt such legislation as may be appropriate and necessary to give the commission the powers above mentioned, and to provide for the issue of subpoenaes and for compelling the attendance of witnesses in the proceedings before the commission.

On the inquiry both sides must be heard, and each Party is entiteld to appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to represent his government before the commission and to present to the commission, either personally or through counsel retained for that purpose, such evidence and arguments as he may deem necessary and appropriate for the information of the commission.

Article V.

The commission shall meet whenever called upon to make an examination and report under the terms of this treaty, and the commission may fix such times and places for its meetings as may be necessary, subject at all times to special call or direction of the two governments. Each commissioner, upon the first joint meeting of the commission after his appointment, shall, before proceeding with the work of the commission, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in writing that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him under this treaty, and such declaration shall be entered on the records of the proceedings of the commission.

The United States and British sections of the commission may each appoint a secretary, and these shall act as joint secretaries of the commission at its joint sessions, and the commission may employ experts and clerical assistants from time to time as it may deem advisable. The salaries and personal expenses of the commission and of the agents and counsel and of the secretaries shall be paid by their respective governments and all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the commission incurred by it shall be paid in equal moieties by the High Contracting Parties.

Article VI.

This treaty shall supercede the arbitration treaty concluded between the High Contracting Parties on April 4, 1908, but all agreements, awards and proceedings under that treaty shall continue in force and effect and this treaty shall not affect in any way the provisions of the treaty of January 11, 1909, relating to questions arising between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

Article VII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of its ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by twenty-four months' written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

SENATE AMENDMENTS.

The amendments adopted by the Senate on March 7, 1912 (legislative day of March 5, 1912), were as follows:

On page 3, line 4, after the word "tribunal" add a comma.

In the same line strike out "may" and insert in lieu thereof "shall."

On page 4 strike out the paragraph commencing on line 28 and ending on line 35.

Provided, that the Senate advises and consents to the ratification of said treaty with the understanding, to be made part of such ratification, that the treaty does not authorize the submission to arbitration of any question which affects the admission of aliens into the United States, or the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several states, or the territorial integrity of the several states or of the United States, or concerning the question of the alleged indebtedness or moneyed obligation of any state of the United States, or any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine, or other purely governmental policy.

North Atlantic Fisheries With Great Britain.

The Senate ratified on August 1, 1912, an agreement signed on July 20, 1912, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain adopting, with certain modifications therein, the rules and method of procedure recommended in the award of The Hague tribunal of September 7, 1910, for the settlement hereafter, in accordance with the principles laid down in the award, of questions regarding the exercise of the fishing liberties referred to in Article I of the treaty of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain.

Its provisions were as follows:

Article I.

Whereas, the award of The Hague tribunal of September 7, 1910, recom-

mended for the consideration of the parties certain rules and a method of procedure under which all questions which may arise in the future regarding the exercise of the liberties referred to in Article I of the treaty of October 20, 1818, may be determined in accordance with the principles laid down in the award, and the parties having agreed to make certain modifications therein, the rules and method of procedure so modified are hereby accepted by the parties in the following form:

1. All future municipal laws, ordinances or rules for the regulation of the fisheries by Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland in respect of (1) the hours, days or seasons when fish may be taken on the treaty coasts; (2) the method, means and implements used in the taking of fish or in carrying on fishing operations; (3) any other regulations of a similar character; and all alterations or amendments of such laws, ordinances or rules shall be promulgated and come into operation within the first fifteen days of November in each year; provided, however, in so far as any such law, ordinance, or rule shall apply to a fishery conducted between November 1 and February 1, the same shall be promulgated at least six months before November 1 of each year.

Such laws, ordinances or rules by Great Britain shall be promulgated by publication in the London Gazette, by Canada in the Canada Gazette and by Newfoundland in the Newfoundland Gazette.

After the expiration of ten years from the date of this agreement, and so on at intervals of ten years thereafter, either party may propose to the other that the dates fixed for promulgation be revised in consequence of the varying conditions due to changes in the habits of the fish or other natural causes; and if there shall be a difference of opinion as to whether the conditions have so varied as to render a revision desirable, such difference shll be referred for decision to a commission possessing expert knowledge, such as the Permanent Mixed Fishery Commission hereinafter mentioned.

2. If the government of the United States considers any such laws or regulations inconsistent with the treaty of 1818, it is entitled so to notify the government of Great Britain within forty-five days after the publication above referred to, and may require that the same be submitted to and their reasonableness, within the meaning of the award, be determined by the Permanent Mixed Fishery Commission constituted as hereafter provided.

3. Any law or regulation not so notified within the said period of forty-five days, or which, having been so notified, has been declared reasonable and consistent with the treaty of 1818 (as interpreted by the said award) by the Permanent Mixed Fishery Commission, shall be held to be reasonable within the meaning of the award; but if declared by the said commission to be unreasonable and inconsistent with the treaty of 1818, it shall not be applicable to the inhabitants of the United States exercising their fishing liberties under the treaty of 1818.

4. Permanent Mixed Fishery Commissions for Canada and Newfoundland, respectively, shall be established for the decision of such questions as to the reasonableness of future regulations, as contemplated by Article IV of the special agreement of January 27, 1909. These commissions shall consist of an expert national, appointed by each party for five years; the third member shall not be a national of either party. He shall be nominated for five years by agreement of the parties, or, failing such agreement, within two months from the date, when either of the parties to this agreement shall call upon the other to agree upon such third member, he shall be nominated by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands.

5. The two national members shall be summoned by the government of Great Britain and shall convene within thirty days from the date of notification by the government of the United States. These two members having failed to agree on any or all of the questions submitted within thirty days after they have convened, or having, before the expiration of that period, notified the government of Great Britain that they are unable to agree, the full commission, under the presidency of the umpire, is to be summoned by the government of Great Britain, and shall convene within thirty days thereafter to decide all questions upon which the two national members had disagreed. The commission must deliver its decision, if the two governments do not agree otherwise, within forty-five days after it has convened. The umpire shall conduct the procedure in accordance with that provided in Chapter IV of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, of October 18, 1907, except in so far as herein otherwise provided.

6. The form of convocation of the commission, including the terms of reference of the question at issue, shall be as follows:

"The provision hereinafter fully set forth of an act dated....., published in the ..... Gazette, has been notified to the government of Great Britain by the government of the United States under date of ....., as provided by the agreement entered into on July 20, 1912, pursuant to the award of the Hague tribunal of September 7, 1910.

"Pursuant to the provisions of that agreement the government of Great Britain hereby summons the Permanent Mixed Fishery Commission for
(Canada)
(Newfoundland)
composed of ..... commissioner for the United States of America, and of ..... commissioner for
(Canada)
(Newfoundland)
who shall meet at Halifax, Nova Scotia, with power to hold subsequent meetings at such other place or places as they may determine, and render a decision within thirty days as to whether the provision so notified is reasonable and con-

The youngest man to be inaugurated President of the United States was Theodore Roosevelt, who was forty-two years and ten months old when he took office.

sistent with the treaty of 1818, as interpreted by the award of the Hague tribunal of September 7, 1910, and if not, in what respect it is unreasonable and inconsistent therewith.

"Failing an agreement on this question within thirty days, the commission shall so notify the government of Great Britain in order that the further action required by that award shall be taken for the decision of the above question.

"The provision is as follows ....."

7. The unanimous decision of the two national commissioners, or the majority decision of the umpire and one commissioner, shall be final and binding.

8. Any difference in regard to the regulations specified in Protocol XXX of the arbitration proceedings, which shall not have been disposed of by diplomatic methods, shall be referred, not to the commission of expert specialists mentioned in the award, but to the Permanent Mixed Fishery Commissions, to be constituted as hereinbefore provided, in the same manner as a difference in regard to future regulations would be so referred.

Article II.

And whereas the Tribunal of Arbitration in its award decided that—

In case of bays the 3 marine miles are to be measured from a straight line drawn across the body of water at the place where it ceases to have the configuration and characteristics of a bay. At all other places the 3 marine miles are to be measured following the sinuosities of the coast.

And, whereas, the tribunal made certain recommendations for the determination of the limits of the bays enumerated in the award;

Now, therefore, it is agreed that the recommendations, in so far as the same relate to bays contiguous to the territory of the Dominion of Canada, to which Question V of the special agreement is applicable, are hereby adopted, to wit:

In every bay not hereinafter specifically provided for, the limits of exclusion shall be drawn three miles seaward from a straight line across the bay in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed ten miles.

For the Baie des Chaleurs the limits of exclusion shall be drawn from the line from the Light at Birch Point on Miscou Island to Macquereau Point Light; for the Bay of Miramichi, the line from the Light at Point Escuminac to the Light on the eastern point of Tabisintac Gully; for Egmont Bay, in Prince Edward Island, the line from the Light at Cape Egmont to the Light at West Point; and off St. Ann's Bay, in the Province of Nova Scotia, the line from the Light at Point Anconi to the nearest point on the opposite shore of the mainland.

For or near the following bays the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward from the following lines, namely:

For or near Barrington Bay, in Nova Scotia, the line from the Light on Stoddard Island to the Light on the south point of Cape Sable, thence to the Light at Baccaro Point; at Chedabucto and St. Peter's Bays, the line from Cranberry Island Light to Green Island Light, thence to Point Rouge; for Mira Bay, the line from the Light on the east point of Scatary Island to the northeasterly point of Cape Morien.

Long Island and Bryer Island, on St. Mary's Bay, in Nova Scotia, shall, for the purpose of delimitation, be taken as the coasts of such bays.

It is understood that the award does not cover Hudson Bay.

Article III.

It is further agreed that the delimitation of all or any of the bays on the coast of Newfoundland, whether mentioned in the recommendations or not, does not require consideration at present.

International Wireless Telegraph Convention.

The Senate ratified on April 3, 1912, an international wireless telegraph convention, signed at Berlin, Germany, on November 3, 1906, by representatives of Germany, the United States of America, Argentina, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay. It provided:

Article I.

The High Contracting Parties bind themselves to apply the provisions of the present convention to all wireless telegraph stations open to public service between the coast and vessels at sea—both coastal stations and stations on shipboard—which are established or worked by the Contracting Parties.

They further bind themselves to make the observance of these provisions obligatory upon private enterprises authorized either to establish or work coastal stations for wireless telegraphy open to the service of public correspondence between the coast and vessels at sea, or to establish or work wireless telegraph stations, whether open to general public service or not, on board of vessels flying their flag.

Article II.

By "coastal stations" is to be understood every wireless telegraph station established on shore or on board a permanently moored vessel used for the exchange of correspondence with ships at sea.

Every wireless telegraph station established on board any vessel not permanently moored is called a "station on shipboard."

Article III.

The coastal stations and the stations on shipboard shall be bound to exchange wireless telegrams reciprocally without distinction of the wireless telegraph system adopted by such stations.

The first printing office in the United States was established in Cambridge, Mass., by Stephen Daye, in 1640.

Article IV.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article III, a station may be reserved for a limited public service determined by the object of the correspondence or by other circumstances independent of the system employed.

Article V.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to connect the coastal stations to the telegraph system by special wires, or, at least, to take other measures which will insure a rapid exchange between the coastal stations and the telegraph system.

Article VI.

The High Contracting Parties shall notify one another of the names of coastal stations and stations on shipboard referred to in Article I, and also of all data necessary to facilitate and accelerate the exchange of wireless telegrams, as specified in the regulations.

Article VII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves the right to prescribe or permit at the stations referred to in Article I, apart from the installation the data of which are to be published in conformity with Article VI, the installation and working of other devices for the purpose of establishing special wireless communication without publishing the details of such devices.

Article VIII.

The working of the wireless telegraph stations shall be organized as far as possible in such manner as not to disturb the service of other wireless stations.

Article IX.

Wireless telegraph stations are bound to give absolute priority to calls of distress from ships, to similarly answer such calls and take such action with regard thereto as may be required.

Article X.

The total charge for wireless telegrams shall comprise:

1. The charge for the maritime transmission, that is:

(a) The coastal rate, which shall fall to the coastal station;

(b) The shipboard rate, which shall fall to the shipboard station.

2. The charge for transmission over the lines of the telegraph system, to be computed according to the general regulations.

The coastal rate shall be subject to the approval of the government of which the coastal station is dependent, and the shipboard rate to the approval of the government whose flag the ship is flying.

Each of these rates shall be fixed in accordance with the tariff per word, pure and simple, with an optional minimum rate per wireless telegram, on the basis of an equitable remuneration for the wireless work. Neither rate shall exceed a maximum to be fixed by the High Contracting Parties.

However, each of the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to authorize higher rates than such maximum in the case of stations of ranges exceeding 800 kilometres or of stations whose work is exceptionally difficult owing to physical conditions in connection with the installation or working of the same.

For wireless telegrams proceeding from or destined for a country and exchanged directly with the coastal stations of such country, the High Contracting Parties shall advise one another of the rates applicable to the transmission over the lines of their telegraph system. Such rates shall be those resulting from the principle that the coastal station is to be considered as the station of origin or of destination.

Article XI.

The provisions of the present convention are supplemented by regulations, which shall have the same force and go into effect at the same time as the convention.

The provisions of the present convention and of the regulations relating thereto may at any time be modified by the High Contracting Parties by common consent. Conferences of plenipotentiaries or simply administrative conferences, according as the convention or the regulations are affected, shall take place from time to time; each conference shall fix the time and place of the next meeting.

Article XII.

Such conferences shall be composed of delegates of the governments of the contracting countries.

In the deliberations each country shall have but one vote.

If a government adheres to the convention for its colonies, possessions or protectorates, subsequent conferences may decide that such colonies, possessions or protectorates, or a part thereof, shall be considered as forming a country as regards the application of the preceding paragraph. But the number of votes at the disposal of one government, including its colonies, possessions or protectorates, shall in no case exceed six.

Article XIII.

An international bureau shall be charged with collecting, coördinating and publishing information of every kind relating to wireless telegraphy, examining the applications for changes in the convention or regulations, promulgating the amendments adopted, and generally performing all administrative work referred to it in the interest of international wireless telegraphy.

The world's production of cotton amounts to about 17,000,000 bales of 500 pounds per bale.

The expenses of such institution shall be borne by all the contracting countries.

Article XIV.

Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves to itself the right of fixing the terms on which it will receive wireless telegrams proceeding from or intended for any station, whether on shipboard or coastal, which is not subject to the provisions of the present convention.

If a wireless telegram is received the ordinary rates shall be applicable to it.

Any wireless telegram proceeding from a station on shipboard and received by a coastal station of a contracting country, or accepted in transit by the administration of a contracting country, shall be forwarded.

Any wireless telegram intended for a vessel shall also be forwarded if the administration of the contracting company has accepted it originally or in transit from a non-contracting country, the coastal station reserving the right to refuse transmission to a station on shipboard subject to a non-contracting country.

Article XV.

The provisions of Articles VIII and IX of this convention are also applicable to wireless telegraph installations other than those referred to in Article I.

Article XVI.

Governments which are not parties to the present convention shall be permitted to adhere to it upon their request. Such adherence shall be communicated through diplomatic channels to the contracting government in whose territory the last conference shall have been held, and by the latter to the remaining governments.

The adherence shall carry with it to the fullest extent acceptance of all the clauses of this convention and admission to all the advantages stipulated therein.

Article XVII.

The provisions of Articles, I, II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII, XI, XII and XVII of the International Telegraph Convention of St. Petersburg of July 10/22, 1875, shall be applicable to international wireless telegraphy.

Article XVIII.

In case of disagreement between two or more contracting governments regarding the interpretation or execution of the present convention or of the regulations referred to in Article XI, the question in dispute may, by mutual agreement, be submitted to arbitration. In such case each of the governments concerned shall choose another government not interested in the question at issue.

The decision of the arbiters shall be arrived at by the absolute majority of votes.

In case of a division of votes, the arbiters shall choose, for the purpose of settling the disagreement, another contracting government which is likewise a stranger to the question at issue. In case of failure to agree on a choice, each arbiter shall propose a disinterested contracting government, and lots shall be drawn between the governments proposed. The drawing of the lots shall fall to the government within whose territory the international bureau provided for in Article XIII shall be located.

Article XIX.

The High Contracting Parties bind themselves to take, or propose to to their respective legislatures, the necessary measures for insuring the execution of the present convention.

Article XX.

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another any laws already framed, or which may be framed, in their respective countries relative to the object of the present convention.

Article XXI.

The High Contracting Parties shall preserve their entire liberty as regards wireless telegraph installations other than provided for in Article I, especially naval and military installations, which shall be subject only to the obligations provided for in Articles VIII and IX of the present convention.

However, when such installations are used for general public service they shall conform, in the execution of such service, to the provisions of the regulations as regards the mode of transmission and rates.

Article XXII.

The present convention shall go into effect on July 1, 1908, and shall remain in force for an indefinite period or until the expiration of one year from the day when it shall be denounced by any of the contracting parties.

Such denunciation shall effect only the government in whose name it shall have been made. As regards the other Contracting Powers, the convention shall remain in force.

Supplementary Agreement.

A supplementary agreement was signed by the representatives of Germany, the United States of America, Argentina, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, Denmark, Spain, France, Greece, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay. It provided:

I.

Each station on shipboard referred to in Article I of the convention shall

Of the pensioners of the War of 1812 on the Federal Pension Bureau's roll, 238 were still living on June 30, 1912.

be bound to correspond with any other station on shipboard without distinction of the wireless telegraph system adopted by such stations respectively.

II.

The governments which have not adhered to the foregoing article may, at any time signify, by following the procedure prescribed by Article XVI of the convention, that they bind themselves to conform to its provisions.

Those which have adhered to the foregoing article may at any time, under the same conditions as provided for in Article XXII, signify their intention to cease conforming to its provisions.

This final protocol was also signed by all the principals in the conference:

I.

Final Protocol.

The High Contracting Parties agree that at the next conference the number of votes to which each country is entitled (Article XII of the convention) shall be decided at the beginning of the deliberations, so that the colonies, possessions or protectorates admitted to the privilege of voting may exercise their right to vote during the entire course of the proceedings of such conference.

This decision shall be of immediate effect and remain in force until amended by a subsequent conference.

As regards the next conference, applications for the admission of new votes in favor of colonies, possessions or protectorates which may have adhered to the convention shall be addressed to the International Bureau at least six months prior to the date of the convening of such conference. Notice of such applications shall at once be given to the remaining contracting governments, which may, within the period of two months from the receipt of the notice, formulate similar applications.

II.

Each contracting government may reserve the right to designate, according to circumstances, certain coastal stations to be exempted from the obligation imposed by Article III of the convention, provided that, as soon as this measure goes into effect, there shall be opened within its territory one or several stations subject to the obligations of Article III, insuring, within the region where the exempted stations are located, such wireless telegraph service as will satisfy the needs of the public service. The governments desiring to reserve this right shall give notice thereof in the form provided for in the second paragraph of Article XVI of the convention, not later than three months before the convention goes into effect, or, in case, of subsequent adhesion, at the time of such adhesion.

The countries whose names follow below declare now that they will not reserve such right: Germany, United States, Argentina, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, Greece, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, Uruguay.

III.

The manner of carrying out the provisions of the foregoing article shall be at the discretion of the government which takes advantage of the right of exemption; such government shall be at liberty to decide from time to time, in its own judgment, how many stations and what stations shall be exempted. Such government shall likewise be at liberty as regards the manner of carrying out the provision relative to the opening of other stations subject to the obligations of Article III, insuring, within the region where the exempted stations are located, such wireless telegraph service as will satisfy the needs of the public service.

IV.

It is understood that, in order not to impede scientific progress, the provisions of Article III of the convention shall not prevent the eventual employment of a wireless telegraph system incapable of communicating with other systems; provided, however, that such incapacity shall be due to the specific nature of such system and that it shall not be the result of devices adopted for the sole purpose of preventing intercommunication.

V.

The adherence to the convention by the government of a country having colonies, possessions or protectorates shall not carry with it the adherence of its colonies, possessions or protectorates, unless a declaration to that effect is made by such government. Such colonies, possessions and protectorates as a whole, or each of them separately, may form the subject of a separate adherence or a separate denunciation within the provisions of Articles XVI and XXII of the convention.

It is understood that the stations on board of vessels whose headquarters is a port in a colony, possession or protectorate may be deemed as subject to the authority of such colony, possession or protectorate.

VI.

Note is taken of the following declaration:

The Italian delegation in signing the convention does so with the reservation that the convention cannot be ratified on the part of Italy until the date of the expiration of her contracts with Mr. Marconi and his company, or at an earlier date if the government of the King of Italy shall succeed in fixing such date by negotiations with Mr. Marconi and his company.

VII.

In case one or several of the High Contracting Parties shall not ratify the

The wages paid in the carriage and wagon industry of the United States amounted to $37,595,000 in 1909.

convention, it shall nevertheless be valid as to the parties which shall have ratified it.

Service regulations annexed to the convention, which were also signed and ratified, may be found in executive document A of Sixtieth Congress, second session.

Declarations of the International Naval Conference. The Senate ratified on April 24, 1912, a convention agreed upon by the International Naval Conference, held at London, England, December 4, 1908, to February 26, 1909, dealing with naval warfare. It was as follows:

PRELIMINARY PROVISION.

The Signatory Powers are agreed that the rules contained in the following chapters correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law.

CHAPTER I.—BLOCKADE IN TIME OF WAR.

Article I.

A blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

Article II.

In accordance with the Declaration of Paris, of 1856, a blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, it must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy coastline.

Article III.

The question whether a blockade is effective is a question of fact.

Article IV.

A blockade is not regarded as raised if the blockading force is temporarily withdrawn on account of stress of weather.

Article V.

A blockade must be applied impartially to the ships of all nations.

Article VI.

The commander of a blockading force may give permission to a warship to enter, and subsequently to leave, a blockaded port.

Article VII.

In circumstances of distress, acknowledged by an officer of the blockading force, a neutral vessel may enter a place under blockade and subsequently leave it, provided that she has neither discharged nor shipped any cargo there.

Article VIII.

A blockade, in order to be binding, must be declared in accordance with Article IX, and notified in accordance with Articles XI and XVI.

Article IX.

A declaration of blockade is made either by the blockading Power or by the naval authorities acting in its name.

It specifies:

(1) The date when the blockade begins;

(2) The geographical limits of the coastline under blockade;

(3) The period within which neutral vessels may come out.

Article X.

If the operations of the blockading Power, or of the naval authorities acting in its name, do not tally with the particulars, which, in accordance with Article IX (1) and (2), must be inserted in the declaration of blockade, the declaration is void, and a new declaration is necessary in order to make the blockade operative.

Article XI.

A declaration of blockade is notified:

(1) To neutral Powers, by the blockading Power by means of a communication addressed to the governments direct, or to their representatives accredited to it;

(2) To the local authorities, by the officer commanding the blockading force. The local authorities will, in turn, inform the foreign consular officers at the port or on the coastline under blockade as soon as possible.

Article XII.

The rules as to declaration and notification of blockade apply to cases where the limits of a blockade are extended, or where a blockade is re-established after having been raised.

Article XIII.

The voluntary raising of a blockade, as also any restriction in the limits of a blockade, must be notified in the manner prescribed by Article XI.

Article XIV.

The liability of a neutral vessel to capture for breach of blockade is contingent on her knowledge, actual or presumptive, of the blockade.

The capital invested in automobile manufacturing in 1909 was $173,873,000; the value of products was $249,202,000.

Article XV.

Failing proof to the contrary, knowledge of the blockade is presumed if the vessel left a neutral port subsequently to the notification of the blockade to the Power to which such port belongs, provided that such notification was made in sufficient time.

Article XVI.

If a vessel approaching a blockaded port has no knowledge, actual or presumptive, of the blockade, the notification must be made to the vessel itself by an officer of one of the ships of the blockading force. This notification should be entered in the vessel's logbook, and must state the day and hour, and the geographical position of the vessel at the time.

If, through the negligence of the officer commanding the blockading force, no declaration of blockade has been notified to the local authorities, or, if in the declaration, as notified, no period has been mentioned within which neutral vessels may come out, a neutral vessel coming out of the blockaded port must be allowed to pass free.

Article XVII.

Neutral vessels may not be captured for breach of blockade except within the area of operations of the warships detailed to render the blockade effective.

Article XVIII.

The blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts.

Article XIX.

Whatever may be the ulterior destination of a vessel or of her cargo, she cannot be captured for breach of blockade, if, at the moment, she is on her way to a non-blockaded port.

Article XX.

A vessel which has broken blockade outwards, or which has attempted to break blockade inwards, is liable to capture so long as she is pursued by a ship of the blockading force. If the pursuit is abandoned, or if the blockade is raised, her capture can no longer be effected.

Article XXI.

A vessel found guilty of breach of blockade is liable to condemnation. The cargo is also condemned, unless it is proved that at the time of the shipment of the goods the shipper neither knew nor could have known of the intention to break the blockade.

CHAPTER II.—CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Article XXII.

The following articles may without notice be treated as contrabrand of war, under the name of absolute contrabrand:

(1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their distinctive component parts.

(2) Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts.

(3) Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

(4) Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.

(5) Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

(6) All kinds of harness of a distinctly military character.

(7) Saddle, draught and pack animals suitable for use in war.

(8) Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.

(9) Armor plates.

(10) Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

(11) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land or sea.

Article XXIII.

Articles exclusively used for war may be added to the list of absolute contrabrand by a declaration, which must be notified.

Such notification must be addressed to the governments of other Powers, or to their representatives accredited to the Power making the declaration. A notification made after the outbreak of hostilities is addressed only to neutral Powers.

Article XXIV.

The following articles, susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, may, without notice, be treated as contrabrand of war, under the name of conditional contrabrand:

(1) Foodstuffs.

(2) Forage and grain, suitable for feeding animals.

(3) Clothing, fabrics for clothing and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war.

(4) Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

(5) Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts.

(6) Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks and their component parts.

(7) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

The railways in New South Wales carried 60,919,600 passengers in 1910 without one train accident resulting in loss of life.

(8) Balloons and flying machines and their distinctive component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection wth balloons and flying machines.
(9) Fuel; lubricants.
(10) Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
(11) Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
(12) Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
(13) Harness and saddlery.
(14) Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Article XXV.

Articles susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, other than those enumerated in Articles XXII and XXIV, may be added to the list of conditional contrabrand by a declaration, which must be notified in the manner provided for in the second paragraph of Article XXIII.

Article XXVI.

If a Power waives, so far as it is concerned, the right to treat as contrabrand of war an article comprised in any of the classes enumerated in Articles XXII and XXIV, such intention shall be announced by a declaration, which must be notified in the manner provided for in the second paragraph of Article XXIII.

Article XXVII.

Articles which are not susceptible of use in war may not be declared contrabrand of war.

Article XXVIII.

The following may not be declared contrabrand of war:
(1) Raw cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax, hemp and other raw materials of the textile industries, and yarns of the same.
(2) Oil seeds and nuts; copra.
(3) Rubber, resins, guns and lacs; hops.
(4) Raw hides and horns, bones and ivory.
(5) Natural and artificial manures, including nitrates and phosphates for agricultural purposes.
(6) Metallic ores.
(7) Earths, clays, lime, chalk, stone, including marble, bricks, slates and tiles.
(8) Chinaware and glass.
(9) Paper and paper making materials.
(10) Soap, paint and colors, including articles exclusively used in their manufacture, and varnish.
(11) Bleaching powder, soda ash, caustic soda, salt cake, ammonia, sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of copper.
(12) Agricultural, mining, textile and printing machinery.
(13) Precious and semi-precious stones, pearls, mother-of-pearl and coral.
(14) Clocks and watches, other than chronometers.
(15) Fashion and fancy goods.
(16) Feathers of all kinds, hairs and bristles.
(17) Articles of household furniture and decoration; office furniture and requisites.

Article XXIX.

Likewise the following may not be treated as contraband of war:
(1) Articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded. They can, however, in case of urgent military necessity and subject to the payment of compensation, be requisitioned, if their destination is that specified in Article XXX.
(2) Articles intended for the use of the vessel in which they are found, as well as those intended for the use of her crew and passengers during the voyage.

Article XXX.

Absolute contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to the armed forces of the enemy. It is immaterial whether the carriage of the goods is direct or entails transhipment or a subsequent transport by land.

Article XXXI.

Proof of the destination specified in Article XXX is complete in the following cases:
(1) When the goods are documented for discharge in an enemy port, or for delivery to the armed forces of the enemy.
(2) When the vessel is to call at enemy ports only, or when she is to touch at an enemy port or meet the armed forces of the enemy before reaching the neutral port for which the goods in question are documented.

Article XXXII.

Where a vessel is carrying absolute contraband, her papers are conclusive proof as to the voyage on which she is engaged, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation.

Article XXXIII.

Conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a government department of the enemy state, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the goods cannot in fact be used for

The number of employes in the gas industry in 1909 was 50,730, of which 13,515 were salaried officials and clerks and 37,215 wage-earners.

the purposes of the war in progress. This latter exception does not apply to a consignment coming under Article XXIV (4).

Article XXXIV.

The dstination referred to in Article XXXIII is presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to enemy authorities, or to a contractor established in the enemy country who, as a matter of common knowledge, supplies articles of this kind to the enemy. A similar presumption arises if the goods are consigned to a fortified place belonging to the enemy, or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy. No such presumption, however, arises in the case of a merchant vessel bound for one of these places if it is sought to prove that she herself is contraband.

In cases where the above presumptions do not arise, the destination is presumed to be innocent.

The presumptions set up by this Article may be rebutted.

Article XXXV.

Conditional contraband is not liable to capture, except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged in an intervening neutral port.

The ship's papers are conclusive proof both as to the voyage on which the vessel is engaged and as to the port of discharge of the goods, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers, and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation.

Article XXXVI.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article XXXV. conditional contraband, if shown to have the destination referred to in Article XXXIII., is liable to capture in cases where the enemy country has no seaboard.

Article XXXVII.

A vessel carrying goods liable to capture as absolute or conditional contraband may be captured on the high seas or in the territorial waters of the belligerents throughout the whole of her voyage, even if she is to touch at a port of call before reaching the hostile destination.

Article XXXVIII.

A vessel may not be captured on the ground that she has carried contraband on a previous occasion if such carriage is in point of fact at an end.

Article XXXIX.

Contraband goods are liable to condemnation.

Article XL.

A vessel carrying contraband may be condemned if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight, forms more than half the cargo.

Article XLI.

If a vessel carrying contraband is released, she may be condemned to pay the costs and expenses incurred by the captor in respect of the proceedings in the national prize court and the custody of the ship and cargo during the proceedings.

Article XLII.

Goods which belong to the owner of the contraband and are on board the same vessel are liable to condemnation.

Article XLIII.

If a vessel is encountered at sea while unaware of the outbreak of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband which applies to her cargo, the contraband cannot be condemned except on payment of compensation; the vessel herself and the remainder of the cargo are not liable to condemnation or to the costs and expenses referred to in Article XLI. The same rule applies if the master, after becoming aware of the outbreak of hostilities, or of the declaration of contraband, has had no opportunity of discharging the contraband.

A vessel is deemed to be aware of the existence of a state of war, or of a declaration of contraband, if she left a neutral port subsequently to the notification to the power to which such port belongs of the outbreak of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband respectively, provided that such notification was made in sufficient time. A vessel is also deemed to be aware of the existence of a state of war if she left an enemy port after the outbreak of hostilities.

Article XLIV.

A vessel which has been stopped on the ground that she is carrying contraband, and which is not liable to condemnation on account of the proportion of contraband on board, may, when the circumstances permit, be allowed to continue her voyage if the master is willing to hand over the contraband to the belligerent warship.

The delivery of the contraband must be entered by the captor on the logbook of the vessel stopped, and the master must give the captor duly certified copies of all relevant papers.

The captor is at liberty to destroy the contraband that has been handed over to him under these conditions.

CHAPTER III.—UNNEUTRAL SERVICE.

Article XLV.

A neutral vessel will be condemned and will, in a general way, receive the same treatment as a neutral vessel liable to condemnation for carriage of contraband:

The number of automobiles imported into the United States in the nine months ending with September, 1911, was 670, valued at $1,450,000.

(1) If she is on a voyage specially undertaken with a view to the transport of individual passengers who are embodied in the armed forces of the enemy, or with a view to the transmission of intelligence in the interest of the enemy.

(2) If, to the knowledge of either the owner, the charterer, or the master, she is transporting a military detachment of the enemy, or one or more persons who, in the course of the voyage, directly assist the operations of the enemy.

In the cases specified under the above heads, goods belonging to the owner of the vessel are likewise liable to condemnation.

The provisions of the present article do not apply if the vessel is encountered at sea while unaware of the outbreak of hostilities, or if the master, after becoming aware of the outbreak of hostilities, has had no opportunity of disembarking the passengers. The vessel is deemed to be aware of the existence of a state of war if she left an enemy port subsequently to the outbreak of hostilities, or a neutral port subsequently to the notification of the outbreak of hostilities to the Power to which such port belongs, provided that such notification was made in sufficient time.

Article XLVI.

A neutral vessel will be condemned and, in a general way, receive the same treatment as would be applicable to her if she were an enemy merchant vessel:

(1) If she takes a direct part in the hostilities.

(2) If she is under the orders or control of an agent placed on board by the enemy government.

(3) If she is in the exclusive employment of the enemy government.

(4) If she is exclusively engaged at the time either in the transport of enemy troops or in the transmission of intelligence in the interest of the enemy.

In the cases covered by the present article, goods belonging to the owner of the vessel are likewise liable to condemnation.

Article XLVII.

Any individual embodied in the armed forces of the enemy who is found on board a neutral merchant vessel, may be made a prisoner of war, even though there be no ground for the capture of the vessel.

CHAPTER IV.—DESTRUCTION OF NEUTRAL PRIZES.

Article XLVIII.

A neutral vessel which has been captured may not be destroyed by the captor; she must be taken into such port as is proper for the determination there of all questions concerning the validity of the capture.

Article XLIX.

As an exception, a neutral vessel which has been captured by a belligerent warship, and which would be liable to condemnation, may be destroyed if the observance of Article XLVIII. would involve danger to the safety of the warship or to the success of the operations in which she is engaged at the time.

Article L.

Before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety, and all the ship's papers and other documents which the parties interested consider relevant for the purpose of deciding on the validity of the capture, must be taken on board the warship.

Article LI.

A captor who has destroyed a neutral vessel must, prior to any decision respecting the validity of the prize, establish that he only acted in the face of an exceptional necessity of the nature contemplated in Article XLIX. If he fails to do this, he must compensate the parties interested and no examination shall be made of the question whether the capture was valid or not.

Article LII.

If the capture of a neutral vessel is subsequently held to be invalid, though the act of destruction has been held to have been justifiable, the captor must pay compensation to the parties interested, in place of the restitution to which they would have been entitled.

Article LIII.

If neutral goods not liable to condemnation have been destroyed with the vessel, the owner of such goods is entitled to compensation.

Article LIV.

The captor has the right to demand the handing over, or to proceed himself to the destruction of, any goods liable to condemnation found on board a vessel not herself liable to condemnation, provided that the circumstances are such as would, under Article XLIX., justify the destruction of a vessel herself liable to condemnation. The captor must enter the goods surrendered or destroyed in the logbook of the vessel stopped, and must obtain duly certified copies of all relevant papers. When the goods have been handed over or destroyed, and the formalities duly carried out, the master must be allowed to continue his voyage.

The provisions of Articles LI. and LII., respecting the obligations of a captor who has destroyed a neutral vessel are applicable.

CHAPTER V.—TRANSFER TO A NEUTRAL FLAG.

Article LV.

The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag, effected before the outbreak of

hostilities, is valid, unless it is proved that such transfer was made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed. There is, however, a presumption, if the bill of sale is not on board a vessel which has lost her belligerent nationality less than sixty days before the outbreak of hostilities, that the transfer is void. This presumption may be rebutted.

Where the transfer was effected more than thirty days before the outbreak of hostilities, there is an absolute presumption that it is valid if it is unconditional, complete, and in conformity with the laws of the countries concerned, and if its effect is such that neither the control of, nor the profits arising from the employment of, the vessel remain in the same hands as before the transfer. If, however, the vessel lost her belligerent nationality less than sixty days before the outbreak of hostilities and if the bill of sale is not on board, the capture of the vessel gives no right to damages.

Article LVI.

The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities, is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed.

There, however, is an absolute presumption that a transfer is void:

(1) If the transfer has been made during a voyage or in a blockaded port.

(2) If a right to repurchase or recover the vessel is reserved to the vendor.

(3) If the requirements of the municipal law governing the right to fly the flag under which the vessel is sailing, have not been fulfilled.

CHAPTER VI.—ENEMY CHARACTER.

Article LVII.

Subject to the provisions respecting transfer to another flag, the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly.

The case where a neutral vessel is engaged in a trade which is closed in time of peace, remains outside the scope of, and is in no wise affected by, this rule.

Article LVIII.

The neutral or enemy character of goods found on board an enemy vessel is determined by the neutral or enemy character of the owner.

Article LIX.

In the absence of proof of the neutral character of goods found on board an enemy vessel, they are presumed to be enemy goods.

Article LX.

Enemy goods on board an enemy vessel retain their enemy character until they reach their destination, notwithstanding any transfer effected after the outbreak of hostilities while the goods are being forwarded.

If, however, prior to the capture, a former neutral owner exercises, on the bankruptcy of an existing enemy owner, a recognized legal right to recover the goods, they regain their neutral character.

CHAPTER VII.—CONVOY.

Article LXI.

Neutral vessels under national convoy are exempt from search. The commander of a convoy gives, in writing, at the request of the commander of a belligerent warship, all information as to the character of the vessels and their cargoes, which could be obtained by search.

Article LXII.

If the commander of the belligerent warship has reason to suspect that the confidence of the commander of the convoy has been abused, he communicates his suspicions to him. In such a case it is for the commander of the convoy alone to investigate the matter. He must record the result of such investigation in a report, of which a copy is handed to the officer of the warship. If, in the opinion of the commander of the convoy, the facts shown in the report justify the capture of one or more vessels, the protection of the convoy must be withdrawn from such vessels.

CHAPTER VIII.—RESISTANCE TO SEARCH.

Article LXIII.

Forcible resistance to the legitimate exercise of the right of stoppage, search, and capture, involves in all cases the condemnation of the vessel. The cargo is liable to the same treatment as the cargo of an enemy vessel. Goods belonging to the master or owner of the vessel are treated as enemy goods.

CHAPTER IX.—COMPENSATION.

Article LXIV.

If the capture of a vessel or of goods is not upheld by the prize court, or if the prize is released without any judgment being given, the parties interested have the right to compensation, unless there were good reasons for capturing the vessel or goods.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article LXV.

The provisions of the present declaration must be treated as a whole, and cannot be separated.

The average yearly loss by fire in London, England, during the period from 1898 to 1911 was $2,629,830.

Article LXVI.

The Signatory Powers undertake to insure the mutual observance of the rules contained in the present declaration in any war in which all the belligerents are parties thereto. They will therefore issue the necessary instructions to their authorities and to their armed forces, and will take such measures as may be required in order to insure that it will be applied by their courts, and more particularly by their prize courts.

Article LXVII.

The present declaration shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited in London.

The first deposit of ratifications shall be recorded in a Protocol signed by the representatives of the Powers taking part therein, and by His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The subsequent deposits of ratifications shall be made by means of a written notification addressed to the British Government, and accompanied by the instrument of ratification.

A duly certified copy of the Protocol relating to the first deposit of ratifications, and of the notifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph as well as of the instruments of ratification which accompany them, shall be immediately sent by the British Government, through the diplomatic channel, to the Signatory Powers. The said Government shall, in the cases contemplated in the preceding paragraph, inform them at the same time of the date on which it received the notification.

Article LXVIII.

The present Declaration shall take effect, in the case of the Powers which were parties to the first deposit of ratifications, sixty days after the date of the Protocol recording such deposit, and, in the case of the Powers which shall ratify subequently, sixty days after the notification of their ratification shall have been received by the British Government.

Article LXIX.

In the event of one of the Signatory Powers wishing to denounce the present Declaration, such denunciation can only be made to take effect at the end of a period of twelve years, beginning sixty days after the first deposit of ratifications, and, after that time, at the end of successive periods of six years, of which the first will begin at the end of the period of twelve years.

Such denunciation must be notified in writing, at least one year in advance, to the British Government, which shall inform all the other Powers.

It will only operate in respect of the denouncing Power.

Article LXX.

The Powers represented at the London Naval Conference attach particular importance to the general recognition of the rules which they have adopted, and therefore express the hope that the Powers, which were not represented there will accede to the present Declaration. They request the British Government to invite them to do so.

A Power which desires to accede shall notify its intention in writing to the British Government, and transmit simultaneously the act of accession, which will be deposited in the archives of the said Government.

The said Government shall forthwith transmit to all the other Powers a duly certified copy of the notification, together with the act of accession, and communicate the date on which such notification was received. The accession takes effect sixty days after such date.

In respect of all matters concerning this Declaration, acceding Powers shall be on the same footing as the Signatory Powers.

Article LXXI.

The present Declaration, which bears the date of the 26th of February, 1909, may be signed in London up till the 30th of June, 1909, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers represented at the Naval Conference.

Assistance and Salvage at Sea.

The Senate ratified on January 18, 1912, an international convention for the unification of certain rules of law with respect to assistance and salvage at sea, concluded at Brussels on September 23, 1910, and signed by the delegates of the United States to the third international conference of maritime law. Its provisions were as follows:

Article I.

Assistance and salvage of seagoing vessels in danger of any things on board, of freight and passage money and also services of the same nature rendered to each other by seagoing vessels and vessels of inland navigation are subject to the following provisions, without any distinction being drawn between the two kinds of service and in whatever waters the services have been rendered.

Article II.

Every act of assistance or salvage which has had a useful result gives a right to equitable remuneration. No remuneration is due if the services rendered have no beneficial result. In no case shall the sum to be paid exceed the value of the property salved.

Article III.

Persons who have taken part in salvage operations, notwithstanding the express and reasonable prohibition on the part of the vessel to which services were rendered, have no right to any remuneration.

The bronze statue of Freedom on the Capitol at Washington is 19 feet 6 inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds.

Article IV.

A tug has no right to remuneration for assistance to or salvage of the vessel she is towing or of the vessel's cargo except where she has rendered exceptional service, which cannot be considered as rendered in fulfilment of the contract of towage.

Article V.

Remuneration is due notwithstanding that the salvage services have been rendered by or to vessels belonging to the same owner.

Article VI.

The amount of remuneration is fixed by agreement between the parties, and, failing agreement, by the court. The proportion in which the remuneration is to be distributed among the salvors is fixed in the same manner. The apportionment of the remuneration among the owner, master and other persons in the service of each salving vessel is determined by the law of the vessel's flag.

Article VII.

Every agreement as to assistance or salvage entered into at the moment and under the influence of danger can, at the request of either party, be annulled or modified by the court if it considers that the conditions agreed upon are not equitable.

In all cases, when it is proved that the consent of one of the parties is vitiated by fraud or concealment, or when the remuneration is, in proportion to the services rendered, in an excessive degree too large or too small, the agreement may be annulled or modified by the court at the request of the party affected.

Article VIII.

The remuneration is fixed by the court, according to the circumstances of each case, on the basis of the following considerations: (a) First, the measure of success obtained, the efforts and the deserts of the salvors, the danger run by the salved vessel, by her passengers, crew and cargo, by the salvors and by the salving vessel, the time expended, the expenses incurred and losses suffered, and the risks of liability and other risks run by the salvors, and also the value of the property exposed to such risks, due regard being had, the case arising, to the special adaptation of the salvor's vessel; (b) second, the value of the property salved.

The same provisions apply to the apportionment provided for by the second paragraph of article 6. The court may reduce or deny remuneration if it appears that the salvors have by their fault rendered the salvage or assistance necessary, or have been guilty of theft, receiving stolen goods, or other acts of fraud.

Article IX.

No remuneration is due from the persons whose lives are saved, but nothing in this article shall affect the provisions of the national laws on this subject. Salvors of human life who have taken part in the services rendered on the occasion of the accident, giving rise to salvage or assistance, are entitled to a fair share of the remuneration awarded to the salvors of the vessel, her cargo and accessories.

Article X.

A salvage action is barred after an interval of two years from the day on which the operations of assistance or salvage are terminated. The grounds upon which the said period of limitation may be suspended or interrupted are determined by the law of the court where the case is tried. The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to provide by legislation in their respective countries that the said periods shall be extended in cases where it has not been possible to arrest the vessel assisted or salved in the territorial waters of the state in which the plaintiff has his domicile or principal place of business.

Article XI.

Every master is bound, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his vessel, her crew and passengers, to render assistance to everybody, even though an enemy, found at sea in danger of being lost. The owner of the vessel incurs no liability by reason of contravention of the foregoing provision.

Article XII.

The High Contracting Parties whose legislation does not forbid infringements of the preceding article bind themselves to take or to propose to their respective legislatures the measures necessary for the prevention of such infringements. The High Contracting Parties will communicate to one another, as soon as possible, the laws or regulations which have already been or may be hereafter promulgated in their states for the purpose of giving effect to the above undertakings.

Article XIII.

The convention does not affect the provisions of national laws or international treaties as regards the organization of services of assistance and salvage by or under the control of public authorities, nor, in particular, does it affect such laws or treaties on the subject of the salvage of fishing gear.

Article XIV.

This convention does not apply to ships of war or to government ships appropriated exclusively to a public service.

Article XV.

The provisions of this convention shall be applied as regards all persons in-

The rotunda in the Capitol at Washington is 180 feet 3 inches high and 97 feet 6 inches in diameter.

terested when either the assisting or salving vessel or the vessel assisted or salved belongs to one of the contracting states, and in any other cases for which the national laws provide. Provided always, that:

1. As regards persons interested who belong to a non-contracting state, the application of said provisions may be made subject by each of the contracting states to the condition of reciprocity.

2. Where all the persons interested belong to the same state as the court trying the case, the provisions of the national law and not of the convention are applicable.

3. Without prejudice to any wider provisions of any national laws, article XI. only applies as between vessels belonging to the states of the High Contracting Parties.

Article XVI.

Any one of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right three years after this convention comes into force to call for a fresh conference with a view to seeking such ameliorations as may be brought therein, and particularly with a view to extending, if possible, the sphere of its application. Any Power exercising this right must notify its intention to the other Powers, through the Belgian government, which will see to the convening of the conference within six months.

Article XVII.

States which have not signed the convention are allowed to adhere to it on request. Such adhesion shall be notified through the diplomatic channel to the Belgian government and by the latter to each of the other governments. It shall become effective one month after the sending of the notification by the Belgian government.

Article XVIII.

The convention shall be ratified: After an interval of at most one year from the day on which the convention is signed, the Belgian government shall place itself in communication with the governments of the High Contracting Parties which have declared themselves prepared to ratify the convention with a view to deciding whether it is expedient to put into force.

The ratification shall, if so decided, be deposited forthwith at Brussels, and the convention shall come into force a month afterwards.

The protocol shall remain open another year in favor of the states represented at the Brussels conference. After this interval they can only adhere to it on conforming to the provisions of Article XVII.

Article XIX.

In the case of one or other of the High Contracting Parties denouncing this convention, such denunciation should not take effect until a year after the day on which it has been notified to the Belgian government, and the convention would remain in force as between the other Contracting Parties.

Miscellaneous.

The Senate ratified, on February 6, 1912, a convention signed at Washington on June 2, 1911, by the plenipotentiaries of the governments forming the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, revising the Paris convention of March 20, 1883, as modified by the additional act signed at Brussels on December 14, 1900

The Senate ratified on February 14, 1912, a naturalization convention with Costa Rica, signed at San Jose on June 10, 1911, and on July 30, 1912, ratified a copyright convention with Hungary, signed at Budapest on January 30, 1912.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1911-'12 AND 1912-'13.

History of appropriation bills, second session of the Sixty-second Congress; estimates and appropriations for the fiscal year 1912-'13, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1911-'12. Prepared by the clerks to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Title.	Estimates. 1912-'13.	Law, 1912-'13.	Law, 1911-'12.
Agriculture	$17,233,452 00	$16,651,496 00	$16,900,016 00
Army (vetoed)	———	(90,654,562 98)	———
Army[1]	96,927,988 98	[2]90,483,403 16	93,374,755 97
Diplomatic and consular	4,079,697 41	3,638,047 41	3,988,516 41
District of Columbia[3]	12,954,720 50	10,675,833 50	12,056,786 50
Fortification	7,218,899 00	4,036,235 00	5,473,707 00
Indian	8,517,440 00	9,854,184 46	8,842,136 37
Legislative (vetoed)	———	(34,187,591 16)	———
Legislative, etc.[1]	35,684,267 40	34,229,613 38	35,378,149 85
Military Academy	1,894,928 63	1,064,668 26	1,163,424 07
Navy	126,186,943 46	123,220,707 48	126,478,338 24
Pension	152,687,750 00	165,146,145 84	153,682,000 00
Postoffice[4]	260,938,463 00	271,429,599 00	259,134,463 00
River and harbor	[5]17,345,450 00	[6]31,059,370 50	[7]23,855,342 00
Sundry civil	[8]131,896,602 05	[9]112,039,184 40	[10]142,265,044 14
Total	$873,566,602 43	$873,528,488 39	$882,592,679 55

The cornerstone of the original Capitol building was laid by George Washington on the 18th of September, 1793.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1911-'12 AND 1912-'13 (Cont'd).

Title.	Estimates. 1912-'13.	Law, 1912-'13.	Law, 1911-'12.
Urgent deficiency 1912 and prior years	[11]19,200,000 00	2,457,756 46	9,740,971 24
Deficiency, 1912, and prior years		7,243,474 69	
Total	$892,766,602 43	$883,229,719 54	$892,333,650 79
Miscellaneous	[11]14,675,000 00	[11]3,200,000 00	4,773,306 81
Total regular annual appropriations	$ 907,441,602 43	$886,429,719 54	$897,106,957 60
Permanent annual appropriations	[12]133,206,424 12	[12]133,206,424 12	129,575,924 12
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations	$1,040,648,026 55	[13]$1,019,636,143 66	[14]$1,026,682,881 72

Amount of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1913.....	$667,000,000 00
Amount of estimated postal revenues for fiscal year 1913.....	260,938,463 00
Total of estimated revenues for fiscal year 1913.....	$927,938,463 00

[1]The army and the legislative bills for 1913, as originally passed, were vetoed by the President, June 17, and August 15 and 21, 1912, respectively. In order to preserve their history the several dates of their consideration are noted, and amounts carried are indicated in parentheses, but the amounts (in parenthesis) of the vetoed bills are not included in any of the totals stated therein. [2]This amount includes $1,350,000 appropriated in a joint resolution, approved July 8, 1912, for the organized militia, a like sum having been carried by the army act, which was vetoed, and omitted from the army act finally approved. [3]One-half of the amounts for the District of Columbia payable by the United States, except amounts for the Water Department (estimated for 1913 at $135,785), which are payable from the revenues of the Water Department. [4]Includes all expenses of the postal service payable from postal revenues and out of the Treasury. [5]In addition to this amount the sum of $12,114,988 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements is included in the sundry civil estimates for 1913. [6]In addition to this amount the sum of $9,500,250 to meet contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements is included in the sundry civil act for 1913. [7]In addition to this amount the sum of $7,028,077 was appropriated in the sundry civil act to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements for 1912. [8]This amount includes $12,114,988 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements, and $47,263,760 20 for construction and fortification of the Isthmian Canal for 1913. [9]This amount includes $9,500,250 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements, and $31,786,950 for construction of the Isthmian Canal for 1912. [10]This amount includes $7,028,077 to carry out contracts authorized by law for river and harbor improvements, and $48,560,000 for the construction and fortification of the Isthmian Canal for 1912. [11]This amount is approximated. [12]This is the amount submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in the annual estimates for the fiscal year 1913, the exact amount appropriated not being ascertainable until two years after the close of the fiscal year. This amount includes estimated amount of $60,650,000 to meet sinking fund obligations for 1913. [13]In addition to this amount contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the fortification act, $371,400; by the naval act, $20,140,000; by the river and harbor act, $2,200,000; in all, $22,711,400. [14]In addition to this amount contracts are authorized to be entered into, subject to future appropriations by Congress, as follows: By the naval act, $30,352,500, and by the river and harbor act, $13,101,645; in all, $43,454,145.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, 1912.

Railroads May Carry Beer into "Dry" Territory.

On January 22 the Supreme Court held that railroads must carry beer when offered for transportation into "dry" counties of another state. In announcing the opinion Justice Lurton said decisions of the Supreme Court had indisputably determined the following points:

"That beer and other intoxicating liquors are the recognized and legitimate subjects of interstate commerce. That no state can forbid any common carrier to transport such articles from a consignor in one state to a consignee in another. That until such transportation is concluded by delivery to the consignee such commodities do not become subject to such regulation restraining their sale or disposition."

The Justice also laid down some limitations on the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He upheld the action of shippers in going before judicial tribunals to test the validity of laws, rather than to the commission. He said that the commission had jurisdiction over administrative questions and matters of fact, but the courts over questions of general law.

The longest verse in the Bible is Esther, viii, 9; the shortest, John, xi, 35; the middle verse is the eighth verse of Psalm cxviii.

The case arose when the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company refused to carry beer offered by the F. W. Cook Brewing Company, at Evansville, Ind. The railroad refused the shipments because a Kentucky law of 1906 forbade bringing intoxicating liquors into local option districts. The United States Circuit Court for Indiana enjoined the railroad from refusing to transport beer, on the ground that beer was a commodity, and that the Kentucky statute, if it attempted to regulate interstate commerce, was no defence for the railroad's refusal. The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed this decision.

"Valid as a regulation of interstate shipments, it never was effective as to interstate shipments to 'dry' counties," said Justice Lurton in sustaining the lower courts.

Employers' Liability Law Upheld.

A decision, delivered by Associate Justice Van Devanter on January 15, 1912, sustained the constitutionality of the employers' liability act of 1908, and upset an opinion of the Court of Appeals of the State of Connecticut, which held that an action to recover under the law could not be brought in a state court. The Supreme Court, in reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeals, said:

"We are quite unable to assent to the view that the enforcement of the rights which the Congressional act creates was originally intended to be restricted to the federal courts. The act contains nothing which is suggestive of such a restriction, and in this situation the intention of Congress was reflected by the provision in the general jurisdictional act. That the Circuit Courts of the United States shall have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several states, of all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds exclusive of interest and costs the sum of $2,000 and arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States."

It said further: "This is emphasized by the amendment engrafted upon the original act in 1910 to the effect that "the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States under this act shall be concurrent with that of the courts of the several states, and no case arising under this act and brought in any state court of competent jurisdiction shall be removed to any court of the United States.'

"The amendment, as appears by its language, instead of granting jurisdiction to the state courts, presupposes that they already possessed it."

The Initiative and Referendum Upheld.

In a decision on February 19, the court, in an opinion read by Chief Justice White, declined to declare invalid laws of a state passed through the initiative and referendum, holding that the "issues presented in their every essence are and have long since by this court been definitely determined to be political and governmental and embraced within the scope of the powers conferred upon Congress and not therefore within the reach of judicial power."

Inventor's Monopoly in Selling Contracts.

In a decision on March 11 the court upheld the right of patentees to dictate absolutely how their patented articles may be sold by retailers and declared legal the inventor's "monopoly" in his selling contracts. It was a divided court ruling, as against the majority rule, announced by Justice Lurton, three members dissented—the Chief Justice and Justices Hughes and Lamar. In his opinion Justice Lurton, for the majority, said:

"If a patentee says 'I may suppress my patent if I will, I may make or have made devices under the patent, but I will neither sell nor permit any one to use the patented things,' he is within his right and none can complain.

"But if he says 'I will sell with the right to use only with other things proper for using with the machine, and I will sell at the actual cost of machines to me, providing you will agree to use only such articles as made by me in connection therewith,' if he chooses to take his profit in this way, instead of taking it by the higher price for the machines, has he exceeded his exclusive right to make, sell and use his patented machines?

"The market for the sale of such articles to the users of his machines, which by such a condition he takes to himself, was a market which he alone created by the making and the selling of the new invention. Had he kept his invention to himself no ink could have been sold by others for use upon machines embodying that invention. By selling it subject to the restriction he took nothing from others and in nowise restricted their legitimate market."

Missouri Anti-Trust Law.

A unanimous opinion, announced April 1 by Justice Lamar, upheld the anti-trust laws of Missouri, approving the state's action in ousting the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Republic Oil Company of New York from the state and fining each $50,000 under these laws.

Commerce Court Reversed.

In a decision on April 1 the court—Justices Lamar and Lurton dissenting—declared that the Interstate Commission had the power to compel water lines to report to it regarding intrastate as well as interstate business. While the cases before the court concerned immediately only water lines, the government declared in arguing the cases that the defeat of the commission in this case would mean that railroads also need not report regarding intrastate business, and the commission's whole system of gathering reports relative to commerce would be worthless.

On June 7 the court emphatically settled the feud between the Commerce Court and the Interstate Commission over their respective jurisdiction by upholding the exclusive jurisdiction of the Interstate Commission over the administrative machinery of the federal rate laws. The decision was announced by Chief Justice White and concurred in by the entire court. The court, in substance, held that

the Commerce Court was not to substitute its judgment for that of the Interstate Commission in the administration of the rate laws. Chief Justice White declared that the law creating the Commerce Court did not grant new powers to the court over the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but merely sought to co-ordinate and simplify the powers then existing in the federal courts throughout the United States.

The construction which the Commerce Court had placed upon its jurisdiction, the Chief Justice asserted, would wipe out the great object sought to be accomplished by the interstate commerce laws, and would result in great disorder and confusion.

This decision was announced in the Procter & Gamble case, in which the Interstate Commerce Commission had denied the company's complaint against uniform demurrage rules of the railroads. The Commerce Court, while agreeing with the commission's findings, had held that it had the right to review the decision, and this the Supreme Court held was not so.

On the strength of the Procter & Gamble case the court held that the Commerce Court was wrong in taking jurisdiction over the complaint of Cincinnati shippers about rates which the commission had put into force over the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. Both cases had been a basis for criticism of the Commerce Court. The Cincinnati-Chattanooga decision marked the end of the fight of Cincinnati shippers for lower rates to Chattanooga.

A decision announced by Justice Van Devanter on April 1 held that one state could not refuse to enforce judgments of another state in regard to the liability of stockholders for corporate debts.

For later Supreme Court decisions, if any, see at end of the volume.

THE FEDERAL SERVICE.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

The term "Civil Service Act" refers to an act of Congress "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, which gave the power to the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as a commission, with authority to prescribe regulations in pursuance of and for the execution of the provisions of the rules and of the Civil Service act. The act requires that the rules shall provide among other things for open competitive examinations for testing fitness of applicants for the public service, the filling of classified positions by selections from among those passing with highest grades, an apportionment of appointments in the departments at Washington among the states and territories, a period of probation before absolute appointment, and the prohibition of the use of official authority to coerce the political action of any person or body. The act also provides for investigations touching the enforcement of the rules promulgated, and forbids, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, the solicitation by any person in the service of the United States of contributions to be used for political purposes from persons in such service, or the collection of such contributions by any person in a government building.

Extent of the Service.

The executive Civil Service on June 30, 1911, embraced 391,350 positions, with a payroll of over $200,000,000. Of these, 227,657 held positions subject to competitive examination under the civil service rules, an increase of 5,849 during the year, and about 6,500 were unclassified laborers subject to tests of physical fitness under the labor regulations. Of the 163,693 persons whose positions are not subject to competitive examination under the civil service rules, 10,064 are Presidential appointees, 7,994 being postmasters of the first, second and third classes; 37,009 are fourth class postmasters; 12,850 were reported in 1907 as clerks at postoffices having no free delivery service; 28,191 are minor employes, chiefly laborers, on the Isthmian Canal work; 3,562 are employes of the Department of Commerce and Labor, most of them in the Census Bureau, all appointed through examination or some other method prescribed by the Thirteenth Census act; 18,142 unclassified employes in the field service, and 1,987 in Washington are in the main mere unskilled laborers, and approximately 25,000 are mechanics and laborers at navy yards, subject to appointment under navy yard regulations. The remaining 23,589 are excepted from examination under Schedule A or are subject to non-competitive examination under Schedule B of the civil service rules. Of these, 939 are employed in Washington and the others in branches of the field service. Few important positions are included among those excepted from examination.

A most important extension of the civil service rules was effected on December 1, 1908, when President Roosevelt included under them all the fourth class postmasters in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. These numbered 15,488. On October 15, 1912, President Taft signed an order transferring all the remaining fourth class postmasters to the classified service. Postoffices of the fourth class will be divided hereafter into two classes, A and B. Postmasters will be appointed to all offices in Class A as the result of competitive examinations, in accordance with the usual

The foreign commerce of the twenty Latin-American Republics for the year 1910 amounted to $2,343,744,030.

regulations governing the civil service. Postmasters in Class B will, however, be appointed by a merit system to be devised and carried into effect by the postoffice inspectors, it being impracticable to require those whose compensation is so small to subject themselves to competitive examinations. In practice it is usual to secure for such offices persons engaged in some other business and so situated as to permit of their conducting the postoffices as well. The order of October 15, 1912, affected about 35,000 postoffices.

The total number of additions to the classified service in 1910-'11 was 4,157, and 241 positions were excepted by an amendment of Schedule A of the rules. The merit system is also established in part in the consular and diplomatic services, for the details of which see "The Foreign Service," in this volume.

Extensions in 1910.

On April 1, 1910, President Taft issued an order putting assistant postmasters at first and second class postoffices in the classified service. About 21,000 postoffices were affected by the order. On September 30, 1910, President Taft issued an executive order, effective on December 1, 1910, putting all assistant postmasters and clerk appointees of postmasters under Civil Service rules. About 4,000 appointees were affected.

Admissions and Removals.

Examinations are held in every state and territory at least twice a year. They relate as nearly as possible to the duties to be performed, and, wherever practicable, include practical tests. No one is certified for appointment whose standing in any examination is less than 70 per cent, except soldiers and sailors having preference under Section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, who need obtain but 65 per cent. A certificate is given to each person examined, stating whether he or she passed or failed to pass. Upon requisition of an appointing officer the commission certifies the names of three eligibles for the position desired to be filled, and from the eligibles thus certified selections are made. Provision is also made in the rules for the filling of positions by promotion, reduction, reinstatement or transfer. During the fiscal year 1910-'11 113,628 persons were examined, of whom 77,236 passed and 27,392 were appointed.

Persons discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty who receive a rating of at least 65 are certified first for appointment. They are also released from the maximum age limitation. All others are required to obtain a rating of 70 or more to become eligible. The rule barring reinstatement after a separation of one year does any apply to any person honorably discharged after service in the Civil War or the war with Spain, or his widow, or an army nurse of either war.

Limitations on Removal.

The revision of the rules promulgated by President Roosevelt on March 20, 1903, contains this limitation on the power of removal: "No person shall be removed from a competitive position, except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the public service, and for reasons given in writing, and the person whose removal is sought shall have notice and be furnished a copy thereof, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing; but no examination of witnesses nor any trial or hearing shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal. Copy of such reasons, notice and answer, and of the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the proper department or office, as shall also the reasons for any change in rank or compensation, and the commission shall upon request be furnished with copies or the originals thereof."

On October 17, 1905, President Roosevelt issued an order modifying the conditions of removal as follows: "When the President or head of an executive department is satisfied that an officer or employe in the classified service is inefficient or incapable, and that the public service will be materially improved by his removal, such removal will be made without hearing; but the cause of removal shall be stated in writing and filed. When misconduct is committed in the view and presence of the President or head of executive department, removal may be made summarily and without notice."

The rules also forbid any person in the executive Civil Service "to use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof." They provide that no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened or promised by any persons in the executive Civil Service against or in favor of an applicant, eligible or employe in the classified service because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

By two executive orders, one of July 3, 1902, and the other of March 26, 1903, President Roosevelt directed that appointment of all unclassified laborers in departments in Washington be made in accordance with registration tests for fitness, and extended those tests to laborers and workmen in the government employment in such other large cities as might be agreed on by heads of departments and the Civil Service Commission.

In addition to the home service, the commission holds examinations for positions in the Isthmus of Panama Canal Zone, in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii. Besides examinations for positions in the classified service, the commission also holds examinations for entrance to the Naval Academy, the municipal government of the District of Columbia, including the office of the Recorder of Deeds, and for laborers in the departments at Washington and in the large cities of the country. Appointments of unclassified laborers in the departments at Washington and in the large cities under executive order are required to be made in accordance with regulations restricting appointment to applicants who are rated highest in physical condition. The system, however, is outside the Civil Service act and rules.

Only about one-eighth of the positions embraced within the competitive service

The number of persons leaving the port of Havre, France, for the United States during 1910 was 73,030, while those returning numbered 40,130.

are located at Washington. In administering the rules in the services outside of Washington the commission is aided by local boards of examiners, 1,687 in number, having in all 5,036 members. These examiners are selected from among persons already serving in federal offices in the cities in which the respective boards are located, and receive no additional compensation for their work on such boards. The rules require that in the performance of their duties as examiners they shall be under the direct and sole control of the commission, and that such duties shall in each case be considered a part of the duties of the office in which the examiner is serving, time being allowed for their performance during office hours. The rules further require that no board shall be composed solely of adherents of one political party when other persons are available and competent to serve.

The District System.

In addition to these local boards, the commission has representatives of its own in the field, giving their entire time to its work, and paid, with two exceptions, as part of its own clerical force. This force consists of twelve district secretaries, each with supervision over the local boards in the territory under his charge, and twenty-seven clerks serving in the offices of these secretaries. The establishment of these districts has resulted from the growth of the classified service outside the city of Washington, which now embraces more than 200,000 positions.

The following statement shows various forms of political activity which have been held to be forbidden on the part of competitive classified employes and unclassified laborers: Service on political committees; service as delegates to county, state or district conventions of a political party, although it was understood that the employes were not "to take or use any political activity in going to these conventions or otherwise violate the Civil Service rules"; service as officer of a political club, as chairman of a political meeting; continued political activity and leadership; activity at the polls on election day; the publication or editing of a newspaper in the interests of a political party; the publication of political articles bearing on qualifications of different candidates; the distribution of political literature; holding office in a club which takes active part in political campaigns and management; making speeches before political meetings or political clubs; circulation of petitions having a political object, of petitions proposing amendments to a municipal charter, of petitions favoring candidates for municipal offices, and of local option petitions; service as a commissioner of election in a community where it was notorious that a commissioner of election must be an active politician; accepting nomination for political office with intention of resigning from the competitive service if elected; recommendation by clerks and carriers of a person to be postmaster; activity in local option campaigns; service as inspector of elections, ballot clerk, ballot inspector, judge of election, member of election board; candidacy for or holding of elective office.

Restrictions on Political Activity.

Within the last ten years the widespread movement in municipal reform has resulted in a considerable number of new city charters, the majority of which provide the form called commission government. Most of these new charters make the adoption of Civil Service rules with more or less thoroughness the foundation of the new structure, and many of them make special provisions for the introduction of the merit system of appointments.

The Merit System in States and Cities.

Since the introduction of the merit system into the federal service in 1883, six states and over two hundred cities have adopted it. New York passed a civil service law in 1883, Massachusetts in 1884, Wisconsin in 1905, Illinois in 1905, with extensions in 1910; Colorado in 1907, New Jersey in 1907, and Ohio a law providing limited service for cities in 1908.

The present extent of the merit system in states and cities is shown in the following summary:

California—Special charters with specific provisions applying to the entire service; Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Francisco. Commission plan: Berkeley, Modesto, Monterey, Oakland, San Diego and Vallejo.

Colorado—State commission, special charters with specific provisions applying to parts of the service: Denver, city and county. Commission plan: Colorado Springs, Grand Junction and Pueblo.

Connecticut—Special charters with provisions in general terms applying to the entire service: New Haven.

Illinois—State commission: Cook County. Upon referendum: Chicago, Evanston, Springfield and Waukegan. Police and fire services upon referendum: Aurora, Elgin, Peoria, Streator and Rockford.

Iowa—Commission plan: Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Keokuk and Waterloo.

Kansas—Commission plan: Anthony, Coffeyville, Hutchinson, Independence, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Parsons, Topeka and Wichita.

Maryland—Baltimore, special law for police department, charter provisions for public schools, ordinance for fire department.

Massachusetts—State commission, under state control, mandatory for all cities: Beverly, Boston, Brockton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Chicopee, Everett, Fall River, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Marlboro, Medford, Melrose, New Bedford, Newburyport, Newton, North Adams, Northampton, Pittsfield, Quincy, Salem, Somerville, Springfield, Taunton, Waltham, Woburn, Worcester.

Canada's imports for the fiscal year 1873 were valued at $74,218,000; in 1911 imports were valued at $472,194,000.

Michigan—Special charter with specific provisions applying to the entire service: Detroit.

Minnesota—Special charter with provisions in general terms applying to parts of the service: Duluth (police, fire and clerical).

Missouri—Special charter with specific provisions applying to the entire service: Kansas City.

New Jersey—State commission: Essex County, Hudson County and Mercer County. Under state control, cities subject to control upon referendum: Newark, Jersey City, Trenton, South Orange and East Orange. [There are no local municipal commissions in the state, the citizens being apparently satisfied to operate under the state law, which provides for the administration of the civil service locally by the state commission.]

New York—State commission. Mandatory local commissions for all cities, subject to supervision and a measure of control by state central commission: Cities: Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Buffalo, Cohoes, Cortland, Dunkirk, Elmira, Fulton, Geneva, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Hornell, Hudson, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Kingston, Little Falls, Lockport, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle, New York, Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda, Ogdensburg, Olean, Oneida, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburg, Port Jervis, Poughkeepsie, Rensselaer, Rochester, Rome, Schenectady, Syracuse, Tonawanda, Troy, Utica, Watertown, Watervliet and Yonkers. Counties: Albany, Chautauqua, Erie, Kings, Monroe, Nassau, New York, Niagara, Onondaga, Oneida, Orange, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester. Villages: Batavia, Canandaigua, Ossining, Peekskill, Port Chester, Saratoga Springs and White Plains.

Ohio—Local commissions under general laws, mandatory for all cities: Akron, Alliance, Ashtabula, Bellaire, Bellefontaine, Bowling Green, Bucyrus, Cambridge, Canal Dover, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Circleville, Cleveland, Columbus, Conneaut, Coshocton, Dayton, Defiance, Delaware, East Liverpool, Elyria, Findlay, Fostoria, Fremont, Galion, Gallipolis, Glenville, Greenville, Hamilton, Ironton, Kenton, Lancaster, Lima, Lorain, Mansfield, Marietta, Marion, Martins Ferry, Massillon, Middletown, Mount Vernon, Nelsonville, Newark, Newburgh, New Philadelphia, Niles, Norwalk, Norwood, Painesville, Piqua, Portsmouth, St. Marys, Salem, Sandusky, Sidney, Springfield, Steubenville, Tiffin, Toledo, Troy, Urbana, Van Wert, Warren, Washington Court House, Wellston, Wellsville, Wooster, Xenia, Youngstown and Zanesville.

Oklahoma—Local commissions in Oklahoma City and Bartlesville.

Oregon—Special charter with specific provisions applying to the entire service: Portland.

Pennsylvania—Local commissions under general laws, mandatory for certain classes of cities: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton.

South Carolina—Commission plan: Columbia.

Tennessee—Special charter with specific provisions applying to entire service: Memphis.

Virginia—Special charter with provisions in general terms applying to entire service: Norfolk.

Washington—Spokane. Commission plan: Tacoma. Special charters with specific provisions applying to entire service: Seattle and Bellingham.

West Virginia—Special charter in general terms applying to parts of service: Bluefield, Huntington, Parkersburg and Wheeling (fire and water works service).

Wisconsin—State commission. Local commissions under general laws, mandatory for all cities. Police and fire services in cities over 10,000 inhabitants, of which there are sixteen. Local commissions under general laws, mandatory for cities of the first class: Milwaukee.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The postal service is the greatest business enterprise conducted by the federal government. Its growth is rapid and constant. The Postoffice Department disburses more money than any other department, but its direct demands on the Treasury are small, since it is supposed to be practically self-supporting. In former years there was a tendency to run up the annual deficits, but under the Taft administration a successful effort has been made to return to a pay-as-you-go basis.

Magnitude of the Postal Business.

According to the reports of the Postmaster General and the four Assistant Postmaster Generals for the fiscal year 1910-'11 the service had on June 30, 1911, about 330,000 employes. The number of postoffices in operation was 59,237. A delivery service by carrier was provided on 41,656 rural routes and in 1,541 cities and towns. Ordinary postage stamps to the value of $213,666,348.47 were sold during the year, domestic money orders to the value of $578,111,005.11 were issued, and 42,766,459 articles were registered. The total receipts for the fiscal year 1910-'11 were $237,879,823.60 and the expenditures were $237,660,705.48, leaving a surplus of $219,118.12. The deficit of 1909-'10 was $5,848,567 and that for 1908-'09 was $17,441,719.

The railway mileage in the world at the end of 1909 was 625,698 miles, not including street cars, trolley lines and other light structures.

Number of Postoffices, Extent of Post Routes, and Revenue and Expenditures of the Postoffice Department, Including Amounts Paid for Transportation of the Mails, 1879 to 1911.

Year ended June 30–	Post-offices.	Extent of post routes.	Revenue of the Department.	Expended for transportation of—		Total expenditure of the Department.
				Domestic mail.	Foreign mail.	
1879	40,855	816,711	30,041,983	18,923,219	200,026	33,449,899
1880	42,989	343,888	33,315,479	20,857,802	199,809	36,542,804
1881	44,512	344,006	36,785,398	22,812,429	240,067	39,592,566
1882	46,231	343,618	41,876,410	22,460,473	280,501	40,482,021
1883	47,858	353,166	45,508,693	23,874,394	316,358	43,282,944
1884	50,017	359,530	43,325,959	25,014,478	332,221	47,224,560
1885	51,252	365,251	42,560,844	27,035,543	331,903	50,046,235
1886	53,614	368,660	43,948,423	27,614,540	391,856	51,004,744
1887	55,157	373,142	48,837,609	27,892,646	402,523	53,006,194
1888	57,876	403,977	52,695,177	29,347,959	547,395	56,468,315
1889	58,999	416,159	56,175,611	32,361,697	541,212	62,317,119
1890	62,401	427,990	60,882,098	34,116,243	563,631	66,259,548
1891	64,829	439,027	65,931,786	37,547,405	620,987	73,059,519
1892	67,119	447,591	70,930,476	39,082,919	774,016	76,980,846
1893	68,403	453,833	75,896,933	41,179,555	1,097,867	81,581,681
1894	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	45,375,359	1,239,363	84,994,112
1895	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	46,336,326	1,173,561	87,179,551
1896	70,360	463,313	82,499,208	47,993,067	1,530,864	90,932,670
1897	71,022	470,032	82,665,463	48,028,094	1,890,099	94,077,242
1898	73,570	480,461	89,012,619	50,444,291	1,760,091	98,033,524
1899	75,000	496,949	95,021,384	52,027,901	1,769,851	101,632,161
1900	76,688	500,990	102,354,579	54,135,930	2,100,266	107,740,268
1901	76,945	511,808	111,631,193	56,002,576	2,148,635	115,554,921
1902	75,924	507,540	121,848,047	58,589,968	2,410,473	124,785,697
1903	74,169	506,268	134,224,443	62,606,015	2,580,700	138,784,488
1904	71,131	496,818	143,582,624	67,027,776	2,697,077	152,362,117
1905	68,131	486,805	152,826,485	69,927,689	2,828,703	167,899,169
1906	65,600	478,711	167,932,782	72,944,852	2,895,756	178,449,779
1907	62,663	463,406	183,585,006	77,471,917	2,968,849	190,238,288
1908	61,158	450,738	191,478,663	78,174,988	2,982,732	208,351,886
1909	60,144	448,618	203,562,383	80,901,899	2,804,170	221,004,102
1910	59,580	447,998	224,128,657	81,652,509	2,843,160	229,977,224
1911	59,237	———	237,879,823	77,689,935	3,204,000	237,600,705

Postal Savings Banks. The act of Congress of June 25, 1910, established postal savings banks in the United States. For the text of the act see pages 116 to 118 of The Tribune Almanac for 1911. Under its provisions the board of trustees of the postal savings bank system, consisting of Postmaster General Hitchcock Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury Department and Attorney General Wickersham, on October 22, 1910, approved a list of forty-eight post-offices at which the new system of postal savings had its first trial. The experiment proved an immediate success and the savings banks facilities were rapidly extended. On November 1, 1911, 4,747 banks had been established. On December 1, 1911, the deposits amounted to $11,000,000.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS ABROAD.

The following table shows the extent of the postal savings bank system in other countries:

Country.	Report for year.	Number of depositors.	Total deposits.	Average holding.
Europe.				
Austria	1910	2,205,703	$46,623,885	$21 14
Belgium	1910	2,384,511	———	———
[1]Bulgaria	1910	280,775	9,129,433	32 52
Finland	1909	56,367	1,371,573	24 33
France	1910	5,786,035	329,974,970	57 03
Hungary	1909	727,146	20,006,523	27 51
Italy	1910	5,160,008	324,279,617	62 84
Netherlands	1910	1,510,033	64,436,982	42 67
[2]Russia	1908	1,934,034	138,393,695	71 56
Sweden	1910	557,906	12,395,914	22 22
United Kingdom	1910	11,832,176	821,904,231	69 46
America.				
[3]Bahamas	1910	2,186	132,602	60 66
[3]Canada	1911	147,478	43,017,587	291 69
[4]British Guiana	1910	18,004	738,175	41 00
[5]Dutch Guiana	1909	8,761	287,782	32 85
Asia.				
British India	1910	1,378,916	51,478,416	37 33
Ceylon	1910	85,954	932,236	10 85
Straits Settlements	1910	4,312	382,667	88 74

The Old World in 1909 had 287,513 miles of railway, against 338,185 for the New World.

Country.	Report for year.	Number of depositors.	Total deposits.	Average holding.
[6]Federated Malay States	1910	5,312	330,431	62 20
[7]Dutch East Indies	1910	80,378	3,339,113	41 54
[8]Japan	1911	11,236,637	81,120,201	7 22
[8]Formosa (Taiwan)	1910	90,893	946,549	10 41
[9]China and Korea	1910	151,760	2,051,157	13 52
Africa.				
Cape of Good Hope	1910	105,369	10,411,974	98 81
Gold Coast	1910	4,910	141,790	28 88
Orange Free State	1910	7,646	868,291	113 56
[9]Southern Rhodesia	1910	3,306	435,299	131 67
Sierra Leone	1910	5,754	443,231	77 03
Transvaal	1910	71,185	8,769,798	123 20
Egypt	1910	104,095	2,255,664	21 67
Tunis	1910	5,701	1,288,268	225 97
Oceania.				
[8]Philippine Islands	1910	13,102	839,623	64 00
New South Wales	1910	368,306	73,926,126	200 72
Victoria	1910	560,515	75,031,152	133 86
Queensland	1910	114,720	27,364,261	238 53
Tasmania	1910	24,403	3,401,304	139 40
[12]Western Australia	1910	86,166	16,944,005	196 64
New Zealand	1910	380,714	68,641,934	180 30

[1]Including the value of accrued interest on the securities held to the credit of the depositors since 1902. [2]Cash deposits only, exclusive of the value of public securities held to the credit of depositors. [3]Year ending June 30. [4]The government Savings Bank was in process of winding up and amalgamating with the Postoffice Savings Bank. [5]Colonial Savings Bank reorganized as a postal savings bank April 1, 1904. [6]Data for the Government Savings Bank. [7]Postal savings bank opened in 1898. [8]For the year ending March 31. Exclusive of data for savings banks in Taiwan, China and Korea.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

The following table exhibits the growth of the rural free delivery service from 1897 to 1911:

Year.	Carriers (number).	Mileage.	Annual cost.	Year.	Carriers (number).	Mileage.	Annual cost.
1897	83	1,843	$14,840	1905	32,055	721,237	$20,864,885
1898	148	2,960	50,241	1906	35,318	820,818	25,011,625
1899	391	8,929	150,012	1907	37,582	883,117	26,747,000
1900	1,276	28,685	420,433	1908	39,143	891,432	34,500,000
1901	4,301	100,299	1,750,321	1909	40,499	979,541	35,661,034
1902	8,466	186,252	4,089,041	1910	40,997	993,068	36,923,737
1903	15,119	332,618	8,051,599	1911	41,656	1007,772	37,130,000
1904	24,566	552,725	12,645,275				

THE REGISTRY SYSTEM.

The growth of the registry system since 1876 is shown in the following table:

Years.	Number of post-offices.	Number of registrations. Paid. Domestic.	Paid. Foreign.	Free.	Total paid and free.	Fees received.
1876	36,383	3,198,931	155,235	653,651	4,007,817	$335,416 60
1877	37,345	3,528,480	145,908	673,739	4,348,127	367,438 80
1878	39,258	3,996,001	153,993	748,810	4,898,804	414,999 40
1879	40,855	4,430,576	166,781	831,665	5,429,022	459,735 70
1880	42,989	5,699,774	257,969	1,038,770	6,996,513	595,774 30
1881	44,512	6,804,510	324,312	1,210,096	8,338,918	712,882 20
1882	46,231	7,999,597	415,382	1,212,943	9,627,922	841,497 90
1883	47,863	8,797,902	467,595	1,329,219	10,594,716	926,549 70
1884	50,017	9,074,203	496,390	1,675,952	11,246,545	957,059 30
1885	51,252	8,777,370	511,614	1,754,272	11,043,256	928,898 40
1886	53,614	9,153,907	545,620	1,948,700	11,648,227	969,952 70
1887	55,157	9,737,139	609,629	2,177,653	12,524,421	1,034,676 80
1888	57,376	10,531,986	719,558	2,425,625	13,677,169	1,125,154 40
1889	58,999	10,773,199	737,626	2,551,041	14,061,866	1,151,082 50
1890	62,401	11,365,652	798,517	2,782,912	14,947,081	1,216,416 90
1891	64,329	11,509,246	879,821	2,658,535	15,047,602	1,238,906 70
1892	67,119	11,612,032	931,978	2,716,084	15,260,094	1,254,401 00
1893	68,403	11,774,360	1,028,034	2,759,016	15,561,410	1,150,790 16
1894	69,805	11,512,186	949,252	2,589,116	15,050,554	996,915 04
1895	70,064	10,828,187	916,338	2,683,553	14,428,081	939,562 00
1896	70,360	11,154,855	1,037,506	2,913,975	15,106,336	975,388 88
1897	71,022	10,669,773	1,020,633	2,868,677	14,559,083	935,232 48
1898	73,570	11,420,990	1,056,508	3,122,722	15,600,220	998,199 84

The total value of frozen meat exported from New Zealand amounted to £3,929,311 for the twelve months ended September 30, 1910.

THE REGISTRY SYSTEM (Continued).

Years.	Number of post-offices.	Number of registrations. Paid. Domestic.	Foreign.	Free.	Total paid and free.	Fees received.
1899	75,000	12,238,584	1,172,500	2,674,938	16,086,022	1,072,886 72
1900	76,688	13,936,388	1,456,548	3,029,713	18,422,649	1,231,434 88
1901	76,945	15,957,126	1,660,152	3,197,223	20,814,501	1,409,382 24
1902	75,924	17,636,071	1,992,072	3,203,257	22,831,400	1,570,251 44
1903	74,169	19,940,205	2,449,148	3,561,825	25,951,178	1,791,148 24
1904	71,131	21,601,667	2,794,070	3,818,133	28,213,870	1,951,658 96
1905	68,131	23,324,040	3,014,115	3,862,022	30,200,177	2,107,052 40
1906	65,600	26,343,453	3,606,458	4,215,573	34,165,484	2,395,992 88
1907	62,659	29,749,206	4,281,373	4,225,070	38,255,649	2,722,446 32
1908	61,158	31,712,794	4,411,116	4,027,887	40,151,797	2,889,912 80
1909	60,144	32,707,224	4,199,623	3,632,698	40,539,545	2,952,547 76
1910	59,580	33,682,081	4,782,199	3,589,294	42,053,574	3,593,946 36
1911	59,237	33,642,296	5,000,894	4,123,269	42,766,459	3,864,319 00

THE DOMESTIC MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The growth of the money order system since 1881 is shown in the following table:

Year ended June 30—	Number of money order offices in operation	Number of domestic money orders issued	Amount of domestic money orders issued	Amount of domestic money orders paid and repaid	Amount of fees for domestic orders and miscellaneous receipts
1881	5,163	7,663,232	$105,075,769 35	$104,924,853 61	$967,772 93
1882	5,491	8,420,869	113,400,118 21	113,388,301 90	1,054,538 62
1883	5,927	8,807,556	117,329,406 31	117,344,281 78	1,102,838 42
1884	6,310	7,835,694	122,121,261 98	121,971,083 80	950,479 39
1885	7,056	7,725,893	117,858,921 27	117,996,205 06	925,125 03
1886	7,357	7,940,302	113,819,521 21	113,885,463 04	922,781 97
1887	7,853	9,232,177	117,462,660 89	117,264,026 66	914,076 57
1888	8,241	9,959,207	119,649,064 98	119,743,345 25	947,316 56
1889	8,727	10,130,140	115,081,845 79	115,281,906 94	933,821 35
1890	9,382	10,624,727	114,362,757 12	114,347,631 35	951,293 63
1891	10,070	11,451,274	119,122,236 50	118,843,875 71	1,005,298 19
1892	12,069	12,069,442	120,066,801 07	120,121,754 19	1,037,027 45
1893	18,434	13,309,735	127,576,433 65	127,697,381 70	1,121,207 62
1894	19,264	14,304,041	138,793,579 49	138,725,229 29	1,212,338 19
1895	19,691	22,031,120	156,709,089 77	156,159,689 26	1,292,331 97
1896	20,802	23,962,053	172,100,649 02	171,475,476 35	1,411,466 85
1897	21,082	25,169,055	174,482,676 94	174,302,783 18	1,458,258 86
1898	23,421	27,798,078	191,354,121 63	190,678,429 08	1,600,558 13
1899	26,784	29,007,870	211,213,592 84	211,458,156 83	1,718,045 49
1900	29,649	32,060,983	238,921,009 67	238,022,043 78	1,915,462 60
1901	30,529	35,586,379	274,546,067 34	273,582,258 02	2,147,215 10
1902	31,680	40,474,327	313,551,279 88	315,220,488 68	2,458,697 52
1903	34,547	45,941,681	353,627,648 03	353,173,320 52	2,801,705 64
1904	35,094	50,392,554	378,778,488 84	378,511,407 13	3,040,606 03
1905	36,832	53,379,327	396,903,433 80	396,817,107 42	3,213,380 43
1906	37,444	58,461,353	444,515,790 60	442,338,675 28	3,558,269 69
1907	37,572	62,069,783	479,650,342 64	479,236,313 43	3,811,056 95
1908	43,313	64,864,570	498,699,637 49	494,971,500 91	3,951,430 98
1909	50,043	68,791,938	491,074,844 26	493,078,299 18	4,079,691 18
1910	51,791	76,918,036	547,993,641 53	545,632,105 97	4,559,256 10
1911	51,809	81,146,233	578,111,005 11	578,246,320 76	4,843,209 14

SUMMARY OF THE SERVICE.

The following table shows the expenditures of the postal service by items from 1908 to 1911:

Item.	1908	1909	1910	1911
Service in postoffices—				
Salaries of postmasters	$25,602,973 86	$26,571,911 15	$27,514,362 80	$28,284,964 11
Salaries of clerks, etc.	30,920,449 68	34,876,492 71	38,045,456 62	40,364,930 39
City Delivery Service.	26,450,138 33	29,869,783 03	31,805,485 28	33,165,067 58

The smallest of the Latin-American republics is Salvador, with an area of 8,170 square miles.

Item.	1908	1909	1910	1911
All other expenditures	9,649,691 38	10,061,092 05	10,405,405 69	11,083,406 74
Total	92,623,253 25	101,379,278 94	107,770,710 39	112,898,368 82
Railway Mail Service.	17,390,532 15	18,356,800 13	19,389,414 44	20,106,909 40
Rural Delivery Service.	34,455,269 59	35,586,779 50	37,073,732 64	37,145,756 65
Transportation of domestic mail:				
By railroads	48,458,255 34	49,869,374 52	49,405,311 27	50,583,122 96
By other means of transportation	11,962,539 41	12,382,475 27	12,534,500 99	13,175,365 83
Total	60,420,794 75	62,251,849 79	61,939,812 26	63,758,488 79
Transportation of foreign mail	3,084,025 44	2,943,849 32	3,203,821 23	3,315,349 28
Payments on account of invalid money orders	378,010 90	485,545 21	599,733 54	424,053 74

POSTAL LAWS—GENERAL POSTAL INFORMATION.

Classes of Domestic Mail Matter.—Domestic mail is divided into four classes, as follows:

First Class.—Letters, postal cards, post cards and matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same), and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. Rates of postage—Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, one cent each. "Post Cards" with written messages, conforming approximately to government postal cards in quality and weight and to the regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General, one cent each. On "drop" letters, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, when mailed at letter carrier offices, or when mailed at offices which are not letter carrier offices, if rural free delivery has been established and the persons addressed can be served by rural carrier. The only drop letters entitled to the one cent drop letter rate of postage are those deposited in postoffices where neither letter carrier nor rural delivery service has been established and those deposited in postoffices where rural delivery service has been established, and the persons addressed cannot be served by rural carrier, because they reside beyond the limits of the rural delivery service.

Second Class.—Newspapers and publications which have been "Entered as Second Class Matter" issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Rate of postage—For publishers and registered news agents, one cent a pound or fraction thereof. For other than publishers and news agents, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof. Partial or incomplete copies are third class.

Third Class.—Books, circulars and printed matter on paper (not included in second class), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying same rate of postage—one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof unsealed. Seeds, scions, cuttings, roots and plants, and also correspondence of the blind printed in raised characters, and sent unsealed, are mailable at third class rates. The addition of the date of the circular, name of the addressee and sender in writing does not impair the rights of a circular to the third class.

Fourth Class.—Merchandise, and all matter not embraced in the other three classes, and which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, and not above the weight provided by law. Rate of postage—one cent per ounce or fraction thereof unsealed.

Payment of Postage.—On first class matter the postage should be fully prepaid, but if two cents in stamps be affixed the matter will be dispatched with the deficient postage rated thereon, to be collected of addressee on delivery. Letters and packages of first class matter weighing less than four (4) pounds when prepaid one full letter rate will be dispatched and the deficiency collected of the addressee.

Limit of Weight.—A package must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book or second class matter. The Parcels Post law of 1912 changed the limit of weight on parcels post matter. See paragraph entitled "Domestic Parcels Post."

Registry System.—All matter admissible to the domestic mails or the Postal Union mails (except parcel post packages for certain countries—see heading, "Parcel Post")—may be registered, if postage and registry fee (10 cents) is fully prepaid. Name of addressee and sender must appear on the envelope or wrapper. Matter intended for registration must not be placed in street letter boxes or in

The most populous of the Mexican states is Jalisco, which had 1,202,802 inhabitants in 1910.

mail drops at postoffice. A registry stamp, specially designed for the purpose, which is not valid in payment of postage, should be used to prepay the registry fee, but ordinary postage stamps may also be used for this purpose. When an acknowledgment of delivery is desired, the envelope or wrapper of the registered article should be indorsed on the address side, by the sender, "Receipt desired," or with words of similar import.

Money Order System.—Fees for money orders are as follows: 3 cents to 30 cents for orders on Domestic form payable in the United States and Island possessions (Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippine Islands), the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, in Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Newfoundland, and in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canal Zone, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, and Virgin Islands (West Indies). Fees for foreign money orders when payable in Apia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Cape Colony, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Great Britain, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, New South Wales, New Zealand, Orange River Colony, Peru, Portugal, Queensland, Russia, Salvador, South Australia, Switzerland, Tasmania, the Transvaal, Uruguay and Victoria are: For sums from 1 cent to $2 50, 10 cents; $2 51 to $5, 15 cents; $5 01 to $7 50, 20 cents; $7 51 to $10, 25 cents; $10 01 to $15, 30 cents; $15 01 to $20, 35 cents; $20 01 to $30, 40 cents; $30 01 to $40, 45 cents; $40 01 to $50, 50 cents; $50 01 to $60, 60 cents; $60 01 to $70, 70 cents; $70 01 to $80, 80 cents; $80 01 to $90, 90 cents; $90 01 to $100, $1. When payable in Chili, France, Greece, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden the fees are: For sums from 1 cent to $10, 10 cents; $10 01 to $20, 20 cents; $20 01 to $30, 30 cents; $30 01 to $40, 40 cents; $40 01 to $50, 50 cents; $50 01 to $60, 60 cents; $60 01 to $70, 70 cents; $70 01 to $80, 80 cents; $80 01 to $90, 90 cents; $90 01 to $100, $1.

Postal Conventions.—Postal conventions are now in operation for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the following countries: Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, Cape Colony, Windward Islands (Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Leeward Islands, Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands), Belgium, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Tasmania, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Bahama Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Austria-Hungary, British Guiana, Luxemburg, Bermuda, South Australia, Salvador, Chili, Honduras, Egypt, Hong Kong, British Honduras, Cuba, Russia, Mexico, Montenegro, Bolivia, Apia (Samoa), Costa Rica, Greece, Liberia, Orange River Colony, Peru and the Transvaal.

Special Delivery.—The regulations governing "rapid" or "special delivery" provide that any article of mailable matter bearing a 10 cent special delivery stamp, in addition to the lawful postage, is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at any United States postoffice between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., if the office be of the free delivery class, and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. and until after the arrival of the last mail, provided this be not later than 9 p. m., if the office be other than a free delivery office. To entitle such a letter to immediate delivery the residence or place of business of the addressee must be within the regular letter carrier limits of a free delivery office, and within one mile of any other office. Special delivery articles are also delivered by rural carriers to bona fide patrons of their routes, provided they live not exceeding one-half mile from the route. An act of Congress, approved March 7, 1907, provided that after July 1, 1907, ordinary stamps to the value of 10 cents, in addition to the required postage, could be affixed to a letter or package of mail matter for special delivery, the sender writing "special dlivery" on the envelope.

Foreign Postage Rates.—The rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Cuba, Panama, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Newfoundland and Mexico) are as follows: Letters, 5c. for the first ounce and 3c. for each additional ounce; single postal cards and post cards bearing written communications, 2c. each; double postal cards, 4c. each; printed matter of all kinds, for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces, 1c.; commercial papers (deeds, bills, invoices, insurance policies, etc.), for the first ten ounces or less, 5c.; for each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces, 1c.; samples of merchandise, for the first four ounces or less, 2c.; for each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces, 1c.; registration fee, 10c.; letters (only) for Great Britain and Ireland and Newfoundland, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2c.; to Germany by sea direct, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2c.

Ordinary letters and postcards for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially. Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada, Cuba, Panama or Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that commercial papers and bona fide trade samples are mailable at the postage rate and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails. Full prepayment is required upon all registered articles; and postage upon all articles other than letters is required to be prepaid, at least in part. If the postage is not prepaid in full, double the amount of the deficiency will be collected of the addressee when the article is delivered. The rate on "commercial papers" per two ounces is the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is five cents. The rate on samples of merchandise per two ounces is also the same as for "printed matter," except that the lowest charge on any package, whatever its weight, is two cents.

Articles of every kind and nature which are admitted to the United States

Out of the 22,334 miles of telegraph lines in Chili the government owns 16,513, a little over 70 per cent of them.

domestic mails may be sent by mail for delivery in the city of Shanghai, China, at our domestic postage rates and conditions.

Domestic Parcel Post.—The Postoffice Appropriation act, approved August 24, 1912, reformed the domestic parcels post system, providing new classifications and new rates to go into effect January 1, 1913. The text of these provisions will be found under "The Sixty-second Congress, Acts and Resolutions of the Second Session," pages 132-134, of this volume.

Foreign Parcel Post.—Packages of mailable merchandise may be sent, in unsealed packages, by "Parcel Post," to the following named countries:

Australia,	Dutch Guiana,	Mexico,
Austria,	Ecuador,	Netherlands,
Bahamas,	France,	Newfoundland,
Barbados,	Germany,	New Zealand,
Belgium,	Great Britain,	Nicaragua,
Bermuda,	Guatemala,	Norway,
Bolivia,	Hayti,	Panama,
Brazil,	Honduras (British),	Peru,
British Guiana,	Honduras (Republic of),	Salvador,
Chili,	Hong Kong,[1]	Sweden,
Colombia,	Hungary,	Trinidad, including Tobago,
Costa Rica,	Italy,	Uruguay,
Curacao,	Jamaica,	Venezuela,
Danish West Indies,	Japan,[2]	Windward Islands.
Denmark,	Leeward Islands,	

[1]Parcel-post packages addressed for delivery in the cities in China named in "United States Postal Guide," are mailable at the postage rate and subject to the conditions applicable to parcel-post packages for delivery at Hong Kong. [2]Parcel-post packages addressed for delivery at any postoffice in Formosa or Corea, and the places in China and Manchuria named in "United States Postal Guide," are mailable at the postage rate and subject to the conditions applicable to parcel-post packages addressed for delivery in Japan.

Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound. Registry fee, 10 cents in addition to postage. The sender of a parcel addressed to any of the countries named in the table at the head of this section, except Barbados, Curacao, Dutch Guiana, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Uruguay, may have the same registered by paying a registry fee of 10 cents, and will receive the "Return Receipt" without special charge therefor, when envelope or wrapper is marked "Return receipt demanded."

To all countries named packages are limited to three and one-half feet in length, and to six feet in length and girth combined, except that packages for Colombia and Mexico are limited to two feet in length and four feet in girth. Packages to certain postoffices in Mexico must not exceed four pounds six ounces in weight, but those for all other countries named may weigh up to but not exceeding eleven pounds. The limit of value is $50 on packages for Ecuador and $80 on those for Hungary, Japan and Sweden, but on those for the other countries named there is no limit of value.

Postage Rates Between the United States and the Possessions of the United States.—All mail matter from the United States for the Island of Guam, the Philippine Archipelago, the Canal Zone, Tutuila (including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States), or from one to another of these islands, is subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

In describing the scope and purposes of the Indian Service, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs said in his report for the fiscal year 1908–'09:

Scope of the Service.

"The Indian Service is primarily educational. It is a great out-door-indoor school, with the emphasis on the outdoor. The students in this school are 300,000 individuals, ranging in age from babes at the breast to the old men and women of the tribes, and with a range of characteristics which is indicated by no one fact, perhaps, better than that these 300,000 individuals speak about 250 fairly distinct dialects. The plant which composes the physical properties of this school consists of an area of land nearly twice the size of the State of New York, or larger than the State of Missouri, scattered through twenty-six states, in areas ranging from a few hundred acres to some as large as the smaller states of the Union. The funds to carry on and to be cared for in connection with this plant amount to approximately $85,000,000, of which $62,000,000 belongs to the tribes, $13,000,000 belongs to individual Indians, and approximately $10,000,000 is contributed by appropriations annually. The value of the physical plant, including lands, buildings, reclamation works and forests, is hundreds of millions. The teachers in this school, of which the commissioner is the principal teacher, form a force of more than five thousand employes, covering all the grades and classes of work which go to make a human being a useful citizen of the United States."

The Indian Office, which is a bureau of the Interior Department, looks after the health of the Indians, encourages them to take up farming and other industrial occupations, endeavors to prevent the sale of alcoholic liquor in the Indian country, conducts schools of its own and supports mission schools, distributes supplies, cloth-

The Chilian government maintains fifty-one lighthouses along the coast and in the Strait of Magellan at an annual cost of $88,731.

ing and rations to the Indians, supervises the payment of interest and principal of tribal trust funds held in the United States Treasury, allots land formerly held in common to individual Indians, supervises sales of tribal lands, conducts irrigation and mining enterprises on lands owned by the Indians, and acts in general as an agent and guardian for these wards of the nation.

Indian Population of the United States, by States and Territories, June 30, 1911.

Alabama	909	Nebraska	3,809
Arizona	39,216	Nevada	5,240
Arkansas	*460	New Hampshire	34
California	16,371	New Jersey	168
Colorado	841	New Mexico	21,121
Connecticut	152	New York	6,046
Delaware	5	North Carolina	7,851
District of Columbia	68	North Dakota	8,253
Florida	446	Ohio	127
Georgia	95	Oklahoma	117,247
Idaho	3,791	Oregon	6,403
Illinois	188	Rhode Island	284
Indiana	279	South Carolina	331
Iowa	369	South Dakota	20,352
Kansas	1,309	Tennessee	216
Kentucky	234	Texas	* 702
Louisiana	780	Utah	3,123
Maine	892	Vermont	26
Maryland	55	Virginia	539
Massachusetts	688	Washington	10,997
Michigan	7,519	West Virginia	36
Minnesota	10,711	Wisconsin	10,360
Mississippi	1,253	Wyoming	1,692
Missouri	313		
Montana	10,814	Total	322,715

Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites		101,287
By blood	75,360	
By intermarriage	2,582	
Freedmen	23,345	
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes		221,428

Indian Schools and Average Attendance from 1877 to 1911.

Year.	Boarding Schools.		Day Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance	Number.	Average attendance	Number.	Average attendance
1877	48	....	102	....	150	3,598
1878	49	....	119	....	168	4,142
1879	52	....	107	....	159	4,448
1880	60	....	109	....	169	4,651
1881	68	....	106	....	174	4,976
1882	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897	145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676
1898	148	16,112	149	3,536	297	19,648
1899	149	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1901	161	19,464	143	3,613	304	23,077
1902	163	20,576	136	3,544	299	24,120
1903	162	20,772	144	3,610	306	24,382
1904	162	21,582	141	3,522	303	25,104
1905	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1906	169	21,848	149	3,644	318	25,492
1907	173	21,825	168	3,977	341	25,802
1908	170	21,725	173	4,239	343	25,964
1909	161	20,940	202	4,678	363	25,568
1910	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647

The second largest city in South America is Rio de Janeiro, whose population in 1900 was 858,000.

School Attendance, 1910-'11.

The following table shows the school attendance of Indian children in 1910–11:

Indian children of school age		71,362	
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.		7,951	
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance			63,411
Government schools:			
Nonreservation boarding		8,013	
Reservation boarding		10,253	
Day		6,121	
			24,387
Mission schools:			
Contract boarding		1,501	
Noncontract—			
Boarding	2,304		
Day	389		
		2,693	
			4,194
Private schools:			
Contract boarding		145	
Noncontract—			
Boarding	29		
Day	17		
		46	
			191
Public schools:			
Contract		4,015	
Noncontract		6,610	
			10,625
Total all classes			39,397
Number eligible children not in school			24,014

School Appropriations Made by the Government Since 1877.

Year.	Appropriation.	Year.	Appropriation.	Year.	Appropriation.
1877	$20,000	1889	$1,348,015	1901	$3,080,367
1878	30,000	1890	1,364,568	1902	3,244,250
1879	60,000	1891	1,842,770	1903	3,531,250
1880	75,000	1892	2,291,650	1904	3,522,950
1881	75,000	1893	2,315,612	1905	3,880,740
1882	135,000	1894	2,243,497	1906	3,777,100
1883	487,000	1895	2,060,695	1907	3,925,830
1884	675,200	1896	2,056,515	1908	4,105,715
1885	992,800	1897	2,517,265	1909	4,008,825
1886	1,100,065	1898	2,331,771	1910	3,757,909
1887	1,211,415	1899	2,638,390	1911	3,685,290
1888	1,179,916	1900	2,936,080	1912	3,757,495

Area of Indian Reservations, Exclusive of Alaska, 1910.

State or territory.	Acres.	State or territory.	Acres.
Arizona	19,355,127	New York	87,677
California	362,829	North Carolina	63,211
Colorado	483,750	North Dakota	1,299,649
Florida	23,542	Oklahoma	3,005,079
Idaho	479,960	Oregon	1,277,088
Iowa	3,251	South Dakota	2,914,875
Kansas	922	Utah	179,194
Michigan	2,373	Washington	2,425,717
Minnesota	582,671	Wisconsin	305,081
Montana	5,556,222	Wyoming	95,307
Nebraska	6,851		
Nevada	686,986	Total	41,046,547
New Mexico	1,849,185		

Area of the Territory of the Five Civilized Tribes, June 30, 1910.

Nation.	Total. Acres.	Allotted. Acres.	Unallotted and unreserved. Acres.
Cherokee	4,421,889	4,348,760	50,300
Chickasaw	11,660,225	8,312,900	[1]2,840,000
Choctaw			

In 1910-'11 the percentage of American railroad stocks paying dividends was 67.65 and the average dividend paid on those stocks was 8.03 per cent.

Area of the Territory of the Five Civilized Tribes, June 30, 1910 (Continued).

Nation.	Total.	Allotted.	Unallot'd and unreserved.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Creek	3,079,083	2,999,400	63,670
Seminole	366,159	360,790	2,786
Total	19,527,356	16,021,850	2,956,756

[1]Includes proposed forest reserve, 1,370,000 acres; excludes segregated coal and asphalt tract, 445,000 acres.

Interest Bearing Tribal Funds Held in Trust by the Government July 1, 1911.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions or treaties.	Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3, 4 and 5 per cent.
Apache, Kiowa and Comanche fund	June 6, 1900; Mar. 3, 1901	$1,419,963 72	$70,998 19
Four per cent fund	June 5, 1906; June 28, 1906; Mar. 27, 1908	2,607,082 26	104,283 29
Blackfeet Reservation 4 per cent fund	June 10, 1896	273,909 50	10,956 38
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	51,334 47	2,566 72
Cherokee national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	639,201 10	31,960 05
Cherokee orphan fund	Apr. 1, 1880	362,821 38	18,141 07
Cherokee school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	527,709 64	26,385 48
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund	Mar. 3, 1891	774,254 45	38,712 72
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund	June 17, 1910	53,897 20	1,616 92
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908; June 23, 1910	305,199 60	9,155 99
Chickasaw national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	223,122 79	11,156 14
Chippewa in Minnesota fund	Jan. 14, 1889; Feb. 26, 1896; June 27, 1902	4,099,606 24	204,980 31
Choctaw:			
General fund	Apr. 1, 1880	832 00	41 60
Orphan fund	Apr. 1, 1880	39,710 69	1,985 53
School fund	Apr. 1, 1880	49,472 70	2,473 63
Three per cent fund	Mar. 1, 1907	390,257 92	11,707 74
Cœur d'Alene 3 per cent fund	June 21, 1906	118,042 36	3,541 27
Creek general fund	Apr. 1, 1880; May 27, 1902	2,472,946 15	123,647 31
Crow fund	Aug. 27, 1892	6,614 05	330 70
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1895	38,885 91	1,555 44
Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund	June 10, 1896	4,540 94	181 64
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund	June 1, 1910	100,000 00	3,000 00
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund	June 6, 1900	4,703 89	188 16
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	682 43	34 12
Kansas Consolidated fund[1]	July 1, 1902	149,052 69	7,452 63
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	89,115 65	4,455 78
Kickapoos in Oklahoma fund	June 10, 1896	3,397 57	169 88
Klamath fund	June 21, 1906	148,998 51	7,449 93
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	703 37	35 17
Menominee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	153,039 38	7,651 97
Menominee log fund	June 12, 1890	911,990 21	45,599 51
Menominee 4 per cent fund	Mar. 28, 1908	608,922 87	24,356 91
Nez Perces of Idaho fund	Aug. 15, 1894	2,854 88	142 74
Omaha fund	June 10, 1872; Aug. 7, 1882	14,928 69	746 43
Osage fund	July 15, 1870[1]; May 19, 1872[1]; June 16, 1880[1]; Aug. 19, 1890[1]	8,403,979 99	420,199 00
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	119,911 53	5,995 58
Otoe and Missouri fund	Aug. 15, 1876	348,955 97	17,447 80
Pawnee fund	Apr. 10, 1876	399,939 47	19,996 97
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 27, 1910	125,000 00	3,750 00
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	67,071 36	3,353 57
Potawatomi:			
Education fund	Apr. 1, 1880	42,894 28	2,144 71
General fund	Apr. 1, 1880	49,877 66	2,493 88
Mills fund	Apr. 1, 1880	9,668 16	483 41

The mining industries of Chili employ 60,000 persons, while the railroads furnish work to 65,000.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions or treaties.	Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 3, 4 and 5 per cent.
Potawatomi of Kansas and Wisconsin fund	Apr. 4, 1910	180,758 00	9,037 90
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	Mar. 3, 1893	199,258 72	7,790 35
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1907	1,000,000 00	30,000 00
Round Valley general fund	May 30, 1910	125,000 00	3,750 00
	Oct. 1, 1890[2]		
	Mar. 3, 1891[2]	1,064 34	———
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Mar. 3, 1909	1,000,000 00	50,000 00
	Apr. 4, 1910	20,000 00	1,000 00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund	June 10, 1896	13,530 03	676 50
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	Feb. 13, 1891	21,099 67	1,054 98
Seminole:			
General fund	Apr. 1, 1880	1,000,000 00	50,000 00
School fund	July 1, 1898	500,000 00	25,000 00
Seminole in Oklahoma fund	Mar. 3, 1909	570,000 00	28,500 00
Seneca, Tonawanda Band fund	Apr. 1, 1880	65,734 20	3,286 71
Seneca and Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	1,565 31	78 27
Senecas of New York fund	Mar. 3, 1909	118,050 00	5,902 50
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	5,461 83	273 91
Siletz general fund	Aug. 15, 1894	16,877 76	843 89
Sioux funds:			
Cheyenne River	Mar. 2, 1889	342,900 82	17,145 04
Crow Creek	Mar. 2, 1889	155,438 02	7,771 90
Flandreau	Mar. 2, 1889	44 97	2 25
Lower Brulé	Mar. 2, 1889	66,617 06	3,330 85
Pine Ridge	Mar. 2, 1889	901,920 86	45,096 04
Ponca	Mar. 2, 1889	458 00	22 90
Rosebud	Mar. 2, 1889	689,681 91	34,484 10
Standing Rock	Mar. 2, 1889	542,219 67	27,110 98
Tongue River	Mar. 2, 1889	48,075 07	2,403 75
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	Mar. 3, 1891	603,719 36	30,185 97
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund	May 29, 1908	199,258 22	5,977 75
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	71,571 66	3,578 58
Uintah and White River Ute fund	May 24, 1888	19,075 01	953 75
Umatilla:			
General fund	Mar. 3, 1885	261,241 30	13,062 06
School fund	Aug. 5, 1882	32,367 66	1,618 38
Ute 5 per cent fund	Apr. 29, 1874	463,649 86	23,182 49
Winnebago fund	Mar. 3, 1909	879,286 93	43,964 35
Yankton Sioux fund	Aug. 15, 1894	306,851 69	15,342 58
Total		$36,637,871 56	$1,746,135 00

[1]These funds have been segregated and are carried on the books of the Indian Office to the credit of individual members of the tribes. [2]This fund will bear no interest until the United States has been reimbursed for the amount appropriated in carrying out the provisions of the acts approved Oct. 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 658), and Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1006).

Incomes of Indian Tribes from All Sources for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1911.

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund	Treaty and agreement obligations	Gratuities	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous	Proceeds of land.	Total
Apache, Kiowa and Comanche	$168,791	———	———	$16	$590,793	$759,601
Arapahoes in Wyoming	———	———	———	6,614	———	6,614
Bannock	———	$5,000	———	———	———	5,000
Blackfeet	10,956	———	———	23,927	———	34,883
Cherokee	79,021	———	———	38,131	*49,846	166,998
Cheyenne and Arapaho	41,605	———	$35,000	183	25,129	101,918
Chickasaw	11,156	———	———	262,424	*338,762	612,343
Chippewa and Christian	66	———	———	———	———	66
Chippewa of the Mississippi (White Earth)	———	4,000	———	6	———	4,006
Chippewa in Minnesota	345,568	240,000	———	———	1,097,953	1,683,521
Chippewa of Red Lake	———	———	———	3,229	49,382	52,612
Chippewa of Lake Superior	———	———	7,000	646	———	7,646

The second largest city in British North America is Toronto, whose population in 1911 was 376,240.

Incomes of Indian Tribes from All Sources for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1911 (Continued).

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	Proceeds of land.	Total.
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band	—	—	13,000	—	—	13,000
Choctaw	16,208	10,520	—	788,066	*1,015,523	1,830,318
Cœur d'Alene	2,480	3,000	—	1,089	121,289	127,859
Colorado River Indians	—	—	—	2,838	9,415	12,253
Colville	—	—	—	7,466	320,396	327,862
Creek	123,647	—	—	44,625	*116,052	284,325
Crow	330	6,000	8,000	156,787	215,113	386,232
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington	—	—	7,000	—	—	7,000
Fort Hall Indians	—	—	30,000	10	—	30,010
Indians in—						
Arizona and New Mexico	—	—	330,000	—	—	330,000
California	—	—	42,000	—	—	42,000
Indians of—						
Colville and Puyallup Agencies	—	—	12,000	—	—	12,000
Flathead Agency	—	—	9,000	2,001	102,936	113,938
Fort Belknap Agency	193	—	20,000	11,959	—	32,153
Fort Berthold Agency	3,000	—	20,000	9,038	100,000	132,038
Fort Peck Agency	—	—	40,000	19,151	26,692	85,843
Fort Yuma Reservation	—	—	—	4,316	4,978	9,294
Grande Ronde Agency	918	—	—	—	*10,323	11,241
Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies	—	—	5,000	—	—	5,000
Klamath Agency	8,973	—	8,000	1,122	—	18,095
San Carlos Agency	—	—	—	36,349	—	36,349
Walker River Reservation	—	—	—	200	—	200
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.	—	—	—	—	20,240	20,240
Indians on Moapa River, Walker River and Pyramid Lake Reservations	—	—	8,500	—	—	8,500
Indians formerly of Lemhi Agency	—	36,000	—	—	—	36,000
Iowa	4,079	—	—	—	—	4,079
Jicarilla	—	—	—	249	—	249
Kansas	7,764	—	1,500	—	20	9,284
Keshena Indians, Wisconsin	—	—	—	1,043	—	1,043
Kickapoo	10,461	—	2,000	10	—	12,471
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert, Chippewa, Michigan	36	—	—	—	—	36
Makah	—	—	2,000	—	—	2,000
Malki	—	—	—	784	—	784
Menominee	75,189	6	—	—	—	75,195
Molel	—	3,000	—	—	—	3,000
Navajo	—	—	—	342	—	342
Nez Perce in Idaho	142	—	—	871	—	1,014
Nez Perce, Joseph's Band	—	—	1,145	—	—	1,145
Nevada Indians	—	—	—	4,947	—	4,947
North Carolina Cherokee	925	—	—	—	—	925
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho	—	99,000	—	—	—	99,000
Omaha	3,103	—	—	22	821	3,946
Osage	426,071	—	—	494,749	3,973	924,793
Oto and Missouri	23,448	—	—	821	—	24,269
Pawnee	19,996	47,100	—	—	—	67,096
Pima	—	—	—	100	—	100
Ponca	3,373	—	8,000	—	—	11,373
Potawatomi:						
Kansas	6,453	—	—	—	—	6,453
Wisconsin	—	—	25,000	—	—	25,000
Puyallup	8,049	—	—	—	20,279	28,328
Quapaw	27	1,500	—	—	—	1,527
Quinaielt and Quileute	—	—	1,000	—	—	1,000
Round Valley Indians, California	—	—	—	—	1,605	1,605

The country in Europe with the smallest forest area is Portugal, where the proportion of forest lands is only 5 per cent.

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations	Gratuities	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous	Proceeds of land.	Total
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi:						
Iowa	16,144	—	—	1,624	—	18,068
Oklahoma	36,365	—	—	—	—	36,365
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	1,849	200	—	—	—	2,049
San Juan, N. M.	—	—	—	336	—	336
Seminole:						
Oklahoma	103,500	—	—	35	*11,741	115,276
Florida	—	—	15,000	—	—	15,000
Seneca and Shawnee	78	—	—	—	—	78
Seneca, Tonawanda Band.	3,915	—	—	—	—	3,915
Serecas of New York	5,902	6,000	—	—	—	11,902
Shebit	—	—	—	120	—	120
Shoshone and Bannock	244	—	—	—	1,370	1,614
Shoshones in Wyoming	—	6,000	12,000	5,224	—	23,224
Siletz	868	—	—	41	—	910
Sioux of—						
Different tribes	—	650,000	—	—	—	650,000
Cheyenne River	23,266	—	—	—	209,906	232,472
Crow Creek	9,058	—	—	—	—	9,058
Devils Lake	1,269	—	5,000	—	19,368	25,638
Flandreau	98	—	—	—	—	98
Lower Brulé	3,741	—	—	—	8,867	12,608
Pine Ridge	48,857	—	—	—	125,000	173,857
Ponca	83	—	—	—	—	83
Rosebud	53,193	—	—	12,801	978,639	1,044,633
Standing Rock	32,107	—	—	12,699	121,983	166,790
Tongue River	2,403	—	—	31,923	—	34,327
Yankton	16,258	—	15,000	—	—	31,258
Sioux of Sisseton and Wahpeton	30,770	—	—	—	—	30,770
Six Nations of New York	—	4,500	—	—	—	4,500
Southern Ute	—	—	—	—	10,860	10,860
Spokane	—	2,000	—	—	2,883	4,883
Stockbridge	3,578	—	—	—	—	3,578
Tonkawa	203	—	—	—	—	203
Truxton Cañon Indians	—	—	—	8,604	—	8,604
Tule River	—	—	—	175	—	175
Uintah, etc., Utes	957	—	—	13,819	264,000	278,778
Utes, Confederated Bands.	54,797	53,740	—	16,956	—	125,494
Wichita	—	—	5,000	—	8,848	13,848
Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla	16,003	—	3,000	—	6,441	25,445
Warm Springs Indians	—	—	4,000	7,893	—	11,893
Western Navajo Indians.	—	—	—	80	—	80
Western Shoshone Indians.	—	—	8,000	4,858	—	12,858
Winnebago	43,949	—	—	3,936	—	47,886
Yakima and other tribes.	—	—	5,000	5,656	—	10,656
Zuni	—	—	—	83	—	83
Total	$1,911,909	$1,177,566	$707,145	$2,051,015	$6,010,642	$11,858,278

*Carried on ledgers of Treasury and Indian Office as "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor."

THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

The Lighthouse Service was reorganized by an act of Congress, approved June 17, 1910, an abstract of which appears on page 134 of The Tribune Almanac for 1911. Formerly the management of the lighthouses was intrusted to a lighthouse board, organized in conformity to the act of Congress of August 31, 1852. It consisted of the head of the Treasury Department (later of the Department of Commerce and Labor), three officers of the army, two naval and a civilian member. The head of the department was ex-officio president of the board, and the ranking naval officer was chairman. There were two secretaries, one a naval officer and one an engineer officer of the army. That system involved divided responsibility, and resulting in much friction in administration. Congress therefore abolished the board and created a Bureau of Lighthouses in the Department of Commerce and Labor, with a commissioner in charge directly responsible to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Reorganized in 1910.

Under the old system there were sixteen lighthouse districts ,each in charge

The Republic of Uruguay had in 1910 793 public schools, with an enrolment of 74,717 pupils.

of an army or navy officer. The law of 1910 provided that nineteen districts should be created, each in charge of a civilian inspector, but the President was authorized for a period of three years, from July 1, 1910, to assign army and navy officers to act as district inspectors.

The President was also authorized to designate army engineers as inspectors in the districts which include the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and to detail officers of the engineer corps for consultation or superintendence of the construction or repair of aids to navigation.

The extent of the lighthouse service is shown in the following table:

Extent of Lighthouse Service.

	General coast line. Statute miles.	Detailed coast or channel line. Statute miles.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States	3,480	9,732
Pacific coast of the United States	1,404	8,294
Porto Rico, adjacent United States islands, and Guantanamo	374	449
Great Lakes and connecting waters, United States portion	3,535	4,020
Alaska	7,300	22,654
Hawaiian Islands to Midway Islands	788	1,018
Guam	86	92
American Samoan Islands	76	91
Total coast line under United States Lighthouse Service	17,043	41,350
Coastal rivers on which aids to navigation are maintained by the United States Lighthouse Service (Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 1,374 miles; Pacific coast, 242 miles)	——	1,616
Interior rivers on which aids to navigation are maintained by the United States Lighthouse Service (Mississippi River, 1,816 miles; Ohio River, 966 miles; Missouri River, 390 miles; other rivers, 690 miles)	——	3,862
Total coast line and rivers under United States Lighthouse Service	——	46,828
Philippine Islands (lighted by Philippine government)	4,080	11,511
Panama Canal Zone (coast line only)	17	40
Total seacoast line under the jurisdiction of the United States (not including Great Lakes and rivers)	17,605	48,881

The following table gives a summary of the aids to navigation maintained at the close of the fiscal years 1901, 1910 and 1911:

Classes of Aids.	Number June 30: 1901.	1910.	1911.
Lighted aids:			
Lights (other than post lights)	1,054	1,375	1,424
Post lights	2,069	2,256	2,362
Light-vessel stations	45	54	51
Gas buoys	91	225	287
Float lights	——	93	87
Total	3,259	4,003	4,211
Unlighted aids:			
Fog signals	401	498	506
Day beacons	752	1,120	1,295
Submarine signals	——	42	40
Whistling buoys, unlighted	77	89	88
Bell buoys, unlighted	122	178	189
Other buoys	4,780	5,783	5,821
Total	6,132	7,710	7,939
Grand total	9,391	11,713	12,150

For the care and maintenance of these aids in 1910-'11 there were employed 5,582 officers and men.

The amounts expended on the service were $6,385,881 in 1908-'09, $5,738,689 in 1909-'10 and $5,460,976 in 1910-'11.

The largest city in Asia is Tokio, which on December 31, 1908, had 2,186,079 inhabitants.

The headquarters of the nineteen districts are as follows:

District.	Address.	District.	Address.
First.....	Portland, Me., Y. M. C. A. Building.	Eleventh....	Detroit, Mich., United States Public Building.
Second.....	Boston, Mass., No. 19 Congress street.	Twelfth.....	Chicago, Ill., Federal Building.
Third.....	Tompkinsville, N. Y.	Thirteenth..	Rock Island, Ill., Safety Building.
Fourth.....	Philadelphia, Penn., Postoffice Building.	Fourteenth..	Cincinnati, Ohio, Custom House.
Fifth.....	Baltimore, Md., new Custom House.	Fifteenth....	St. Louis, Mo., Victoria Building.
Sixth.....	Charleston, S. C., old Postoffice Building.	Sixteenth...	Ketchikan, Alaska.
Seventh.....	Key West, Fla.	Seventeenth.	Portland, Ore., Custom House.
Eighth.....	New Orleans, La., Custom House.	Eighteenth..	San Francisco, Cal., Custom House.
Ninth.....	San Juan, P. R.	Nineteenth..	Honolulu, Hawaii, McCandless Building.
Tenth.....	Buffalo, N. Y. Federal Building.		

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

The Life Saving Service was established in its present form in 1871, life saving stations being opened on the New Jersey and Long Island coasts. Acts of Congress passed since have extended the system so as to embrace the entire ocean and lake coasts, which are divided into thirteen districts. The service is attached to the Treasury Department. The following table shows the territory covered by the various districts, the number of stations in each district and the names and postoffice addresses of the district superintendents:

No. of District.	Extent of District.	No. of Stations	Name of Superintendent.	Postoffice Address
1	Coasts of Maine and New Hampshire	15	Silas H. Harding....	Portsmouth, N. H.
2	Coast of Massachusetts.....	32	George W. Bowley..	Provincetown, Mass.
3	Coasts of Rhode Island and Fisher's Island.....	9	Herbert M. Knowles.	Wakefield, R. I.
4	Coast of Long Island.....	33	Arthur Dominy.....	Bay Shore, N. Y.
5	Coast of New Jersey.....	42	———	———
6	Coast from Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles.....	19	William E. Tunnell.	Lewes, Del.
7	Coast from Cape Henry to Cape Fear River.....	34	Patrick H. Morgan..	Shawboro, N. C.
8	Coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Eastern Florida.....	10	Hiram B. Shaw.....	Jacksonville, Fla.
9	Gulf coast.....	8	Wm. A. Hutchings..	Galveston, Tex.
10	Lakes Erie and Ontario, including Louisville station.....	13	Edwin E. Chapman.	Buffalo, N. Y.
11	Lakes Huron and Superior.....	18	Jerome G. Kiah.....	Harbor Beach, Mich.
12	Lake Michigan.....	31	Charles Morton.....	Grand Haven, Mich.
13	Pacific Coast, including station at Nome, Alaska.....	19	George H. Varney...	San Francisco, Cal.

The salaries of the district superintendents range from $1,900 to $2,200. Keepers of complete stations receive $1,000 per annum, and keepers of houses of refuge (where no crews are employed) $600. One surfman (designated as No. 1) in each crew receives $70 and other surfmen $65 a month while actually employed. In addition, keepers and crews of life saving stations are allowed one ration a day, or commutation thereof at 30 cents a day.

The active season on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts is from August 1 to May 31 (ten months); on the Great Lakes, during the season of navigation; on the Pacific Coast, all stations, the entire year.

Keepers are appointed on the joint recommendation of the district superintendent and assistant inspector, who must certify that the person nominated is the best qualified available surfman in the district. No appointments are made of persons not in the service. Surfmen are selected from eligible registers provided by the Civil Service Commission. The examination is non-educational, being based on age, physical condition and experience.

Continuous watch is kept from the stations both day and night, with beach patrol during hours of darkness and in foggy or thick weather. Two surfmen are assigned to each night watch, one of whom proceeds on patrol (in the same direction at the same time from all stations in a district, if practicable), while the other remains on watch; on the return of the first man he takes the station watch, and the second man patrols in the opposite direction.

The inhabitants of Cuba retaining Spanish citizenship numbered in 1907 228,138, or 11.1 per cent of the island's population.

In the fiscal year 1910-'11 1,461 vessels were reported by keepers of life saving stations as having sustained casualties more or less serious within the field of service operations. Of these vessels 397 were documented and 1,064 undocumented, those of the last mentioned class consisting of launches, sailboats, rowboats and similar small craft. The documented vessels carried a total of 5,771 persons (including passengers and crews), and were valued with their cargoes at $11,-110,810. The undocumented vessels had on board 3,075 persons, and were valued with their cargoes at $877,805. Thirty-seven of the 8,846 persons aboard both classes of vessels were lost—22 from those of the class first named and 15 from those of the undocumented class. The following table shows the apportionment of these disasters to the different coasts of the country and the details of the rescue work done:

	Atlantic and Gulf coasts.	Lake coasts.	Pacific coast.	Total.
Vessels involved	775	529	157	1,461
Vessels totally lost	37	8	7	52
Persons on board	5,550	2,136	1,160	8,846
Persons lost	31	4	2	37
Persons succored at stations	379	65	5	449
Days' succor afforded	653	81	5	739
Value of vessels	$3,909,540	$4,072,430	$1,883,410	$9,865,380
Value of cargoes	976,530	548,665	598,040	2,123,235
Total value of property involved	4,886,070	4,621,095	2,481,450	11,988,615
Value of property saved	4,308,680	3,933,265	1,845,030	10,086,975
Value of property lost	577,390	687,830	636,420	1,901,640

As many as 1,169, or fully four-fifths, of the 1,461 vessels included in the foregoing tabulation, valued, with their cargoes, at $4,540,380, were assisted solely by the station crews. Of the 292 remaining vessels 239, valued, with their cargoes, at $5,980,840, were assisted by the service crews working in conjunction with revenue cutters, wrecking vessels, etc.; 25, valued, with their cargoes, at $637,340, were assisted by private agencies only, and 28, valued, with their cargoes, at $830,055, received no aid from any source, having been able to get out of difficulty by the efforts of their own crews, or having been destroyed before assistance could reach them.

The following table summarizes the operation of the service from the introduction of the present life saving system, in 1871, to June 30, 1911:

Disasters	22,711	Total value of:	
Persons involved	*152,038	Vessels involved in disaster	$220,649,945
Lives lost	**1,314	Cargoes	84,371,824
Persons succored at stations	†23,555	Property involved	305,021,769
Days' succor afforded	‡53,438	Property saved	245,072,867
		Property lost	59,948,902

*Including persons rescued not connected with vessels involved in disaster.

**Eighty-five of these were lost at the disaster to the steamer Metropolis in 1877-'78, when service was impeded by distance, and fourteen others in the same year owing to similar causes.

†Including persons not connected with vessels involved in disaster.

‡Including succor afforded to persons not connected with vessels involved in disaster.

It should be observed that the operations of the service during this period have been limited as follows: Season of 1871-'72, to the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey; seasons of 1872-'74, to the coasts of Cape Cod, Long Island and New Jersey; season of 1874-'75, to the coasts of New England, Long Island, New Jersey, and the coast from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras; season of 1875-'76, to the coasts of New England, Long Island, New Jersey, the coast from Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles, and the coast from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras; season of 1876-'77 and since, all the foregoing, with the addition of the eastern coast of Florida and portions of the lake coasts. In 1877-'78 the Pacific coast was added, and in 1880 the coast of Texas.

The following table shows the number of marine casualties occurring within each of the thirty-five fiscal years from 1891 to 1911 upon the coasts and rivers of the United States and in adjacent waters, and to American shipping at sea and in foreign waters; the number of persons involved in such casualties, the number of lives lost therein, and the ratio of the accompanying fatalities to the number of persons involved and to the number of casualties:

Fiscal Year.	Number of casualties.	Number of persons on board.	Number of lives lost.*	Ratio of lives lost to number on board.	Ratio of lives lost to number of casualties.
1890-91	1,431	33,734	447	1 to 75.64	1 to 3.20
1891-92	1,496	23,924	646	1 to 37.03	1 to 2.32
1892-93	1,421	26,059	397	1 to 65.64	1 to 3.58
1893-94	1,551	31,687	664	1 to 47.72	1 to 2.33
1894-95	1,437	27,233	689	1 to 39.53	1 to 2.09
1895-96	1,311	25,454	322	1 to 79.05	1 to 4.07
1896-97	1,149	20,712	299	1 to 69.27	1 to 3.84

The second largest city in the West Indies is Port-au-Prince, Hayti, whose population in 1909 was 60,000.

Fiscal Year.	Number of casualties.	Number of persons on board.	Number of lives lost.*	Ratio of lives lost to number on board.	Ratio of lives lost to number of casualties.
1897–98	1,191	28,562	743	1 to 38.44	1 to 1.60
1898–99	1,574	29,940	742	1 to 40.35	1 to 2.12
1899–1900	1,234	26,978	252	1 to 107.05	1 to 4.90
1900–1901	1,265	32,300	437	1 to 73.91	1 to 2.89
1901–2	1,306	29,937	526	1 to 56.10	1 to 2.49
1902–3	1,172	28,387	351	1 to 80.87	1 to 3.34
1903–4	1,182	33,577	1,454	1 to 23.08	1 to .81
1904–5	1,209	31,890	267	1 to 119.43	1 to 4.53
1905–6	1,250	30,464	499	1 to 61.05	1 to 2.51
1906–7	1,578	35,768	571	1 to 62.64	1 to 2.77
1907–8	1,267	36,384	357	1 to 101.92	1 to 3.55
1908–9	1,415	46,739	403	1 to 115.97	1 to 3.51
1909–10	1,493	38,104	403	1 to 94.55	1 to 3.70
1910–11	1,227	44,150	262	1 to 168.35	1 to 4.68

*Exclusive of lives lost where vessels suffered no damage.

THE FOREST SERVICE.

The Forest Service is one of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. It has charge of the administration and protection of the national forests, and also promotes the practice of forestry generally through investigations and the diffusion of information. The work of the government in forestry was initiated by the appointment of Dr. Franklin B. Hough in 1876 as special agent in the Department of Agriculture. In 1881 a division of forestry was created in that department. In 1901 this division became the Bureau of Forestry; and in 1905, when the care of the national forests was given to the bureau, its name became the Forest Service.

Previously the care of the national forests had been in the hands of the Department of the Interior. A law authorizing the President to set apart forest reserves was passed in 1891; but no provision for their administration and use was made until 1897. Previous to 1905 the Bureau of Forestry merely gave expert advice, on request, to the Department of the Interior concerning the application of forestry to the forest reserves. The change of name from "forest reserves" to "national forests" was made in 1906, in order to correct the impression that the forests were, as "reserves," withdrawn from use. Since the Forest Service took charge of them the fundamental aim has been to open them to the widest use consistent with their proper protection.

National Forests. The reserves were set aside as follows: By President Harrison, 13,416,710 acres; by President Cleveland, 25,686,320 acres; by President McKinley, 7,050,000 acres; by President Roosevelt, 148,346,924 acres. During the administration of President Taft, prior to July 1, 1912, 3,432,027 acres were added and 9,901,738 acres were eliminated from the national forests, making their area at the close of the fiscal year 1912 187,406,376 acres. The eliminations threw out land which was found to be better suited for agricultural and other purposes than for forestry. An act of Congress, passed in 1907, prohibits any additions by the President to the national forest area in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. In 1912 California was added to this list.

The following tables show the national forest expenditures and receipts for the fiscal year 1912, compared with those for the fiscal year 1911:

Expenditures for Administration and Protection and Permanent Improvements During Fiscal Year 1912, Compared with 1911:

Fiscal year.	Administration and protection.		Permanent improvements.	
	Total.	Per acre	Total.	Per acre.
1911	$5,335,886 97	$0.02800	$273,634 42	$0.00143
1912	4,718,668 96	.02518	499,158 55	.00266

Comparison of Receipts from the Several Sources for the Fiscal Years 1911-'12.

Fiscal year.	Grazing.		Timber.		Special uses.	
	Total.	Per acre	Total.	Per acre.	Total.	Per acre.
1911	$935,490 38	$0.00490	$1,015,125 39	$0.00532	$76,290 18	$0.00040
1912	968,942 26	.0052	1,089,702 04	.00580	98,712 27	.0005

The total receipts from all sources amounted to $2,157,356 57, with $0.0115 as the income per acre.

Under the law 25 per cent of the gross receipts are paid to the states in which the national forests are located, to be expended for roads and schools. The amount to be paid to the states in this way from the receipts in 1911 is about

The most populous of the Latin-American republics is Brazil, which had 21,000,000 inhabitants in 1908.

$540,000. An additional 10 per cent of the 1912 receipts, or about $215,000, was by the last appropriation act made available for road and trail building by the Secretary of Agriculture in national forests, in co-operation with state authorities or otherwise. This is supplementary to the improvement fund of $400,000 carried by the same act for constructing and maintaining roads, trails, telephone lines, buildings and other improvements necessary for administering and protecting the forests.

The total appropriation for the Forest Service in the fiscal year 1913 is $5,343,045, as against $5,533,100 for 1912, with a further provision of $200,000 available for fighting and preventing forest fires in cases of extraordinary emergency, as against $1,000,000 which was available for this purpose in 1912.

Grazing. The grazing receipts for 1912 were paid by the holders of 21,188 permits to graze, 1,502,698 cattle, horses and hogs, and of 5,313 permits to graze 7,551,739 sheep and goats. The receipts from timber sales were paid by approximately 5,800 purchasers, who cut the equivalent of 431,492,000 board feet of timber. The receipts from special uses were paid by the holders of about 5,000 permits. In other words, these receipts represent profitable use of the forests by some 30,000 individuals or concerns. To the use for which payment was made must be added the heavy free use of the forests by the public. Figures for free use of timber are as follows:

Free Use of Timber in National Forests.

Fiscal year.	No. of permittees.	Cut.	Value.
		Board feet.	
1910	35,364	104,796,000	$176,166 51
1911	40,660	123,488,000	196,930 24
1912	38,511	123,233,000	196,335 41

The total stand of timber in the national forests, exclusive of Alaska, is estimated at nearly 600,000,000,000 board feet.

The following table shows the total cut of timber from the national forests in the fiscal year 1912:

Timber Cut from National Forests.

State or Territory.	Cut under sale. Feet.	Cut under free use. Feet.	Total cut. Feet.
Idaho	65,656,000	19,841,000	85,497,000
Montana	55,911,000	18,289,000	74,200,000
Arizona	47,433,000	5,025,000	52,458,000
Alaska	44,648,000	395,000	45,043,000
California	43,914,000	8,490,000	52,404,000
Colorado	43,484,000	11,621,000	55,105,000
Washington	37,532,000	2,073,000	39,605,000
Oregon	29,337,000	13,176,000	42,513,000
New Mexico	17,612,000	12,836,000	30,448,000
Wyoming	12,967,000	6,722,000	19,689,000
Utah	11,487,000	15,099,000	26,586,000
South Dakota	9,660,000	5,689,000	15,349,000
Arkansas	9,130,000	521,000	9,651,000
Nevada	2,030,000	3,060,000	5,090,000
Minnesota	617,000	120,000	737,000
Florida	35,000	4,000	39,000
Oklahoma	33,000	199,000	232,000
Michigan	4,000	32,000	36,000
North Dakota	2,000	41,000	43,000
Total	431,492,000	123,233,000	554,725,000

The average price on the stump for the timber sold in 1912 was $2, as against $2 56 in 1911. The reduced average is due to the sale of large quantities of fire-killed timber in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

The value of the public property administered by the Forest Service is estimated at over $2,000,000,000.

The Forest Administration. At the head of the Forest Service are the Forester, Henry S. Graves, and the Associate Forester, A. F. Potter. The work is organized under the following branches: Operation and lands, James B. Adams in charge; silviculture, W. B. Greeley in charge; grazing, A. F. Potter in charge; products laboratory, McGarvey Cline in charge; acquisition of land under the Weeks law, William L. Hall in charge.

The 163 national forests are distributed in six districts, with a district forester in charge of each, and headquarters as follows: District 1 (Montana, Northeastern Washington, Northern Idaho, Northwestern South Dakota, Northern Michigan, Northern Minnesota and Southwestern North Dakota), Missoula, Mont., F. A. Silcox, District Forester; District 2 (Colorado, Wyoming, the remainder of South Dakota, Nebraska and Western Kansas), Denver, Colo., Smith Riley, District Forester; District 3 (most of Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, New Mexico and Oklahoma), Albuquerque, N. M., A. C. Ringland, District Forester; District 4 (Utah, Southern Idaho, Western Wyoming, Eastern and Central Nevada and a small por-

In 1910 the Holland-America Line brought from Rotterdam 55,176 passengers to America via New York.

tion of Northwestern Arizona), Ogden, Utah, E. A. Sherman, District Forester; District 5 (California and Southwestern Nevada), San Francisco, Cal., Coert DuBois, District Forester, and District 6 (Washington, Oregon and Alaska), Portland, Ore., George H. Cecil, District Forester.

On July 1, 1912, the force employed by the Forest Service numbered 3,678. Of these 3,027 were employed upon the national forests and 651 were engaged in administrative, scientific and clerical work at the Washington and district headquarters. Of the employes on the national forests the force engaged principally in protective work numbered 2,265 men, as follows: Forest rangers, 276; assistant forest rangers, 1,205; forest guards, 780; game wardens, 2; hunters and trappers, 2. The protective force was therefore about one man for every 83,000 acres, or 130 square miles. (Prussia has one man for every 1,700 acres, and Baden one for every 750.)

Silviculture. The branch of silviculture directs the management of the national forests as regards both the systems of cutting mature timber and the work of forest planting, supervises their protection, cooperates with states in developing forest policies adapted to their requirements, cooperates with private forest owners who desire to practise forestry on their lands, and carries on silvicultural investigations of the important species of the United States. Its most important work is in connection with the management of the national forests, where the chief problem, after fire protection, is to replace the mature timber as it is sold and cut by young growth of valuable species.

In planting within the national forests, the primary object is to produce commercial timber, although in a number of cases planting has been done chiefly with the view of reforesting denuded watersheds, in order to control and regulate the flow of streams directly supplying cities and towns. During the year ended June 30, 1912, 20,543 acres in national forests were sown or planted to trees, chiefly Douglas fir, Western yellow pine, Austrian pine and Engelmann spruce. There are forty-two government nurseries which supply the national forests. These have a present stock of about 44,400,000 plants and are capable of supplying 22,700,000 a year. In the East forest planting has been done mainly in connection with states and private owners, though experiments have been made with the French maritime pine, for turpentine production, and with cork oak and Australian eucalyptus, on the Florida national forest.

Grazing. The branch of grazing supervises the grazing of livestock upon the national forests, the principal lines of work being: The allotment of grazing privileges, the issuance of grazing permits, the division of the ranges between different classes of stock or their owners and the regulation of the stock grazed under permit upon the ranges, and the development of the forage producing capacity of the national forests by the restoration of depleted areas through systematic control of the stock grazed upon them, or by artificial means; through the eradication of noxious range-destroying rodents and through the institution of new methods of range control. By co-operation with federal and state authorities in the enforcement of quarantine regulations the national forests have been practically freed from infectious or contagious diseases fatal to livestock, and by an active campaign against predaceous animals destructive to livestock the annual loss from this source within the national forests has been reduced by several hundred thousand dollars.

The number of stock grazed during 1911-'12 under permit was 1,502,698 head of cattle, horses and swine, and 7,551,739 head of sheep and goats. The annual productive value of this number of stock is more than $20,000,000. The number of persons holding permits to graze livestock during the last year was in excess of 25,000. About 20 per cent of all the sheep in the United States are grazed in the national forests.

Products. The branch of products carries on studies, tests and demonstrations to further the more complete utilization of the products of the forest. A forest products laboratory is operated at the University of Wisconsin, where experiments are made to determine the properties of American woods, to ascertain cheap and effective treatments to prevent decay, to test the adaptability of untried woods for specific uses, such as paper pulp, to develop uses for the material wasted in sawmill operations and to discover processes of obtaining valuable chemical by-products for the waste which can not otherwise be utilized. An office of wood utilization is maintained at Chicago to promote the economic use of wood among the timber-consuming industries. In the Western States all products work centres in the district offices at Denver, San Francisco and Portland.

Eastern National Forests. The act of March 1, 1911, commonly known as the Weeks law, provided for the acquisition of forest lands on the watersheds of navigable streams. Its purpose is to promote and protect the navigability of the streams by preserving the forest on the upland portions of their watersheds. Through this act means is afforded of extending the national forest system to regions where the government has hitherto owned no forest lands and taken no direct part in forest preservation. For a complete summary of this act see pages 108 and 109 of The Tribune Almanac for 1912.

The original appropriation was $2,000,000 per year for five and one-half years beginning with the last half of the fiscal year 1911. The agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1913 made the appropriation for 1912 and subsequent years available until expended.

In order to concentrate the purchases where they will be of the greatest benefit from the point of view of watershed protection, certain areas in the Appalachian region have been designated, aggregating 6,383,000 acres, to which

The largest city in Belgium is Brussels, which on December 31, 1909, had a population of 649,846.

purchases will for the present be confined. The United States Geological Survey is examining this land, as required by law, in order to determine whether or not the forest cover exercises a beneficial influence in regulating the flow of navigable streams. Up to July 1, 1912, 2,629,800 acres were reported upon favorably by the Geological Survey. No unfavorable reports have been made.

The Forest Service has been designated as the bureau to receive proposals of land and to examine and value lands for purchase. The National Forest Reservation Commission considers the recommendations of the Forest Service and approves the lands to be purchased and fixes the price to be paid.

From April 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, proposals were received covering 2,531,316 acres, of which 2,102,330 acres were within the general areas in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians which had been selected for purchase. During the same period 840,453 acres were examined and 287,698 acres were approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. These are located as follows:

Georgia: Area, 31,876 acres, in Fannin, Union, Gilmer and Lumpkin counties, Georgia.

Massanutten: Area, 19,322 acres, in Pake and Rockingham counties, Virginia.

Mount Mitchell: Area, 18,701 acres, in McDowell County, North Carolina.

Nantahala: Area, 27,815 acres, in Macon and Swain counties, North Carolina.

Natural Bridge: Area, 24,900 acres, in Rockbridge, Bedford and Botetourt counties, Virginia.

Smoky Mountain: Area, 59,213 acres, in Blount and Sevier counties, Tennessee.

White Mountain: Area, 72,252 acres, in Coos and Grafton counties, New Hampshire.

White Top: Area, 33,619 acres, in Johnson and Sullivan counties, Tennessee, and Washington County, Virginia.

The Nation's Forest Area.

The forests now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. Forests privately owned contain at least four-fifths of the standing timber The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned, but it is generally more valuable. Forestry is now practised on 70 per cent of the forests publicly owned and on less than 1 per cent of the forests privately owned, or on only 18 per cent of the total area of forests.

The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests of the United States. The great pineries of the Lake States are nearing exhaustion, and great inroads have been made upon the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country. The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry toward the South and West. In consequence, the State of Washington has led for several years is timber production, now followed in order by Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon and Wisconsin. In 1910 the production of yellow pine lumber amounted to 14,125,000,000 feet; the Douglas fir of the Northwest held second place, with nearly 5,250,000,000; white oak came third, with 3,500,000,000 feet, and white pine fourth, with a little over 3,250,000,000.

Consumption of Forest Products.

There are taken from our forests yearly, including waste in logging and in manufacture, 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood, valued at about $1,250,000,000. There are used in a single year 90,000,000 cords of firewood, 45,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, 148,500,000 ties, 1,750,000,000 staves, over 125,000,000 sets of heading, nearly 300,000,000 barrel hoops, 3,200,000 cords of native pulp wood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers and 1,500,000 cords of wood for distillation. In 1911 about 4,300,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper, of which 940,000 cords were imported from Canada.

Forest Policy of the States.

New York has purchased and set aside 1,642,000 acres in the Adirondack and Catskill mountains as forest preserves, under the control of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission of the state. These lands and private lands in the preserve counties are protected from fire by an adequate system of wardens. Unfortunately the Constitution of the State prohibits the cutting of timber from state lands. In 1910 the Commission distributed at cost to private owners 1,700,000 forest tree seedlings; and the waste and open land on the preserve is being gradually planted to trees under the supervision of trained foresters.

Pennsylvania has purchased more than 920,000 acres of land for state forest reserves, and the Forestry Commission has the right to purchase additional forest lands at a price not to exceed $5 an acre. The reserves are situated chiefly on the mountains of the central part of the state, and located with special reference to protecting the water supply of cities and towns. The state forest reserves are not only protected from fire, but are managed according to forestry principles, the mature timber being cut and sold. A school for training forest rangers for the reserves is maintained at Mont Alto. The state distributes forest trees for planting, and gives advice in the management of forest lands to private owners.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have well organized State Forest Departments. Minnesota has 51,000 acres reserved; Wisconsin, 385,000 acres, and Michigan, 232,000. These are protected from fire and on which the open land is being planted and the mature timber cut and sold. Each of these states protects the forest land of private owners as well as that of the state forest reserves from fire, and distributes tree seedlings for planting to land owners at cost. Kansas, Ohio, New Hampshire and Vermont also distribute planting material to private owners and give them advice in regard to methods of forest management. The following states have forestry departments which seek to protect from fire by means of an organized warden system all or the greater portion of the forest lands in the state: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut,

In the great Boston fire, November 9-11, 1872, nearly eight hundred buildings were destroyed, causing a loss estimated at about $80,000,000.

New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California. With the exception of West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Colorado and California, each makes a specific appropriation for fire protection. Maine supports an efficient forest fire service covering the unorganized townships in the northern part of the state; in the remaining townships each bears the cost of an individual service of ex-officio wardens. Idaho has adopted a co-operative system of fire protection with private owners, and pays its pro rata share of the cost of protecting state lands. Some of these states also have small state forests, those of New Jersey aggregating 14,000 acres. Other states which have forest officers charged with forest interests are Delaware, North Carolina, Louisiana, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa.

PENSION LAWS AND STATISTICS.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO PENSIONS.

Revolutionary War

The act of March 18, 1818, thirty-five years after the termination of the Revolutionary War, was the first general act passed granting a pension for service only. Its beneficiaries were required to be in indigent circumstances and in need of assistance. About 1820 Congress became alarmed at the large number of applicants for pensions under this act (there were about 8,000) and on May 1, 1820, passed what has been known as the "alarm act," which required all pensioners then on the roll to furnish a schedule of the amount of property then in their possession. Many of the pensioners whose schedules showed they possessed too much property were dropped from the rolls. Pensioners were dropped who owned as small an amount as $150 worth of property. On May 15, 1828, or forty-five years after the war, service pension was granted to those who served to the end of the War of the Revolution. On June 7, 1832, or forty-nine years after the close of the war, a general law was enacted pensioning survivors who served not less than six months in said war.

On July 4, 1836, being fifty-three years after the termination of the war, an act was passed granting pension for five years to Revolutionary War widows, provided they were married to the soldier or sailor before the close of the last service and that his service was not less than six months. On July 7, 1838, or fifty-five years after the close of the war, the above act was amended so as to provide where the marriage took place before January 1, 1794. On July 29, 1848, or sixty-five years after the war, the above laws were amended to include those who were married prior to January 1, 1800. On February 3, 1853, or seventy years after the war, an act was passed striking out the limitations as to the date of marriage.

War of 1812.

The first law granting pension for service in the War of 1812 was passed February 14, 1871, fifty-six years after the close of the war. This act required sixty days' service, and widows were not entitled unless they were married to soldier or sailor prior to the treaty of peace February 17, 1815. The act of March 9, 1878, sixty-three years after the close of the war, reduced the period of service to fourteen days, and made no limitation as to date of marriage in case of widows.

Indian Wars.

On July 27, 1892, fifty years after period included in the act, pension was provided for those who served thirty days in the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Florida wars with Seminole Indians from 1832 to 1842 and to their widows. On June 27, 1902, the benefits of said act were extended from that date to the survivors of the Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of 1817 and 1818; the Fevre River Indian war of Illinois of 1827; the Sac and Fox Indian war of 1831; the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836 and 1837; the Cayuse Indian war of 1847-'48 on the Pacific Coast; the Florida wars with the Seminole Indians from 1842 to 1858; the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of 1849 to 1856; the California Indian disturbances of 1851 and 1852; the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850 to 1853, and the Oregon and the Washington Territory Indian wars from 1851 to 1856, and to the surviving widows.

War with Mexico.

On January 29, 1887, thirty-nine years after the close of the war, an act was passed providing for soldiers and sailors and their widows for service of sixty days, if 62 years of age, or disabled or dependent.

There has never been any law pensioning widows of soldiers whose death was due to service in time of peace prior to March 4, 1861. No provision has ever been made for mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters if the death of soldier or sailor resulted from service prior to March 4, 1861. The laws relating to pensions have been more liberal since 1861 than they were prior to that date. To make it plainer, as an illustration of this fact, a sailor who lost both arms in the service and line of duty prior to March 4, 1861, would be entitled to a rating beginning at $3 50 per month and to the various rates provided from time to time to February 12, 1889, when he would receive $100 per month.

Acts of July 14, 1862, and March 3, 1873.

Any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, disabled by reason of wound received or disease contracted in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, may be pensioned for such disability during its continuance. In case of his death from causes originating as above set forth, his widow or his child or children under 16 years of age become entitled to pension. If he has left no widow or child under 16, his dependent mother, father, or orphan sisters and brothers are entitled, in the order named.

Any officer, soldier, sailor or marine who served ninety days or more in the

The largest city in Norway is Christiania, which in December, 1910, had a population of 243,801.

military or naval service of the United States during the late War of the Rebellion, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who is suffering from disability of a permanent character, not the result of his own vicious habits, which incapacitates him from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support, is entitled to pension under this act of not less than $6 a month nor more than $12 a month. In case of the death of any person named above his widow becomes entitled to pension, provided she married him prior to June 27, 1890, and that she is without other means of support than her daily labor. If she remarries or dies the child or children of such soldier or sailor under the age of 16 years becomes entitled. The act of May 9, 1900, which is an amendment of the act of June 27, 1890, provides that in determining inability to earn a support each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated. It is also provided that a widow may have title to pension if she is left without means of support other than her daily labor and an actual net income not exceeding $250 a year.

Act of June 27, 1890, as Amended by the Act of May 9, 1900.

All women employed by the surgeon general of the army as nurses during the late War of the Rebellion for a period of six months or more, and who were honorably relieved from such service, are entitled to pensions, provided they are unable to earn a support.

Act of August 5, 1892.

On March 15, 1904, an order was issued to take effect April 13, 1904, which provided that in the adjudication of pension claims under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, it should be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary did not appear, that when a claimant had passed the age of 62 years he would be disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and, if all other legal requirements were properly met, would be entitled to be rated at $6 per month; after sixty-five years, at $8 per month; after sixty-eight years, at $10 per month, and after seventy years, at $12 per month. The acts of April 24, 1906, and March 4, 1907, provided that the age of sixty-two years and over should be considered a permanent specific disability within the meaning of the pension laws.

Order 78 and Act of April 24, 1906.

An act of Congress, approved February 6, 1907, provided that any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, or sixty days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll, and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of sixty-two years, twelve dollars per month; seventy years, fifteen dollars per month; seventy-five years or over, twenty dollars per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the bureau of pensions after the passage and approval of this act: Provided, that pensioners who are sixty-two years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the bureau of pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such forms as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: Provided, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: Provided further, That no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

Act of February 6, 1907.

The first section of the Act of April 19, 1908, provides that from and after its passage "the rate of pension for widows, minor children under the age of sixteen years, and helpless minors as defined by existing laws, now on the roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided shall be $12 per month." The second section of the act grants pensions at the rate of $12 per month to the widows of persons who served ninety days or more in the army or navy of the United States during the Civil War and were honorably discharged, without regard to their pecuniary condition, provided they were married prior to June 27, 1890. All pensions granted under the second section of this act commence on the date the applications are filed in the bureau of pensions. The conditions of title under this section of the act are identical with those imposed upon widows by the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, with the exception that the requirements as to dependence are eliminated. This act therefore supersedes the act of June 27, 1890, in so far as the claims of widows are concerned, and pensions are not now being granted to widows under the act of 1890 upon applications executed and filed on or after April 19, 1908.

Act of April 19, 1908.

An act approved May 11, 1912, increased Civil War and Mexican War pensions, providing that any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of sixty-

Act of May 11, 1912.

The second largest city in Norway is Bergen, which on December 1, 1910, had a population of 76,917.

two years and served ninety days, $13 a month; six months, $13.50 a month; one year, $14 a month; one and a half years, $14.50 a month; two years, $15 a month! two and a half years, $15.50 a month; three years or over, $16 a month. In case such person has reached the age of sixty-six years and served ninety days, $15 a month; six months, $15.50 a month; one year, $16 a month; one and a half years, $16.50 a month; two years, $17 a month; two and a half years, $18 a month; three years and over, $19 a month.

In case such person has reached the age of seventy years and served ninety days, $18 a month; six months, $19 a month; one year, $20 a month; one and a half years, $21.50 a month; two years, $23 a month; two and a half years, $24 a month; three years or over, $25 a month. In case such person has reached the age of seventy-five years and served ninety days, $21 a month; six months, $22.50 a month; one year, $24 a month; one and a half years, $27 a month; two years or over, $30 a month.

Any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War and received an honorable discharge, and who was wounded in battle or in line of duty and is now unfit for manual labor by reason thereof, or who from disease or other causes incurred in line of duty resulting in his disability is now unable to perform manual labor, shall be paid the maximum pension under this act, to wit, $30 a month, without regard to length of service or age.

Any person who has served sixty days or more in the military or naval service of the United States in the war with Mexico and has been honorably discharged therefrom, shall, upon making like proof of such service, be entitled to receive a pension of $30 a month.

Service Pensions. There is no law granting service pensions to any person for service rendered since 1858, aside from the allowances made under the provisions of sections 4756 and 4757, Revised Statutes, for twenty years' and ten years' service, respectively, in the United States Navy or Marine Corps.

There were added to the rolls during the year ended June 30, 1912, the names of 23,311 new pensioners. The number of pensioners lost from the rolls during the year was 55,115, showing a decrease of 31,804 on the rolls, as compared with the close of the fiscal year 1911. The 860,294 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1912, were classified as follows:

PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30, 1912.

	1912.		1912.
War of 1812—Widows	238	Civil War—	
Indian wars:		(Act of April 19, 1908) Widows	232,947
Survivors	1,210	Army nurses	362
Widows	2,439	War with Spain—Invalids	23,841
War with Mexico—		Widows	1,238
Survivors	1,313	Minor children	304
Widows	5,533	Mothers	2,951
Civil War (act of May 11, 1912).		Fathers	508
Survivors	13,246	Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	6
(Act of Feb. 6, 1907) Survivors	333,579	Helpless children	2
General law—Invalids	103,237	Regular establishment—Invalids	14,373
Widows	64,135	Widows	2,869
Minor children	351	Minor children	171
Mothers	1,413	Mothers	1,129
Fathers	202	Fathers	159
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	331	Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	4
Helpless children	515	Helpless children	8
(Act of June 27, 1890) Invalids	47,201		
Minor children	4,063		
Helpless children	416	Total	860,294

The number of pensioners on the rolls on June 30, 1912, and the amounts paid during the fiscal year ended on that date to pensioners in the various states, territories and dependencies and in foreign countries were as follows:

States and Territories.	No.	Amount.	States and Territories.	No.	Amount.
Alabama	3,585	$608,703 59	Indiana	52,413	$10,015,321 80
Alaska	74	13,310 53	Iowa	30,205	5,463,051 05
Arizona	852	117,785 71	Kansas	33,241	5,938,099 29
Arkansas	10,438	1,715,960 27	Kentucky	22,777	4,022,588 45
California	29,670	5,194,775 76	Louisiana	6,191	973,892 01
Colorado	8,772	1,574,102 51	Maine	15,142	2,804,068 03
Connecticut	10,673	1,827,668 46	Maryland	11,735	2,081,560 11
Delaware	2,497	441,179 99	Massachusetts	36,121	6,094,662 53
Dist. of Columbia	8,046	1,435,994 98	Michigan	36,226	6,580,667 90
Florida	5,121	894,152 21	Minnesota	13,349	2,325,040 81
Georgia	3,259	527,263 24	Mississippi	4,403	727,552 02
Idaho	2,375	447,103 30	Missouri	42,786	7,645,626 01
Illinois	59,353	10,559,758 30	Montana	2,460	411,694 72

On April 1, 1911, the oil lands withdrawn from public entry aggregated nearly 4,000,000 acres.

States and Territories.	No.	Amount.	States and Territories.	No.	Amount.
Nebraska	14,090	$2,524,192 44	Wisconsin	21,920	$4,105,528 10
Nevada	405	65,003 28	Wyoming	932	161,726 43
New Hampshire	6,820	1,282,107 64			
New Jersey	19,539	3,307,706 49	Total	854,622	$151,985,425 89
New Mexico	1,714	313,100 07			
New York	72,443	12,708,724 41	**Insular Possessions**		
North Carolina	3,594	629,741 43			
North Dakota	1,696	309,986 70	Guam	3	$627 72
Ohio	82,895	15,080,951 76	Hawaii	82	13,798 80
Oklahoma	11,597	2,072,265 44	Philippines	81	12,210 92
Oregon	8,187	1,346,558 46	Porto Rico	41	6,178 00
Pennsylvania	82,300	14,292,762 69			
Rhode Island	4,739	803,094 77	Total	207	$32,815 44
South Carolina	1,805	285,004 28			
South Dakota	4,856	882,568 71	Foreign countries.	5,465	$967,863 89
Tennessee	16,613	3,226,403 16	Payments of Treasury Department (Treasury settlements)		328 50
Texas	8,755	1,356,249 45			
Utah	1,053	183,669 41			
Vermont	6,870	1,364,726 97			
Virginia	8,095	1,435,649 79			
Washington	10,752	1,817,748 90	Grand total		$152,986,433 72
West Virginia	11,188	1,988,371 53			

Pension Agencies Consolidated. The pension appropriation law, approved August 17, 1912, provided that the eighteen existing pension agencies should be consolidated after January 31, 1913, into one central agency at Washington. For the text of the consolidation paragraph see page 126 of this volume.

PENSION PAYMENTS AND NUMBER OF PENSIONERS.

Pension payments, the cost of the pension establishment and the number of pensioners carried on the roll from 1889-'90 to 1911-'12 are shown in the following table:

Year.	Paid as pensions.	Cost, maintenance, etc.	Total.	Number of pensioners.
1889	88,842,720 58	3,466,968 40	92,309,688 98	489,725
1890	106,093,850 39	3,526,382 13	109,620,232 52	537,944
1891	117,312,690 50	4,700,636 44	122,013,326 94	676,160
1892	139,394,147 11	4,898,665 80	144,292,812 91	876,068
1893	156,906,637 94	4,867,734 42	161,774,372 36	966,012
1894	139,986,726 17	3,963,976 31	143,950,702 48	969,544
1895	139,812,294 30	4,338,020 21	144,150,314 51	970,524
1896	138,220,704 46	3,991,375 61	142,212,080 07	970,678
1897	139,949,717 35	3,987,783 07	143,937,500 42	976,014
1898	144,651,879 80	4,114,091 46	148,765,971 26	993,714
1899	138,355,052 95	4,147,517 73	142,502,570 68	991,519
1900	138,462,130 65	3,841,706 74	142,303,837 39	993,529
1901	138,531,483 84	3,868,795 44	142,400,279 28	997,735
1902	137,504,267 99	3,831,378 96	141,335,646 95	999,446
1903	137,759,653 71	3,993,216 79	141,752,870 50	996,545
1904	141,093,571 49	3,849,366 25	144,942,937 74	994,762
1905	141,142,861 33	3,721,832 82	144,864,694 15	993,441
1906	139,000,288 25	3,523,269 51	142,523,557 76	985,971
1907	138,155,279 46	3,309,110 44	141,464,522 90	967,371
1908	153,093,086 27	2,800,963 36	155,894,049 63	951,687
1909	161,973,703 77	2,852,583 73	164,826,287 50	946,194
1910	159,974,056 08	2,657,673 86	162,631,729 94	921,083
1911	157,325,160 35	2,517,127 06	159,842,287 41	892,098
1912	152,986,433 72	2,448,857 31	155,435,291 03	860,294

PENSIONS OF THE SEVERAL WARS AND OF THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The amounts that have been paid for pensions to soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows, minor children and dependent relatives, on account of military and naval service since the foundation of the government to June 30, 1912, are as follows:

War of the Revolution (estimate)	$70,000,000 00
War of 1812 (service pension)	45,890,843 39
Indian wars (service pension)	11,713,609 51
War with Mexico (service pension)	46,447,872 44
Civil War	4,129,699,071 99
War with Spain and insurrection in Philippine Islands	38,114,062 42
Regular establishment	25,014,227 64
Unclassified	16,488,476 49
Total disbursements for pensions	$4,383,368,163 88

The gross receipts of the United States Steel Corporation from April 1, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1910, aggregated $5,813,243,724.

THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

Origin and Growth of the Service.

The United States Fish Commission was created by an act of Congress passed in 1871, with the object of making inquiries as to the diminution in the number of food fishes of the coasts and lakes of the United States and to suggest "protective, prohibitory or precautionary measures" for conserving the supply. Professor Spencer F. Baird, then assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, became the first commissioner. Until 1903 the office was known as "The United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries," and was an independent institution, not included within the scope of any of the executive departments. In 1903 it was transferred to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor, becoming the United States Bureau of Fisheries. For many years the bureau was without any executive control in fishery affairs. Recently, however, it has acquired executive powers in Alaska for the enforcement of a code of laws affecting the salmon fisheries. Since December 28, 1908, it has had supervision of the fur-seal fisheries in Alaska. It also conducts many fish-cultural stations and hatcheries for the distribution of fish and eggs. The hatcheries operated in 1909-'10 numbered thirty-six and the sub-hatcheries and egg-collecting stations ninety.

The land owned and occupied by the bureau at its fish-cultural and biological stations has an aggregate area of over twelve thousand acres, with a value of $240,000. The improvements and equipments at these stations represent an investment of more than $1,000,000. Other property of the bureau includes four seagoing steam and sail vessels, twenty steam launches and one hundred and fifty small sail, power and row boats, which, with equipment, have a value of $300,000. Its six fish transportation cars are valued at $45,000. The aggregate investment of the federal government in property devoted to the fishery service is thus about $1,585,000.

The following table shows the distribution of fish and eggs by species for the fiscal year 1910-11:

Species.	Eggs.	Fry.	Fingerlings, yearlings and adults.	Total.
Catfish	———	———	358,540	358,540
Carp	———	———	1,425	1,425
Buffalofish	———	1,200,000	233,514	1,433,514
Shad	———	91,521,000	———	91,521,000
Whitefish	61,010,000	301,563,750	———	362,573,750
Lake herring	———	4,600,000	———	4,600,000
Silver salmon	2,391,900	6,216,096	———	7,607,996
Chinook salmon	37,314,514	16,739,804	322,360	54,376,678
Blueback salmon	1,500,000	100,490,900	———	101,990,900
Humpback salmon	———	460,150	———	460,150
Dog salmon	———	69,000	———	69,000
Steelhead trout	660,000	3,870,794	63,875	4,594,699
Rainbow trout	1,202,100	915,660	1,881,553	3,999,313
Atlantic salmon	———	2,854,084	23,000	2,877,084
Landlocked salmon	331,000	234,221	177,683	742,904
Blackspotted trout	1,496,000	420,026	3,107,500	5,023,526
Loch Leven trout	———	———	68,125	68,125
Lake trout	6,587,500	18,801,950	1,931,500	27,320,950
Brook trout	455,500	6,793,545	5,341,607	12,590,652
Sunapee trout	10,000	79,685	10	89,695
Graying	155,000	1,842,670	———	1,997,670
Crappie & strawberry bass	———	———	147,269	147,269
Rock bass	———	———	82,941	82,941
Warmouth bass	———	———	200	200
Small mouth black bass	———	614,000	102,537	716,537
Large mouth black bass	———	8,000	497,592	505,592
Sunfish (bream)	———	———	470,667	470,667
Pike perch	424,000,000	278,030,000	———	702,030,000
Yellow perch	6,200,000	434,691,150	11,116	440,902,266
Striped bass	———	1,318,000	———	1,318,000
White perch	15,000,000	427,177,500	———	442,177,500
Yellow bass	———	———	2,451	2,451
Scup	———	568,000	———	568,000
Cod	———	179,311,000	———	179,311,000
Pollock	———	114,230,000	———	114,230,000
Haddock	———	19,139,000	———	19,139,000
Flatfish	———	888,763,000	———	888,763,000
Lobster	———	170,631,000	1,571	170,632,571
Total	558,313,514	3,073,153,985	14,827,036	3,646,294,535

The entire length of the Capitol at Washington is 751 feet 4 inches and its greatest width is 350 feet.

Fish eggs were distributed to the state fisheries in 1910-11 as follows:

State and species.	Eggs.
California:	
Chinook salmon	32,952,514
Silver salmon	2,289,900
Colorado:	
Blackspotted trout	200,000
Connecticut:	
Yellow perch	5,200,000
White perch	15,000,000
Pike perch	2,000,000
Illinois:	
Pike perch	8,000,000
Lake trout	100,000
Crappie	———
Sunfish (bream)	———
Yellow perch	———
Maine:	
Landlocked salmon	200,000
Massachusetts:	
Chinook salmon	———
White perch	———
Michigan:	
Whitefish	10,000,000
Pike perch	50,000,000
Lake trout	4,000,000
Landlocked salmon	25,000
Minnesota:	
Steelhead trout	100,000
Lake trout	200,000
Landlocked salmon	25,000
Chinook salmon	———
Missouri:	
Rainbow trout	25,000
Brook trout	25,000
Pike perch	3,000,000
Grayling	50,000
Montana:	
Whitefish	500,000
Nebraska:	
Rainbow trout	50,000
Nevada:	
Rainbow trout	25,000
Brook trout	75,000
Blackspotted trout	235,000
New Hampshire:	
Chinook salmon	50,000
New York:	
Lake trout	100,000
North Dakota:	
Steelhead trout	200,000
Pike perch	19,500,000
Blackspotted trout	50,000
Ohio:	
Pike perch	187,775,000
Oregon:	
Chinook salmon	3,950,000
Blueback salmon	1,500,000
Blackspotted trout	273,000
Pennsylvania:	
Whitefish	44,000,000
Pike perch	151,725,000
Silver salmon	100,000
Rhode Island:	
Landlocked salmon	20,000
Utah:	
Rainbow trout	100,000
Steelhead trout	50,000
Vermont:	
Chinook salmon	50,000
Silver salmon	
Lake trout	100,000
Landlocked salmon	200,000
Wisconsin:	
Whitefish	4,000,000
Lake trout	2,000,000
Wyoming:	
Rainbow trout	50,000
Steelhead trout	60,000
Blackspotted trout	445,000
Grayling	50,000
Lake trout	25,000
Total	550,470,414

The Fur-Seal Fisheries.

On the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in 1903, the Alaskan fur-seal service was transferred thereto from the Department of the Treasury, to which it had been attached for many years. In the Department of Commerce and Labor this service formed a distinct branch and was administered through the secretary's office until December 28, 1908, when it was transferred to the Bureau of Fisheries. The Commissioner of Fisheries has appointed a special board, composed of five members of the bureau's staff who have personal knowledge of the Alaskan fur seals, and to this board has been assigned for consideration and recommendation all matters pertaining to the seal life on the Pribilof Islands, the blue foxes and other animal resources on the islands, and the government's relations to the natives and the lessees. On January 13, 1909, the secretary, on the recommendation of the commissioner, appointed an advisory board for the fur-seal service, consisting of David Starr Jordan, Leonhard Stejneger, C. Hart Merriam, Frederic A. Lucas, Edwin W. Sims, Frank H. Hitchcock and Charles H. Townsend.

The sealing lease of the North American Commercial Company expired on June 30, 1910, and was not renewed. In order to repair the great losses which have occurred in the seal fisheries through pelagic sealing, Congress passed a law, approved April 21, 1910, further regulating the conditions under which seals can be taken. Under the law and on the advice of the advisory commission, Secretary Nagel ordered the killing of most of the superfluous male seals as bachelors. The full text of the act can be found on page 130 of The Tribune Almanac for 1911.

The Sealing Treaty and Sealing Legislation of 1912.

The Senate ratified at the extra session of Congress in 1911 a treaty between the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the prevention of pelagic sealing, and it is now hoped to replenish the North Pacific seal herd and to restore the greatly impaired value of the seal fisheries. The text of the treaty will be found on pages 131 to 133 of The Tribune Almanac for 1912. Congress passed a law, approved August 24, 1912, carrying into effect the sealing treaty. It provided for a closed season of five years. The full text of the law will be found on pages 126-128 of this volume.

The value of cotton consumed by mills in this country in 1899 was $124,905,000 and in 1909 $274,402,000.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES, EQUIPMENT, WITH VALUE AND OTHER CAPITAL, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY STATES, CALENDAR YEAR 1908.[2]

[From Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

State.	Number of persons employed.	Vessels.		Boats.		Value of apparatus of capture.	Value of products.
		Number.	Value, including outfit.	Number.	Value.		
			Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Alabama	972	61	130,127	670	33,900	23,083	387,218
Arkansas	998	6	8,115	1,154	36,740	30,966	207,172
California	4,129	60	573,322	2,121	492,680	501,621	1,969,723
Connecticut	2,147	243	994,331	1,069	117,870	83,778	2,981,721
Delaware	1,756	65	334,215	792	38,100	62,691	541,204
Florida	9,212	327	846,414	5,702	575,050	325,781	3,388,690
Georgia	2,525	88	89,527	2,791	79,030	54,505	709,964
Illinois	4,439	17	47,226	4,222	234,190	271,859	1,413,242
Indiana	986	2	7,700	937	15,530	28,500	223,145
Iowa	786	—	—	832	37,510	28,879	214,555
Kentucky	555	—	—	511	11,120	20,890	110,297
Louisiana	5,795	222	440,536	4,469	353,920	94,550	1,568,797
Maine	6,861	575	1,006,543	6,969	662,490	576,262	3,256,581
Maryland	18,392	1,107	1,000,780	8,493	643,720	368,774	3,305,673
Massachusetts	11,577	671	4,282,316	3,694	476,850	775,309	7,095,229
Michigan	3,472	110	327,232	1,647	266,770	820,620	1,473,055
Minnesota	934	4	16,054	689	35,760	42,849	191,946
Mississippi	2,037	206	372,434	1,144	45,660	57,646	556,174
Missouri	906	—	—	785	25,350	39,098	293,479
New Jersey	7,231	435	709,401	3,843	390,580	344,528	3,068,586
New York	6,775	643	1,749,961	3,131	307,610	361,808	4,593,702
North Carolina	9,681	299	281,838	4,984	251,460	367,426	1,776,023
Ohio	2,054	54	214,879	1,083	140,900	423,076	839,581
Oregon	4,772	44	140,405	2,312	367,350	795,488	1,356,460
Pennsylvania	1,250	66	254,301	333	26,060	113,972	513,110
Rhode Island	1,493	138	514,538	815	132,520	229,881	1,751,819
South Carolina	2,559	108	50,336	1,719	42,030	16,201	288,328
Tennessee	427	—	—	399	9,360	27,264	111,856
Texas	1,780	157	269,337	991	117,400	41,250	445,889
Virginia	20,066	946	1,332,104	10,942	733,360	484,597	4,715,744
Washington	4,954	190	1,593,562	2,798	276,820	1,161,669	3,513,238
Wisconsin	2,011	89	243,831	1,200	173,300	407,277	1,067,169
Other States[3]	349	—	—	308	18,190	17,101	110,255
Total	143,881	6,933	17,831,362	83,549	7,269,180	8,999,199	54,030,629

[1]Exclusive of Alaska.

[2]These statistics are confined to the fishing industry and do not include packing and canning establishments or wholesale fish dealers.

[3]Includes Kansas, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Dakota and West Virginia.

The following table shows the quantity and value of fish landed by American fishing vessels at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., in 1910, from grounds off the coasts of the United States, Newfoundland and the Canadian provinces:

Species.	United States.		[1]Newfoundland.		Canadian Provinces.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Cod:						
Fresh	27,318,384	$799,877	186,235	$3,293	8,044,463	$182,656
Salted	3,575,687	127,047	2,937,433	115,943	19,277,131	688,210
Cusk:						
Fresh	2,756,249	47,695	3,865	62	1,744,162	28,123
Salted	74,891	1,741	7,090	120	108,628	2,597
Haddock:						
Fresh	44,863,140	1,121,329	—	—	4,364,276	103,809
Salted	149,181	2,035	15,870	266	175,508	2,474
Hake:						
Fresh	16,604,022	257,864	16,430	185	3,138,394	44,547
Salted	19,121	265	12,375	150	157,243	2,537
Pollock:						
Fresh	18,509.625	276,686	70	1	298,274	3,734
Salted	309,278	4,282	14,967	222	491,465	6,853
Halibut:						
Fresh	508.929	45,141	916,399	67,660	1,562,590	134,709
Salted	1,032	73	974,080	84,000	60,969	4,142
Mackerel:						
Fresh	515,519	50,822	—	—	67,281	5,822
Salted	45,800	5,817	—	—	563,800	48,017

Between 1899 and 1909 the cotton consumed by mills in this country increased from 1,814,003,000 pounds to 2,332,569,000 pounds.

Species.	United States.		[1]Newfoundland.		Canadian Provinces.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Herring:						
Fresh	412,300	6,155	4,581,250	142,463	——	——
Salted	5,800	95	14,702,308	265,740	12,000	105
Swordfish:						
Fresh	54,159	6,968	——	——	——	——
Other fish:						
Fresh	1,559,381	138,765	1,170	117	16,048	2,127
Total	117,282,498	$2,892,657	24,369,542	$680,222	40,082,232	$1,260,462

[1]Includes 141,483 pounds of salted halibut from Greenland, valued at $12,299.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The maximum extent of the public domain was 1,849,072,587 acres. Of this total 259,171,787 acres were ceded by the states to the United States, 1,589,900,800 acres were purchased or acquired by cession from foreign countries. From this total should be deducted lands in Tennessee, which, by the act of February 18, 1841, were given to that state. No land within the boundaries of Texas ever became a part of the public domain.

The Government's Land Policy.

Of the maximum area there were left on July 1, 1912, 682,984,762 acres, of which 368,000,000 acres were in Alaska. The remainder has been disposed of by the United States under various laws passed for that purpose, by direct sale to individuals or associations, by grants to states for school or other purposes, to grants in aid of the construction of public roads or railroads, by direct grants to individuals for military or other services and by allotments to individuals under the homestead or other public land laws. After the first cessions by the original states to the nation, the area thus ceded amounting to 259,171,787 acres, the Congress of the Confederation adopted the policy holding those lands as an asset for the payment of the debts of the United States. That policy—the policy of sale—was adhered to pretty generally for the first fifty years after the adoption of the Constitution, and it was not until 1862 that the homestead or free home for the settler theory supplanted it. Since 1862 the government pursued a programme of development, seeking to distribute as large a portion of the public domain as possible among settlers who would occupy and develop it. Only recently has the importance of preserving what is left of the public lands for the benefit of the country at large been recognized and steps taken to withdraw forest, coal, oil and other mineral lands and sites on which water power may be developed. As a result of the conservation movement a considerable portion of this area has been temporarily withdrawn from settlement, the total withdrawals exclusive of small tracts withdrawn for military reservations, lighthouse stations, etc., amounting to 294,000,000 acres. The withdrawn area includes, of course, the national forests, which aggregate approximately 160,591,576 acres, exclusive of forest reservations in Porto Rico.

The following table shows the area of the public domain by states and territories on July 1, 1911:

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		
	Surveyed, Acres.	Unsurveyed, Acres.	Total, Acres.
Alabama	100,200	——	100,200
Alaska	——	368,011,291	368,011,291
Arizona	12,040,428	28,982,455	41,022,883
Arkansas	515,455	——	515,455
California	18,012,903	5,350,061	23,362,964
Colorado	19,069,624	1,529,476	20,599,100
Florida	321,638	155,531	477,169
Idaho	6,180,332	17,942,705	24,123,037
Iowa	——	——	——
Kansas	108,402	——	108,402
Louisiana	70,313	——	70,313
Michigan	105,130	——	105,130
Minnesota	1,759,027	45,965	1,804,992
Mississippi	51,960	——	51,960
Missouri	1,483	——	1,483
Montana	15,283,718	16,746,928	32,030,646
Nebraska	1,336,499	——	1,336,499
Nevada	28,924,771	26,058,377	54,983,148
New Mexico	23,093,519	10,677,848	33,771,367
North Dakota	1,300,333	——	1,300,333
Oklahoma	42,919	——	42,919
Oregon	13,257,246	3,995,929	17,253,175
South Dakota	3,550,573	122,720	3,673,293
Utah	11,587,569	23,447,035	35,034,604
Washington	1,196,231	781,560	1,977,791
Wisconsin	13,500	——	13,500
Wyoming	30,965,363	2,664,242	33,629,605
Total	188,889,136	506,512,123	695,401,259

According to statistics based on passports, 588,354 foreign workmen were em ployed in Germany in 1910.

Unappropriated lands on July 1, 1912, embraced 682,984,762 acres, of which 185,362,030 acres were surveyed and 497,622,732 acres were unsurveyed.

The figures showing the withdrawals up to July 1, 1912, and the purposes for which they have been made, are as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Lands embraced in national forests	160,591,576	For national monuments	1,508,628
Coal lands	68,215,489	For power site purposes	2,231,157
Oil lands	4,774,182	Within Indian reservations for power or reservoir sites	73,097
Phosphate lands	3,340,561	For public water reserves	86,122
For national parks	4,606,153	Under reclamation act	15,177,000

The report of the National Conservation Commission shows the area of swamp and overflow lands, by states, to be as follows in 1908:

State.	Area. Acres.	State.	Area. Acres.	State.	Area, Acres.
Alabama	1,120,000	Massachusetts	138,700	Rhode Island	17,900
Arkansas	5,760,000	Michigan	4,400,000	South Carolina	1,760,000
California	1,850,000	Minnesota	4,500,000	South Dakota	226,000
Connecticut	37,700	Mississippi	6,173,000	Tennessee	800,000
Delaware	200,000	Missouri	1,920,000	Texas	1,620,000
Florida	18,560,000	Nebraska	256,000	Vermont	70,000
Georgia	2,400,000	New Hampshire	43,000	Virginia	384,000
Illinois	2,688,000	New Jersey	601,900	Washington	75,000
Indiana	1,000,000	New York	576,000	West Virginia	2,500
Iowa	800,000	North Carolina	2,400,000	Wisconsin	2,500,000
Kansas	160,000	North Dakota	226,000	Wyoming	25,000
Kentucky	224,000	Ohio	200,000		
Louisiana	9,600,000	Oklahoma	35,000	Total	74,541,700
Maine	240,000	Oregon	500,000		
Maryland	356,000	Pennsylvania	96,000		

ARID LAND RECLAMATION.

By the act of June 17, 1902, known as the Reclamation Act, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to engage in the construction of works of irrigation in the arid land portion of the United States. These works were to be self-supporting, their cost being met from charges for irrigation. The reclamation service having, however, somewhat outstripped in development the resources of the reclamation fund, Congress passed a law in 1910 authorizing the issuance of certificates of indebtedness against the reclamation fund to the amount of $20,000,000, payable from future receipts of the fund. The number of projects and the amount expended on them to June 30, 1912, are shown in the following table:

State and project.	Expenditures	State and project.	Expenditures
Arizona: Salt River	$9,641,595 53	New Mexico-Texas:	
Arizona-California:		Rio Grande	$880,797 49
Colorado River	43,709 23	North Dakota:	
Yuma	5,765,285 71	North Dakota Pumping	873,896 11
California: Orland	554,871 74	Oklahoma: Cimarron	9,128 92
Colorado: Grand Valley	101,415 11	Oregon: Central Oregon	40,391 67
Uncompahgre	4,780,191 11	Umatilla	1,293,667 04
Idaho: Boise	6,958,350 90	Oregon-California:	
Minidoka	4,101,817 31	Klamath	1,990,902 24
Kansas: Garden City	380,527 20	South Dakota:	
Montana: Huntley	886,958 50	Belle Fourche	3,083,149 11
Milk River	1,004,309 63	Utah: Strawberry Valley	1,826,481 07
Sun River	863,581 50	Washington: Okanogan	556,642 31
Montana-North Dakota:		Yakima	5,488,921 52
Lower Yellowstone	3,041,709 27	Wyoming: Shoshone	3,691,608 61
Nebraska-Wyoming:		Secondary and townsite	
North Platte	5,438,721 92	development	602,670 79
Nevada: Truckee-Carson	4,571,653 62	General accounts	339,144 76
New Mexico: Carlsbad	692,154 57		
Hondo	353,962 44	Total	$69,858,216 93

The following table shows the estimated gain made in November 1, 1912, as a result of the irrigation projects partly completed.

Trinity Church of New York City has 8,610 members, the largest Protestant membership in the world.

Acreage in partly completed reclamation projects and acreage irrigated in 1912, revised to November 1, 1912:

State.	Project.	Total in projects, acres.	Total area in irrigated farms, 1912.
Arizona	Salt River	230,000	160,000
Arizona-California	Yuma	131,000	16,000
California	Orland	14,200	4,500
Colorado	Grand Valley	53,000	—
	Uncompahgre	140,000	28,000
Idaho	Boise	207,000	57,959
	Minidoka	118,700	93,700
Kansas	Garden City	10,000	—
Montana	Huntley	32,400	23,417
	Milk River	200,000	160
	Sun River	180,000	11,107
Montana-North Dakota	Lower Yellowstone	60,000	29,542
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte	129,200	86,378
Nevada	Truckee-Carson	206,000	44,929
New Mexico	Carlsbad	20,277	20,000
	Hondo	10,000	1,300
New Mexico-Texas	Rio Grande	155,000	10,000
North Dakota	North Dakota Pumping	26,182	12,239
Oregon	Umatilla	25,000	13,855
Oregon-California	Klamath	72,000	28,087
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	100,000	42,634
Utah	Strawberry Valley	50,000	—
Washington	Okanogan	10,000	9,837
	Yakima:	—	—
	Sunnyside Unit	100,000	65,319
	Tieton	34,000	20,770
Wyoming	Shoshone	160,000	22,158
Total		2,473,959	801,891

THE BUREAU OF MINES.

Congress by the law approved May 16, 1910, established a Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior, for the purpose of making scientific inquiries and investigations for the benefit of the mining industry, especially such as might aid in making mining in the United States less wasteful of life and resources. These inquiries and investigations are intended to help the states in the enactment of better and more uniform mining laws and regulations, to be of service to state mining inspectors, operators and miners, supplying them with data concerning explosives, gas, dust, mine fires and other factors entering into the problem of mine safety, and to encourage a more efficient treatment and economical use of metallic mineral products. For the full text of the law see page 133 of The Tribune Almanac for 1911.

The chief experimental station of the bureau is at Pittsburgh, where there is a completely equipped plant for the investigations of the problems intrusted to the bureau. The work in the laboratories on mine accident problems is supplemented by experiments conducted in a small coal mine under the conditions of actual mining. At this station the bureau is also conducting a number of investigations in connection with the use of explosives and electricity.

As a means of carrying on an educational campaign in behalf of mine rescue and first aid to the injured work, the bureau has purchased and equipped with rescue apparatus, first aid and firefighting devices, seven cars of standard type. These cars, one stationed in each of the important coal fields or coal mining regions of the country, are visiting the important groups of coal mines, where demonstrations and illustrations of this work are given.

The calendar year 1907 was the most disastrous of all the years of American coal mining. During that period 3,125 miners lost their lives. That represented 4.70 men killed for every thousand employed. In European coal mining countries between one and two miners are killed in every thousand employed. In December, 1907, Congress made an appropriation of $150,000 to investigate the causes of mine disasters. At the end of the calendar year 1910 the deaths in the coal mines had been reduced to 3.91 killed in every thousand employed.

The following tabulation shows the number of men killed per thousand in the coal mines of various countries from 1906 to 1910:

Country.	Year. 1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
United States	3.29	4.70	3.69	3.83	3.91
England	1.29	1.31	1.32	1.43	1.70
Austria[1]	1.03	1.07	.86	1.07	(2)
Prussia[1]	1.97	2.40	2.71	2.04	1.98
France	7.17	1.10	.95	1.17	(2)
Belgium	.95	1.03	1.07	.95	.95

[1]Does not include lignite mines. [2]Data not available.

Gross receipts of the United States Steel Corporation have ranged as high as $757,014,767 in a single year.

United States figures are subject to slight change owing to following causes: Oklahoma returns are according to fiscal years. Complete data for Maryland for 1907 and 1908 and for Wyoming for 1907 have not been obtained.

Perhaps the most notable achievement of the Bureau of Mines so far has been the demonstration to the satisfaction of operator and miner that coal dust in a bituminous mine is more dangerous and more deadly to the miner than gas. Its testing of explosives to determine which are the safest to use in dangerous mines has been another large influence in the reduction of the number of deaths in the mines. These tests, begun in January, 1908, by the technologic branch of the United States Geological Survey, are being continued by the Bureau of Mines at the Pittsburgh experiment station, and already a sufficient number of explosives have passed the tests to enable operators and miners to select types which are comparatively safe.

As a result of the government's efforts the use of black powder in dangerous mines has been prohibited in certain states, and in other states operators are using the permissible explosives voluntarily. In 1908 the coal mines used 2,000,000 pounds of short flame explosives; in 1910 they used almost 12,000,000 pounds.

Rescue Work.

The rescue corps of the bureau has been instrumental in saving the lives of more than twenty-five miners in the last two years and have probably prevented the loss of several hundred lives. Seven fully equipped rescue cars have been placed in the principal coal fields of the country. One car has headquarters in Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; a second at Trinidad, Col.; the third at Evansville, Ind.; the fourth at Rock Springs, Wyo.; the fifth at Billings, Mont.; the sixth at Huntington, W. Va., and the seventh at Pittsburgh. In addition the bureau maintains rescue stations at Pittsburgh, Knoxville, Tenn.; Birmingham, Ala.; Urbana, Ill.; McAlester, Okla., and Seattle.

Fuel Investigations.

The Bureau of Mines is charged with an investigation of the fuel resources of the United States with a view toward stopping the waste in mining and increasing the efficiency with which the fuels are used. The fuel resources of this country are being used and wasted at a tremendous rate. The consumption of coal in the United States has doubled with every decade since mining began. Without a serious lessening of the present rate of coal consumption, either through more efficient use of this fuel or the extensive developments of substitutes for it, the middle of the next century will find the nation's supply of easily workable coal so largely depleted as to bring serious hardships and a curtailment of manufacturing industries. The total production of coal in 1909 was 460,000,000 short tons. Investigations into the waste of coal in mining have shown the enormous extent of this waste, aggregating probably 200,000,000 tons yearly, of which at least one-half might be saved. No accurate estimate can be made as to the total unnecessary losses in connection with the use of coal for different purposes, but line of urgently needed investigation and inquiry are indicated by the facts that in the vast majority of the power plants of the country less than 10 per cent of the heat units in the coal are converted into actual work, and that in lighting plants not more than 1-7 of 1 per cent of the heat value of the coal is converted into electric light.

From the 40,000,000 tons of coal which are converted into coke each year, by-products are wasted, which, if completely saved, would have an aggregate annual value of more than that of the coke itself. This would include ammonium sulphate, 2,400 tons, sufficient to fertilize our farms; creosote, for the preservation of our timber, and pitch enough for briquetting slack coals, roofing houses and repairing roads. It is of the utmost importance to the nation as a whole that our fuel supplies be used without unnecessary waste and with the highest obtainable efficiency, in order that it may decrease rather than increase the cost of power, heat and light to the American people, in spite of the necessary future increase in the cost of mining operations resulting from sinking deeper shafts and taking coal from thinner seams. These are the reasons for the fuel investigations of the Bureau of Mines.

The Smoke Problem.

The Bureau of Mines has wielded a large influence in the abatement of smoke in the large cities of the country. It has not only given its counsel as to the best methods of carrying on a campaign against the smoke nuisance, but has also demonstrated to those interested that coal can be burned without objectionable smoke. Its plant at Pittsburgh is a model to the entire country in the absence of smoke, and its experts are always willing to explain how this is accomplished.

The investigations into smoke abatement have indicated clearly that each type of coal may be burned practically smokelessly in some type of furnace or with some arrangement of mechanical stoker, draft, etc. The elimination of smoke means more perfect combustion of fuel, and consequently less waste and higher efficiency.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year ended December 31, 1911, shows that there were received at the Patent Office 67,370 applications for mechanical patents, 1,534 applications for design patents, 217 applications for reissues of patents, 7,085 applications for registration of trade marks, 969 applications for registration of labels and 337 applications for registration of prints. There were 33,927 patents issued, including designs, 157 patents reissued and 4,205 trademarks, 659 labels and 248 prints registered. The number of patents that expired was 19,875. The number of allowed applications awaiting the payment of final fees was 11,803, and the number forfeited for non-payment of the final fees

Since 1900 the importations of potash salt into the United States have aggregated approximately $75,000,000 in value.

7,028. The total receipts were $2,019,388.03, the expenditures $1,953,689.91 and the surplus of receipts over expenditures was $65,698.12. The total balance to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States on January 1, 1911, was $7,663,925.76.

The patents issued to citizens of the United States in 1911 were distributed by states and territories as follows:

States and Territories.	Patents and designs.	One to every—	States and Territories.	Patents and designs.	One to every—
Alabama	163	13,117	Ohio	2,233	2,135
Arkansas	135	11,663	Oklahoma	235	7,052
California	1,575	1,516	Oregon	246	2,735
Colorado	447	1,675	Pennsylvania	2,919	2,626
Connecticut	845	1,319	Rhode Island	315	1,723
Delaware	56	3,613	South Carolina	65	23,314
Florida	104	7,237	South Dakota	109	5,357
Georgia	224	11,647	Tennessee	175	12,484
Idaho	105	3,101	Texas	591	6,593
Illinois	3,172	1,778	Utah	103	3,624
Indiana	726	3,720	Vermont	61	5,835
Iowa	583	3,816	Virginia	226	9,122
Kansas	382	4,427	Washington	410	2,785
Kentucky	240	9,541	West Virginia	196	6,230
Louisiana	165	10,039	Wisconsin	703	3,320
Maine	142	5,228	Wyoming	26	5,614
Maryland	272	4,762			
Massachusetts	1,842	1,828	Alaska	5	12,871
Michigan	1,035	2,715	Arizona	41	4,984
Minnesota	475	4,370	Canal Zone	9	——
Mississippi	113	15,904	District of Columbia	239	1,385
Missouri	945	3,486	Hawaii	19	10,100
Montana	112	3,357	New Mexico	50	6,546
Nebraska	318	3,749	Philippine Islands	6	——
Nevada	39	2,099	Porto Rico	7	159,716
New Hampshire	81	5,316	United States Army	10	——
New Jersey	1,360	1,866	United States Navy	16	——
New York	4,777	1,908			
North Carolina	191	11,551			
North Dakota	132	4,372	Total	*29,801	——

*Not including 157 reissues and 68 patents withdrawn.

The number of patents granted to citizens or subjects of foreign countries was 4,058. The following table presents a comparative statement of the business of the Patent Office from 1871 to 1911:

Year.	Applications.	Caveats filed.	Patents and reissues.	Cash received	Cash expended.	Surplus.
1871	19,472	3,366	13,033	$678,716 46	$562,091 64	$116,624 82
1872	18,246	3,090	13,590	699,726 39	665,595 00	34,131 39
1873	20,414	3,248	12,864	703,191 77	691,178 98	12,012 79
1874	21,602	3,181	13,599	738,278 17	679,288 41	58,959 76
1875	21,638	3,094	14,837	743,453 36	721,657 71	21,795 65
1876	21,425	2,697	15,595	757,987 66	652,542 60	105,445 05
1877	20,308	2,809	14,187	732,342 85	613,152 62	119,190 23
1878	20,260	2,755	13,444	725,375 55	593,082 89	132,292 66
1879	20,059	2,620	13,213	703,931 47	529,638 97	174,292 50
1880	23,012	2,499	13,947	749,685 32	538,865 17	210,820 15
1881	26,059	2,406	16,584	853,665 89	605,173 28	248,492 61
1882	31,522	2,553	19,267	1,009,219 45	683,867 67	325,351 78
1883	34,576	2,741	22,383	1,146,240 00	675,234 86	471,005 14
1884	35,600	2,582	20,413	1,075,798 80	970,579 76	105,219 04
1885	35,717	2,552	24,233	1,188,089 15	1,024,378 85	163,710 30
1886	35,968	2,513	22,508	1,154,551 40	992,503 45	162,047 95
1887	35,613	2,622	21,477	1,144,509 60	994,472 22	150,037 38
1888	35,797	2,251	20,506	1,118,516 10	973,108 78	145,407 32
1889	40,575	2,481	24,158	1,281,728 05	1,052,955 96	228,772 09
1890	41,048	2,311	26,292	1,340,372 66	1,099,297 74	241,074 92
1891	40,552	2,408	23,244	1,271,285 78	1,139,713 35	131,572 43
1892	40,753	2,290	23,559	1,286,331 88	1,110,739 24	175,592 59
1893	38,473	2,247	23,769	1,242,871 64	1,141,038 45	101,833 19
1894	38,439	2,286	20,867	1,187,439 58	1,100,047 12	87,392 46
1895	40,680	2,415	22,057	1,245,246 93	1,106,389 49	138,857 44
1896	43,982	2,271	23,373	1,324,059 83	1,113,413 71	210,646 12
1897	47,905	2,176	23,794	1,375,641 72	1,122,843 13	252,798 59
1898	35,842	1,659	22,267	1,137,734 48	1,136,196 20	1,538 28
1899	41,443	1,716	25,527	1,325,457 03	1,211,783 73	113,673 30
1900	41,980	1,731	26,499	1,350,828 53	1,260,019 62	90,808 91
1901	46,449	1,842	27,373	1,449,398 16	1,297,385 64	152,012 52

The importations into the United States of potash salts in 1910-'11 were valued at $14,000,000.

Year.	Applications.	Caveats filed.	Patents and reissues.	Cash received.	Cash expended.	Surplus.
1902	49,641	1,851	27,886	1,552,859 08	1,393,345 54	159,513 54
1903	50,213	1,771	31,699	1,642,201 81	1,448,645 81	193,156 00
1904	52,143	1,808	30,934	1,657,326 53	1,476,000 38	181,326 15
1905	54,971	1,896	30,399	1,806,758 14	1,479,633 22	327,124 92
1906	56,482	1,885	31,965	1,790,921 38	1,554,891 20	236,030 18
1910	58,762	1,967	36,620	1,910,618 14	1,631,458 36	279,159 78
1907	61,475	2,110	37,421	2,042,823 14	1,712,303 42	184,544 25
1908	65,839	1,948	35,930	2,025,536 69	1,955,151 14	87,677 00
1909	64,629	970	33,682	1,896,847 67	2,005,711 94	19,824 75
1911	69,121	——	34,084	2,019,388 03	1,953,689 91	65,698 12

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, BY COUNTRIES, 1908-'09 TO 1911-'12.

Countries.	1908–'09.	1909–'10.	1910–'11.	1911–'12.
Austria	171,191	258,737	82,129	85,854
Hungary	——	——	76,928	93,028
Belgium	3,692	5,402	5,711	4,169
Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro	1,054	4,737	4,695	4,447
Denmark	4,395	6,984	7,555	6,191
France, including Corsica	6,672	7,383	8,022	8,628
German Empire	25,540	31,283	32,061	27,788
Greece	14,111	25,888	26,226	21,449
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	183,218	215,537	182,882	157,134
Netherlands	4,698	7,534	8,358	6,619
Norway	13,627	17,538	13,950	8,675
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands	4,956	8,229	8,374	10,230
Rumania	1,590	2,145	2,522	1,997
Russian Empire and Finland	120,460	186,792	158,721	162,395
Spain	2,616	3,472	5,074	6,327
Sweden	14,474	23,745	20,780	12,688
Switzerland	2,694	3,533	3,458	3,505
Turkey in Europe	9,015	18,405	14,438	14,481
United Kingdom:				
England	32,809	36,706	52,426	40,408
Ireland	25,033	28,855	29,112	25,879
Scotland	12,400	20,115	18,796	14,578
Wales	1,584	2,120	2,162	2,162
Europe, not specified	46	151	377	243
Total Europe	654,875	926,291	764,757	718,875
China	1,943	1,968	1,460	1,765
Japan	3,111	2,720	4,520	6,114
India	——	——	524	175
Turkey in Asia	——	——	10,229	12,788
Other Asia	7,850	18,845	695	607
Total Asia	12,904	23,533	17,428	21,449
Africa	858	1,072	956	1,009
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	892	1,097	984	794
Pacific Islands, not specified	——	——	59	104
British North America	51,941	56,555	56,830	55,990
Central America	930	893	1,193	1,242
Mexico	16,251	18,691	19,889	23,238
South America	1,906	2,151	3,049	2,989
West Indies	11,180	11,244	13,403	12,467
All other countries	49	43	39	15
Grand total	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172

IMMIGRATION BY RACES, 1908 TO 1912.

Races.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
African (black)	4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721	6,759
Armenian	3,299	3,108	5,508	3,092	5,222
Bohemian and Moravian	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	18,246	6,214	15,130	10,222	10,657
Chinese	1,263	1,841	1,770	1,307	1,608

The settlements made by 250 railroads in the United States in 1908, 1909 and 1910 in 3,022 cases of accident amounted to $3,476,462.

IMMIGRATION BY RACES, 1908 TO 1912. (Continued).

Races.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Croatian and Slovenian	20.472	20,181	39,562	18,982	24,366
Cuban	3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914	3,155
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400	3,672
Dutch and Flemish	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,935
East Indian	1,710	337	1,782	517	165
English	49,056	39,021	53,498	57,258	49,689
Finnish	6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779	6,641
French	12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132	18,382
German	73,038	58,534	71,380	66,471	65,343
Greek	28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021	31,566
Hebrew	103,887	57,551	84,260	91,223	80,595
Irish	36,427	31,185	38,382	40,246	33,922
Italian (north)	24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312	26,443
Italian (south)	110,547	165,248	192,673	159,638	135,830
Japanese	16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172
Korean	26	11	19	8	33
Lithuanian	13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027	14,078
Magyar	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996	23,599
Mexican	5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784	22,001
Pacific Islander	2	7	61	12	3
Polish	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163
Portuguese	6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469	9,403
Rumanian	9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311	8,329
Russian	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	22,558
Ruthenian (Russiniak)	12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724	21,965
Scandinavian	32,789	34,996	52,037	45,859	31,601
Scotch	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293
Slovak	16,170	22,586	32,416	21,415	25,281
Spanish	6,636	4,939	5,837	8,068	9,070
Spanish-American	1,063	890	900	1,153	1,342
Syrian	5,520	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525
Turkish	2,327	820	1,283	918	1,336
Welsh	2,504	1,669	2,244	2,248	2,239
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141	1,132
Other peoples	1,530	1,537	3,330	3,323	3,660
Total	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172

IMMIGRATION BY YEARS, 1860-'61 TO 1911-'12.

Fiscal year ending	No.	Fiscal year ending	No.	Fiscal year ending	No.
1861	142,877	1879	177,826	1897	230,832
1862	72,183	1880	457,257	1898	229,299
1863	132,925	1881	669,431	1899	311,715
1864	191,114	1882	788,992	1900	448,572
1865	180,339	1883	603,322	1901	487,918
1866	332,577	1884	518,592	1902	648,743
1867	303,104	1885	395,346	1903	857,046
1868	282,189	1886	334,203	1904	812,870
1869	352,768	1887	490,109	1905	1,026,499
1870	387,203	1888	546,889	1906	1,100,735
1871	321,350	1889	444,427	1907	1,285,349
1872	404,806	1890	455,302	1908	782,870
1873	459,803	1891	560,319	1909	751,786
1874	313,339	1892	579,663	1910	1,041,570
1875	227,498	1893	439,730	1911	878,587
1876	169,986	1894	285,631	1912	838,172
1877	141,857	1895	258,536		
1878	138,469	1896	343,267		

ALIENS DEBARRED AND ALIENS DEPORTED AFTER ENTRY, 1891-'92 TO 1911-'12.

Year ended June 30—	Total Immigration.	Debarred	Deported.	Year ended June 30—	Total Immigration.	Debarred	Deported.
1892	579,663	2,164	637	1903	857,046	8,769	547
1893	439,730	1,053	577	1904	812,870	7,994	779
1894	285,631	1,389	417	1905	1,026,499	11,879	845
1895	258,536	2,419	177	1906	1,100,735	12,432	676
1896	343,267	2,799	238	1907	1,285,349	13,064	995
1897	230,832	1,617	263	1908	782,870	10,902	2,069
1898	229,299	3,030	199	1909	751,786	10,411	2,124
1899	311,715	3,738	263	1910	1,041,570	24,270	2,695
1900	448,572	4,246	856	1911	878,587	22,349	2,788
1901	487,918	3,516	363	1912	838,172	16,057	2,181
1902	648,743	4,974	465				

The first Bank of the United States—often known as "Hamilton's Bank"—was chartered in 1791 and went out of existence in 1811.

CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908-'11, BY CLASSES.

Class alleged.	1908.		1909.			1910.			1911.	
	Admitted	Deported	Admitted	Deported	Escaped.	Admitted	Deported	Escaped.	Admitted	Deported
United States citizens	1,609	127	2,530	254	16	2,109	490	5	1,639	284
Wives of U. S. citizens	37	2	98	2	—	110	14	—	80	5
Returning laborers	883	36	950	3	—	1,037	12	—	1,113	19
Returning merchants	773	55	947	20	5	869	31	—	1,092	33
Other merchants	216	11	292	19	—	228	29	—	199	28
Members merchants' families	806	128	1,242	237	10	1,029	332	—	559	259
Students	157	3	161	6	—	268	31	—	213	25
Travellers	13	—	27	—	—	83	3	—	52	—
Teachers	23	—	14	—	—	24	1	—	32	—
Officials	83	—	82	—	—	145	—	1	87	—
Miscellaneous	24	2	52	23	—	48	26	—	41	39
Totals	4,624	364	6,395	564	31	5,950	969	6	5,107	692

INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED IN 1910-'11 AND 1911-'12.

State or Territory.	1911.	1912.	State or Territory.	1911.	1912.
Alabama	992	988	Nevada	919	1,026
Alaska	312	276	New Hampshire	5,883	6,120
Arizona	2,651	2,902	New Jersey	46,782	47,211
Arkansas	451	313	New Mexico	722	757
California	25,587	28,905	New York	260,278	239,275
Colorado	5,083	4,215	North Carolina	351	421
Connecticut	23,053	23,227	North Dakota	5,175	3,947
Delaware	1,117	1,081	Ohio	35,719	38,148
District of Columbia	1,643	1,685	Oklahoma	945	681
Flordia	6,466	5,356	Oregon	4,794	4,138
Georgia	616	825	Pennsylvania	114,922	109,625
Hawaii	3,885	6,654	Philippine Islands	16	13
Idaho	1,718	1,480	Porto Rico	1,291	1,406
Illinois	76,565	67,118	Rhode Island	9,406	9,795
Indiana	8,482	7,753	South Carolina	216	275
Iowa	8,829	7,147	South Dakota	3,209	1,792
Kansas	3,653	2,901	Tennessee	689	797
Kentucky	765	727	Texas	19,902	22,885
Louisiana	1,952	1,811	Utah	3,114	2,631
Maine	4,897	5,691	Vermont	2,459	2,847
Maryland	5,315	5,413	Virginia	1,620	1,510
Massachusetts	70,811	70,171	Washington	16,040	11,882
Michigan	29,633	33,559	West Virginia	6,050	6,212
Minnesota	17,169	12,149	Wisconsin	14,613	14,016
Missippi	332	329	Wyoming	1,395	1,051
Missouri	11,243	8,980	Unknown	....	....
Montana	3,861	3,565			
Nebraska	4,996	4,490	Total	878,587	838,172

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The naturalization system of the United States was amended and enlarged by an act of Congress, approved June 29, 1906, a full synopsis of which is given in The Tribune Almanac for 1907, under "The Fifty-ninth Congress, Acts and Resolutions of the First Session," pages 99-103.

Persons Eligible.—The laws of the United States have never allowed other than "free white persons" and "persons of African nativity or descent" to be naturalized. The naturalization of Chinamen is also expressly prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

Anarchists and Polygamists.—The law of June 29, 1906, provides, re-enacting the law of March 3, 1903: That no person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized.

The first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded in England in 1824.

Declaration of Intention.—An alien seeking naturalization as a citizen of the United States must declare on oath before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, or a state court of record, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited, at least two years before his admission, and after he has reached the age of eighteen years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign state or ruler, and particularly to the one of which he may be a citizen or subject.

Oath on Application for Admission.—At the time of his application for admission he must also declare on oath, before some one of the courts above specified, "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."

Final Petition.—Not less than two years nor more than seven years after an alien has made such declaration of intention he shall make and file, in duplicate, a petition in writing, signed in his own handwriting and duly verified, in which petition he shall state his full name, his place of residence, occupation, and, if possible, the date and place of his birth; the place from which he emigrated and the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and if he entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he arrived; the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention to become a citizen; if he is married, the name of his wife, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of filing the petition; and if he has children, the name, date and place of birth of each child living.

The petition must set forth whether or not he has been denied admission as a citizen of the United States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered, and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed.

The petition must also be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, who shall state in their affidavits that they have personally known the applicant to be a resident of the United States for a period of at least five years continuously, and of the state, territory or district in which the application is made for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that they each have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good moral character, and that he is in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

At the time of filing the petition there shall be filed with the clerk of the court a certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor, if the petitioner arrives in the United States after June 29, 1906, stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States, and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and made a part of said petition.

Conditions of Citizenship.—It must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied for final admission that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and in the state or territory where the court is held at least one year, and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character and attachment to the Constitution is required.

Titles of Nobility.—If the applicant bears any hereditary title or belongs to any order of nobility, he must make renunciation at the time of application.

Soldiers.—Any alien, twenty-one years of age or over, who has served one year or over in the regular or volunteer army of the United States and has been honorably discharged, may, upon application to a court as specified above, proof of one year's residence, good moral character and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

Seamen.—Seamen who have declared their intention to become citizens, and who subsequently to such declaration have served three years on board a merchant vessel of the United States, may be admitted to citizenship.

Navy or Marine Corps.—Any alien, twenty-one years of age or over, who has served five years or over in the United States navy or United States marine corps and has been honorably discharged, may upon application to a court as specified above, proof of good moral character, five years' service and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

Widows and Minor Children.—When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of the law, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Naturalized Citizens Residing Abroad.—When any naturalized American citizen shall have resided for two years in the state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during those years: Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States under such rules as the Department of State may prescribe.

Applications for Citizenship.

In the fiscal year 1910–11 186,157 declarations of intention were filed, 127,885 in the state courts and 58,272 in the federal courts. The petitions for naturalization numbered 73,644—52,659 in the state courts and 20,985 in the federal courts. The certificates of naturalization issued numbered 55,329—37,864 from state courts and 17,465 from federal courts. The following tables show the declarations of

The second oldest college in the United States is William and Mary College, which was founded in 1693.

intention, petitions for naturalization and certificates of naturalization by states in 1910–11:

NATURALIZATIONS, 1910-'11.

State or Territory.	Number of Courts. Federal.	State or Territorial.	Total.	Declarations of Intention.	Petitions for Naturalization.	Certificates Granted
Alabama	5	26	31	231	126	123
Alaska	8	—	8	383	158	110
Arizona	5	9	14	304	124	83
Arkansas	8	48	56	133	59	27
California	4	58	62	7,397	3,174	2,742
Colorado	2	61	63	1,898	812	607
Connecticut	2	11	13	3,730	1,474	1,346
Delaware	1	3	4	234	108	90
District of Columbia	1	—	1	302	180	125
Florida	6	25	31	477	183	142
Georgia	9	39	48	254	120	74
Hawaii	1	8	9	207	44	39
Idaho	3	27	30	1,033	313	228
Illinois	5	109	114	18,968	6,179	5,162
Indiana	5	87	92	6,158	649	265
Iowa	4	105	109	2,172	1,023	937
Kansas	2	105	107	1,844	553	345
Kentucky	5	55	60	210	102	62
Louisiana	6	34	40	642	468	306
Maine	1	14	15	893	299	244
Maryland	2	22	24	948	459	341
Massachusetts	2	16	18	12,773	4,462	2,879
Michigan	5	86	91	5,401	3,098	2,140
Minnesota	12	87	99	6,599	2,967	2,579
Mississippi	6	51	57	95	58	18
Missouri	9	98	107	3,687	1,180	948
Montana	2	29	31	2,707	712	577
Nebraska	2	92	94	2,583	912	715
Nevada	1	15	16	413	158	92
New Hampshire	1	11	12	689	335	326
New Jersey	1	21	22	7,684	4,184	3,040
New Mexico	7	19	26	179	99	50
New York	5	62	67	49,704	17,657	11,158
North Carolina	8	39	47	87	26	10
North Dakota	3	50	53	2,077	1,999	1,781
Ohio	3	86	89	5,235	2,194	1,619
Oklahoma	2	64	66	339	226	184
Oregon	2	35	37	2,210	610	460
Pennsylvania	8	60	68	17,969	7,306	6,828
Rhode Island	2	1	3	1,812	963	746
South Carolina	5	16	21	71	39	27
South Dakota	1	59	60	1,608	708	482
Tennessee	7	22	29	151	62	37
Texas	21	152	173	1,867	636	467
Utah	1	27	28	926	310	192
Vermont	2	13	15	605	371	154
Virginia	10	55	65	326	195	158
Washington	5	36	41	4,651	1,900	1,377
West Virginia	8	36	44	666	216	115
Wisconsin	2	72	74	4,185	3,240	2,626
Wyoming	1	14	15	440	214	146
Total	229	2,270	2,499	186,157	73,644	55,329

During 1910–'11 9,017 certificates were denied by the state and federal courts. In 1909–'10 7,781 certificates were denied, in 1908–'09 6,341, in 1907–'08 3,330, and in 1906–'07, 250.

The following states allow aliens the right of franchise after declaring an intention to acquire citizenship: Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon and Wisconsin.

EXPATRIATION LAWS.

Assumption of Foreign Allegiance.

An act of Congress, approved March 2, 1907, defined the conditions under which an American citizen expatriates himself. It provides that any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state. When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: Provided, however, That such presumption may be overcome on the

presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe: And provided also, That no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Expatriation by Marriage.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein. Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or if she resides abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States Consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation. A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship by the parent: Provided, That such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child: And provided further, That the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States. All children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States and who continue to reside outside the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States, and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Passports to Citizens.

The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person not a citizen of the United States, or loyal resident of an insular possession of the United States. A person who has made the declaration of intention to become a citizen is entitled to receive a conditional passport under conditions set forth in a later paragraph. No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States. A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if temporarily abroad, should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be, or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the Consul-General of the United States, or, in the absence of both, to a consul of the United States. The necessary statements may be made before the nearest consular officer. Application for a passport by a person in one of the insular possessions of the United States should be made to the Chief Executive of such possession. The evidence required of a person making application abroad or in an insular possession of the United States is the same as that required of an applicant in the United States.

Such application, in the form of an affidavit, must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence, and within what length of time he intends to return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein. The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. The application must be accompanied by a description stating the following particulars: Age, stature, forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, hair, complexion, face, and by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

Passports to Non-Citizens.

The Secretary of State is authorized to issue passports to persons not citizens of the United States as follows: Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become such citizen as provided by law and has resided in the United States for three years a passport may be issued to him entitling him to the protection of the government in any foreign country: Provided, That such passport shall not be valid for more than six months and shall not be renewed, and that such passport shall not entitle the holder to the protection of this government in the country of which he was a citizen prior to making such declaration of intention. See also under "Expatriation Laws," page 205.

A person of the Chinese race, alleging birth in the United States, must accompany his application with supporting affidavits from at least two credible witnesses, preferably not of the Chinese race, having personal knowledge of the applicant's birth in the United States. A person born abroad whose father was a native citizen of the United States must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts. A naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization.

The first newspaper in the United States, "The Boston News Letter," was published at Boston, April 24, 1704.

Applications from Women.

If a woman making application is unmarried she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband so far as her international status is concerned. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport. The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A resident of an insular possession of the United States who owes allegiance to the United States must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government, and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence and loyalty.

A passport, except when issued to a naturalized citizen, expires two years from the date of issuance. The passport of a naturalized citizen is good for only six months, as stated in a previous paragraph. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children or servant who would be entitled to receive a passport, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions. The term servant does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion or person holding like relations to the applicant for a passport. Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

By act of Congress a fee of $1 is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the disbursing clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted. Blank forms of application will be furnished by the department. The Secretary of State may refuse to issue a passport to any one who he has reason to believe desires it to further an unlawful or improper purpose.

Where Not Required.

Passports are not required in the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark and possessions, Great Britain and possessions, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and possessions, Salvador, Sweden and Uruguay. It is recommended, however, that Americans intending to visit those countries be provided with passports for convenience to travel without interruption. The laws of the following countries require that every foreigner must be provided with a passport before entering their domains: Austria-Hungary, Dominican Republic, Germany, Greece, Hayti, Netherlands and possessions, Persia, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Turkey and possessions and Venezuela. As a general rule it is wise for persons intending travelling abroad, outside of British dominions, where passports are never demanded, to provide themselves with passports before leaving the United States. Persons intending to enter Russian or Turkish territory should have their passports visèd (countersigned) by a Russian or Turkish consular representative in this country before sailing.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The following table shows the number of cemeteries maintained by the Federal Government and the interments of soldiers and sailors therein up to June 30, 1911:

	Area in Acres.	Interments. Known.	Unk'wn.	Total.
Alexandria, La	8.24	557	779	1,336
Alexandria, Va	5.50	3,432	124	3,556
Andersonville, Ga	125	12,792	930	13,722
Andrew Johnson (Greeneville), Tenn	15	16	.....	16
Annapolis, Md	4.125	2,318	204	2,522
Antietam, Md	11	2,926	1,832	4,758
Arlington, Va	408.33	17,227	4,625	21,852
Balls Bluff, Va	.0057	1	24	25
Barrancas, Fla	8.56	935	710	1,645
Baton Rouge, La	7.50	2,585	532	3,117
Battle Ground, D. C	1	43	.....	43
Beaufort, S. C	29	4,889	4,544	9,433
Beverly, N. J	1	186	7	193
Brownsville, Tex	25.50	1,481	1,536	3,017

The University Settlement movement originated in England in 1867 and spread in 1887 to the United States.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES (Continued).

	Area in Acres.	Interments. Known.	Unk'wn.	Total.
Camp Butler, Ill	6	1,427	165	1,592
Camp Nelson, Ky	9.50	2,465	1,189	3,654
Cave Hill, Ky	3,58	3,891	582	4,473
Chalmette, La	13.60	7,243	5,745	12,988
Chattanooga, Tenn	129.53	8,554	4,972	13,526
City Point, Va	7.49	3,780	1,379	5,159
Cold Harbor, Va	1.75	670	1,295	1,965
Corinth, Miss	20	1,796	3,945	5,741
Crown Hill, Ind	1.37	953	33	986
Culpeper, Va	6	463	912	1,375
Custer Battlefield, Mont	6.91	1,134	268	1,402
Cypress Hills, N. Y	18.14	6,569	386	6,955
Danville, Ky	.31	349	8	357
Danville, Va	3.50	1,175	156	1,331
Fayetteville, Ark	6.63	508	782	1,290
Finns Point, N. J	2.50	121	2,540	2,661
Florence, S. C	3.76	209	2,801	3,010
Fort Donelson, Tenn	15.34	163	512	675
Fort Gibson, Okla	6.90	260	2,212	2,472
Fort Harrison, Va	1.55	243	575	818
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	15	2,322	1,567	3,889
Fort McPherson, Neb	107	487	361	848
Fort Scott, Kans	10.26	658	125	783
Fort Smith, Ark	15	902	1,485	2,387
Fredericksburg, Va	12	2,518	12,802	15,320
Gettysburg, Pa	17	2,021	1,631	3,652
Glendale, Va	2.12	238	969	1,207
Grafton, W. Va	3.40	652	620	1,272
Hampton, Va	19.61	9,752	600	10,352
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	50	9,383	2,938	12,321
Jefferson City, Mo	2	417	411	828
Keokuk, Iowa	2.75	812	45	857
Knoxville, Tenn	9.83	2,387	1,067	3,454
Lebanon, Ky	2.50	598	277	875
Lexington, Ky	.75	979	112	1,091
Little Rock, Ark	12.12	3,519	2,370	5,889
Loudon Park, Md	5.29	3,268	381	3,649
Marietta, Ga	24	7,404	2,981	10,385
Memphis, Tenn	43.91	5,260	9,019	14,279
Mexico City, Mexico	2	785	750	1,535
Mill Springs, Ky	3.50	358	368	726
Mobile, Ala	2.68	859	238	1,097
Mound City, Ill	10.50	2,653	2,732	5,385
Nashville, Tenn	65	11,995	4,711	16,706
Natchez, Miss	11	530	2,780	3,310
New Albany, Ind	5.46	2,372	676	3,048
Newberne, N. C	7.60	2,278	1,100	3,378
Philadelphia, Pa	13.26	2,912	188	3,100
Poplar Grove, Va	8.65	2,201	4,012	6,213
Port Hudson, La	8	601	3,239	3,840
Quincy, Ill	.459	230	57	287
Raleigh, N. C	7.83	666	546	1,212
Richmond, Va	9.74	877	5,700	6,577
Rock Island, Ill	1	397	20	417
Salisbury, N. C	6	113	12,035	12,148
San Antonio, Texas	3.63	1,410	312	1,722
San Francisco, Cal	37.50	5,649	465	6,114
Santa Fe, New Mexico	9.35	597	455	1,052
Seven Pines, Va	1.55	164	1,230	1,394
Shiloh, Tenn	10.05	1,242	2,377	3,619
Soldiers' Home, D. C	16	7,075	291	7,366
Springfield, Mo	5	1,080	740	1,820
St. Augustine, Fla	.58	172	1,556	1,728
Staunton, Va	1.15	238	527	765
Stone River, Tenn	20.10	3,823	2,333	6,156
Vicksburg, Miss	40	4,163	12,769	16,932
Wilmington, N. C	5	761	1,577	2,338
Winchester, Va	4.89	2,104	2,387	4,491
Woodlawn, N. Y	2.36	3,074	7	3,081
Yorktown, Va	3	758	1,435	2,193
Total		207,075	153,678	360,753

Of these interments about 9,300 are those of Confederates, being mainly in the National Cemeteries at Camp Butler, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks and Woodlawn.

The Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, was visited by 27,529,400 persons and its total receipts were $14,117,382.

HOW NEW STARS ARE ADDED TO THE FLAG.

Stars are added to the union or blue field of the national flag when new states are admitted. The law governing such additions was approved on April 4, 1818, and is contained in Section 1792 of the Revised Statutes. It provides as follows:

"On the admission of a new state into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag, and such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission."

In none of the acts of Congress relating to the flag has the manner of arranging the stars been prescribed, and prior to July 4, 1896, when a star representing Utah was added, there was a lack of uniformity in the arrangement. Since July 4, 1896, the arrangement has been fixed so as to permit the addition of extra stars without destroying the symmetry of the design. The arrangement to meet the case of Oklahoma was made in 1907 by a joint board of army and navy officers, of which Admiral George Dewey was chairman. It went into effect on July 4, 1908. On July 4, 1912, two new stars, representing New Mexico and Arizona, were added, making the arrangement of the field as follows:

WEATHER BUREAU FORECASTS AND STORM WARNINGS.

The Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, telephone and railway officials, postmasters and many others, to be communicated to the public by means of flags or steam whistles, and by mail, telegraph or telephone. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

Explanation of Weather Flags.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold wave flag is also used to indicate anticipated frosts.

Explanation of Whistle Signals.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.	Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.	One short	Lower temperature.
Two long	Rain or snow.	Two short	Higher temperature.
Three long	Local rain or snow.	Three short	Cold wave

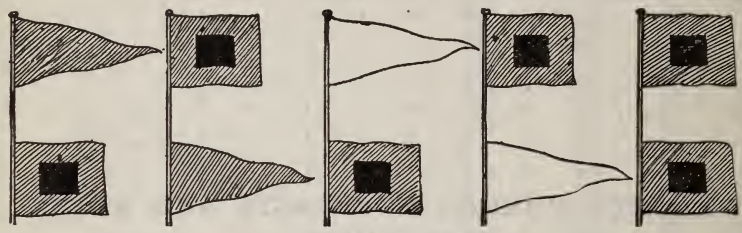
By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided. As far as practicable, the forecast messages will be telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable they will be furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case will the forecasts be sent to a second address in any place, except at the

The first electric locomotive, run on a track half a mile long, was constructed by Thomas A. Edison at Menlo Park, N. J., in 1880.

expense of the applicant. Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the climatological service of their respective states, the central stations of which are as follows: Montgomery, Ala.; Phœnix, Ariz.; Little Rock, Ark.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boisé, Idaho; Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Topeka, Kan.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md. (for Delaware and Maryland); Boston, Mass. (for New England); Grand Rapids, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Columbia, Mo.; Helena, Mont.; Lincoln, Neb.; Reno, Nev.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Raleigh, N. C.; Bismarck, N. D.; Columbus, Ohio; Oklahoma, Okla.; Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Columbia, S. C.; Huron, S. D.; Nashville, Tenn.; Houston, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Richmond, Va.; Seattle, Wash.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo.

There are also storm and hurricane warnings, the combinations being made with a white triangular flag, a red triangular flag and a square red flag with a black square in the centre. The combinations follow:

Storm warnings. Hurricane warning.



(Flags with light lines red, squares in the centre black.)

Storm warning—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind—red, easterly (from northeast to south); white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants. By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white below a red light, westerly winds.

Hurricane warning—Two red flags with black centres displayed one above the other indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, or one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and Northern Atlantic Coast. No night hurricane warnings are displayed.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Origin of the Institution.

The Smithsonian Institution was created by Act of Congress in 1846 to carry out the conditions of the will of James Smithson, an English chemist and mineralogist, who bequeathed his fortune to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of The Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The will became operative at the death of its maker, which occurred at Genoa in 1829, and the income of the estate went to Smithson's nephew, Henry James Hungerford, until the death of the latter, on June 5, 1835. The bequest of the property to the United States thereupon became operative, and in September, 1835, the State Department received notification thereof. On December 17 President Jackson informed Congress of the bequest, and on July 1, 1836, the gift was accepted and the President empowered to appoint an agent to collect the money. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, was intrusted with this duty, and in November he brought the necessarily formal suit in the English Court of Chancery, where the claim remained for two years. Upon the final interpretation of the will Rush returned to America, bringing the fund with him.

The English coin which he brought over was equivalent to $508,318 46, and at once suggestions were offered for its expenditure in accordance with the terms of the will. As these were somewhat indefinite, it is not surprising that the proposals were varied in character. A national library, a national university, a national gallery of art and an astronomical observatory were among the suggestions, but all these were rejected; and in 1846, after eight years of exhaustive deliberation, the present establishment, fulfilling in a measure the functions of all the above suggestions, was brought into being by an act of Congress that rendered the income of the fund available under the management of a board of regents. The first meeting of the regents for the purpose of organization was held on September 7, 1846, when Professor Joseph Henry was elected secretary of the institution.

As the government cannot administer this trust directly there was consti-

Yale College was founded at Saybrook, Conn., in 1701 and was removed to New Haven in 1717.

tuted by Congress an establishment consisting of the President, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice and the heads of the executive departments of the United States. These are known as "members of the institution." For conducting the business of the institution a board of directors was created, called a board of regents, to which the management of the income of the fund was intrusted, and from which an annual report is required. The Board of Regents virtually has full powers, subject to the general laws of the land. As now constituted the board consists of "the Vice-President, the Chief Justice of the United States, three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, together with six other persons other than members of Congress, two of whom shall be resident in the city of Washington, and the other four shall be inhabitants of some state, but no two from the same state." This board of regents elects the secretary, to whom is given full administrative power to carry out the aims of the institution.

Management.

For the increase of knowledge the institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, supplying books, apparatus, laboratory accommodations, etc. It occasionally provides for lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, some of which have resulted in the creation of independent government bureaus. It advises the government in many matters of scientific character, especially in those that have an international aspect. It supports a table at the Naples Marine Zoological Station. It co-operates with scientific bodies of national importance, like the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, etc.

Increase of Knowledge.

For the diffusion of knowledge the institution issues three regular series of publications: "Annual Reports," containing papers of general interest intended to keep the ordinary reader abreast of the progress of science; "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," the distinct feature of which is that each memoir constitutes an original contribution to knowledge, and the "Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections," which contain reports of exploration, standard tables, lists and synopses of species of the organic and inorganic world and various aids to scientific investigations. All these publications are distributed gratuitously to important libraries throughout the world.

Diffusion of Knowledge.

The endowment of the institution is now $986,918 69, from which an annual income of $58,375 is derived that covers expenses of maintenance, exploration, research and publication.

Resources.

The Hodgkins Fund, the income of $100,000 of which is for the increase and diffusion of knowledge in regard to the nature and properties of atmospheric air in connection with the welfare of man, has made grants, issued publications, awarded medals and prizes.

Hodgkins Fund.

The institution, in co-operation with the Library of Congress, maintains a scientific library which numbers 260,000 volumes, consisting mainly of the transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals. Whilst most of these works are deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers a working library is maintained at the institution. Lists, bibliographies, rules for cataloguing and library work have been published.

Smithsonian Library.

The parent institution has charge of several branches which grew out of its early activities and which are supported by Congress. These are the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory and the Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

Government Branches.

The United States National Museum is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural history, geology, palæontology, archæology and ethnology of America, and has unique collections of American history, as well as many series relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. It is a museum of record, research and education, and issues numerous technical and popular scientific publications.

National Museum.

The National Gallery of Art contains the George P. Marsh collection of etchings and engravings; the Charles L. Freer collection, comprising numerous paintings, etchings, etc., by Whistler and other American artists, and many examples of Japanese and Chinese art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including a number of portraits by British masters, and the William T. Evans collection of over one hundred paintings, representing some of the best work of contemporary American artists.

National Gallery of Art.

The International Exchanges, carried on in accordance with the terms of a treaty entered into between the United States and various foreign nations, is for the free interchange of governmental and scientific publications between the government of the United States and foreign governments and institutions, and investigators in the United States and foreign lands. At present it has 56,314 correspondents, and since its establishment it has handled over 3,000,000 packages.

International Exchanges.

The Bureau of American Ethnology is engaged in the collection and pub-

The earliest harvest thanksgiving in America was kept by the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth in 1621.

lication of information relating to the habits, customs, laws and natural and physical characteristics of the aborigines of the North American Continent, has done much valuable archæological work, made important additions to knowledge, assembled collections and issued many publications.

American Ethnology.

The Astrophysical Observatory investigates solar radiation and solar phenomena and has produced a chart which shows in detail the so called invisible spectrum. The work of the observatory is especially directed to those portions of the energy of the sun which affect the climate and the crops.

Astrophysical Observatory.

The National Zoological Park has an area of 167 acres two miles north of the centre of Washington. Its collection includes about 1,400 animals.

Zoological Park.

The Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature collects and classifies the titles of works on the natural and physical sciences published in the United States and forwards them to London for publication by the central bureau.

International Catalogue.

President, the President of the United States; chancellor, the Chief Justice of the United States; secretary, Charles D. Walcott; assistant secretary in charge of the National Museum, Richard Rathbun; regents of the institution, the Vice-President of the United States, chancellor; the Chief Justice of the United States; Senators Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia; Representatives John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma, and Irvin S. Pepper, of Iowa; Andrew D. White, of New York; Alexander Graham Bell, of the District of Columbia; George Gray, of Delaware; Charles F. Choate, jr., of Massachusetts; John B. Henderson, jr., of the District of Columbia, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.

Officers of the Institution.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814 by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost $23,950); in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of $75,000; increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. Sixty sets of government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign governments, and this number may be increased up to one hundred. Other special accessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlets) purchased, 1867, cost $100,000; the Count de Rochambeau collection (manuscript) purchased, 1883, cost $20,000; the Toner collection (24,484 volumes, numerous pamphlets), gift in 1882 of Dr. Joseph M. Toner.

Since the removal to the new building the library has been enriched by a number of special collections. The prints division has received the Hubbard collection of engravings, gift in 1898 of Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard; and the Noyes collection of original drawings, prints and books of Japanese artists, gift in 1905 of Mr. Crosby S. Noyes. The prints division also has the custody of the Garrett collection of 19,113 prints; and the George Lothrop Bradley collection of 1,980 engravings, etc., which, in accordance with his will, is to come into the permanent possession of the Library, subject to the life interest of Mrs. Bradley. The accessions to the manuscripts division give it superiority over any other like depository in this country. It now possesses the papers of nine Presidents, namely, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Johnson. Of the papers of American statesmen and politicians there are those of Franklin, R. Morris, Hamilton, Van Buren, Duff Green, Washburne, Clayton, Chase, Crittenden, Lyman Trumbull, E. M. Stanton, John Sherman; of naval officers, Preble, John Paul Jones; of state papers, the papers of the Continental Congress; the House of Representatives Collection; and in Colonial documentary history, the records of the Virginia Company, Spanish papers from New Mexico and Florida; Philippine and Guam documents. The papers of Chancellor Kent represent the judiciary. In comercial history there are the Ellis papers, 1805–'53; Bourne papers, 1776–1816; Galloway papers (early part of eighteenth century); letters of William Taylor (the latter part of the eighteenth century); of John White, cashier of the Bank of the United States at Baltimore. Here also are the papers of William Thornton and George Watterston, illustrating the history of the District of Columbia. The Stevens Index of MSS. in European archives relating to America, 1763–'83, comprising 180 volumes, giving titles of 161,000 documents, and the transcripts of 10,000 papers relating to the peace of 1783, in thirty-seven large folio volumes, were bought in 1906. Here, also, are over 100,000 folios of transcripts of documents relating to American colonial history in the public archives of Great Britain. The map division has acquired the Kohl collection, the manuscript maps of Lord Howe, and many other manuscript maps, which make the collection extremely rich in original maps. The Weber library of Sanskrit literature (3,018 volumes, 1,002 pamphlets), and the Hattala library of Slavic literature (about 1,500 volumes) were bought in 1904.

Special Collections.

In 1907 the Yudin collection of Russian works (80,000 volumes) and a Japanese col-

The Bank of France was established by Napoleon I. in Paris in 1803 by a fusion of three local banking firms.

lection (9,000 volumes) were added; and in 1908 the Huitfeldt-Kaas collection of Scandinavian literature containing about 5,000 volumes.

The John Boyd Thacher Collection of Incunabula, embracing 928 volumes, representing issues of 500 European presses prior to 1500, has been deposited in the library by Mrs. Thacher for purposes of exhibit and consultation by investigators so long as the material remains in the possession of the library.

The collection is now the largest on the Western Hemisphere and the third in the world. It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1911) about 1,891,729 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library of 144,889 volumes, which while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), 123,568 maps and charts, 557,010 pieces of music, and 336,966 photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. Of the printed books, probably one-sixth are duplicates not in use.

COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES.

By an act approved March 3, 1909, and taking effect July 1,1909, the copyright laws of the United States were consolidated and materially amended. Its details cannot be summarized here because of their technical character. Persons desiring copyright should apply to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., for application blanks with proper forms of entry. During the fiscal year 1910-'11 209,227 books, maps, musical compositions, photographs, periodicals and other articles were copyrighted, the fees amounting to $109,913 95.

By application to the same office a pamphlet giving directions for securing copyrights, etc., may be obtained. The law imposes a penalty of $100 upon any person who shall insert the notice of copyright, or words of the same purport, upon any book or other article which has not been copyrighted, whether such article be subject to copyright or otherwise; or who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in the United States; or who shall import any book, photograph, chromo or lithograph, or other article bearing such notice of copyright, or words of the same purport which is not copyrighted in this country. For the provisions of the act approved August 24, 1912, amending the copyright law see pages 142-143 of this volume. The secretary of the American Copyright League is R. U. Johnson, No. 33 East 17th street, New York City.

LABOR LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The United States statutes at large provide for a Bureau of Labor in the Department of Commerce and Labor, said bureau to be in charge of an officer designated the Commissioner of Labor. The general design and duties of the Bureau of Labor are to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity.

Labor Commissioner.

The United States statutes at large provide that the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, shall be limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day. Also, that it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or for any contractor or sub-contractor as above described, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. (Chap. 352, acts of Congress, 1891-'92.) In 1887 Congress provided by act that eight hours should constitute a day's work for letter carriers in cities or postal districts connected therewith, and if any letter carrier should be employed a greater number of hours per day he should be paid extra for the same. (Chap. 308, acts of Congress, 1887-'88.) Chap. 47, acts of Congress, 1887-'88, directs the Public Printer to enforce the eight-hour law in the department under his charge.

Hours of Labor.

All persons in the Government service as per diem employes are allowed the following holidays, for which they shall receive pay the same as on other days: January 1, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, first Monday in September, Labor Day (to employes of the Government Printing Office only), December 25, and such days as the President may appoint as days for national thanksgiving.

Holiday Pay.

Chap. 370, acts of Congress, 1897-'98, provides that when a controversy arises between a common carrier, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and its employes, which interrupts or threatens to interrupt its business, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party, communicate with the parties and try by mediation and conciliation to settle the controversy, and if their efforts are unsuccessful they shall then try to bring about an arbitration of said controversy; that if the effort at mediation as above does not succeed the controversy may, by the consent of the parties, be submitted to the arbitration of a board of three persons, one to be named by the employing carrier, one to be named by the employes, and the third to be chosen by the two first named, or, if they cannot agree on any one, then by the

Arbitration of Labor Disputes.

The second largest city in Sweden is Gothenburg, which had 163,957 inhabitants in 1909.

chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor; that a majority of said arbitrators may make a valid and binding award, which must be found and filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration was entered into, within thirty days from the date of the appointment of the third arbitrator; that the submission of the controversy shall be in writing and signed by both parties, and must be filed with the award and with a transcript of all the testimony; that these papers so filed in court with the award shall have the force and effect of a bill of exceptions; that the award shall be final and conclusive upon both parties unless set aside by the court for error of law apparent on the record; that the award shall go into practical operation and judgment shall be entered thereon at the expiration of ten days from the filing unless, within said ten days, either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent upon the record; that at the expiration of ten days from the judgment of the Circuit Court upon exceptions taken as above, judgment shall be entered in accordance with the decision of the court unless, within said ten days, either party shall appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals; the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals shall be final; that employes dissatisfied with the award must not quit the employer before the expiration of three months from and after the making of the award without giving thirty days' notice in writing of their intention, and that an employer so dissatisfied must not, on account of such dissatisfaction, dismiss an employe before the expiration of said three months without giving the same notice; that during the pendency of such arbitration it shall not be lawful for the employer party to such arbitration to discharge employes parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law or neglect of duty, nor for the employes to unite in, aid or abet strikes against said employer, and that for a period of three months after an award under such an arbitration it shall not be lawful for an employer to discharge employes, except for the causes aforesaid, without giving thirty days' notice in writing of his intention to do so, nor for any employe, during a like period, to quit the service of the employer without just cause without giving a like notice; that each member of such board of arbitration shall receive a compensation of $10 per day for the time he is actually employed, and also his traveling and other necessary expenses.

For federal employers' liability legislation passed at the second session of the Sixty-first Congress, see page, 132 of The Tribune Almanac for 1911. For the law of May 30, 1908, providing compensation for injuries to federal employes, see page 100 of The Tribune Almanac for 1909. For the liability of common carriers law of April 22, 1908, see page 88 of The Tribune Almanac for 1909. For general federal eight-hour law, approved June 19, 1912, see pages 141-142 of this volume. For federal eight-hour law affecting employes of the Postoffice Department, approved August 24, 1912, see page 134 of this volume.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES.

Comparative Summary for 1910, 1900 and 1890.

States.	1910	1900	1890	Increase. 1900 to 1910 Number.	Increase. 1900 to 1910 P. C.	Increase. 1890 to 1900 Number.	Increase. 1890 to 1900 P. C.
The United States (inclusive of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico)..	93,402,151	[1]77,256,630	62,979,766	16,145,521	20.9	14,276,864	22.7
Continental United States	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	15,977,691	21.0	13,046,861	20.7
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,401	309,396	16.9	315,296	20.8
Arizona	204,354	122,931	88,243	81,423	66.2	34,688	39.3
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,311,564	1,128,211	262,885	20.0	183,353	16.3
California	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,213,398	892,496	60.1	271,655	22.4
Colorado	799,024	539,700	413,249	259,324	48.0	126,451	30.6
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420	746,258	206,336	22.7	162,162	21.7
Delaware	202,322	184,735	168,493	17,587	9.5	16,242	9.6
Dist. of Columbia..	331,069	278,718	230,392	52,351	18.8	48,326	21.0
Florida	752,619	528,542	391,422	224,007	42.4	137,120	35.0
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	392,790	17.7	378,978	20.6
Idaho	325,594	161,772	88,548	163,822	101.3	73,224	82.7
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,352	817,041	16.9	995,198	26.0
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	184,414	7.3	324,058	14.8
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,912,297	[2]7,082	[2]0.3	319,556	16.7
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,428,108	220,454	15.0	42,387	3.0
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635	142,731	6.6	288,539	15.5
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625	1,118,588	274,763	19.9	263,037	23.5
Maine	742,371	694,466	661,086	47,905	6.9	33,380	5.0
Maryland	1,295,346	1,188,044	1,042,390	107,302	9.0	145,654	14.0
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	2,238,947	561,070	20.0	566,399	25.3

The only reigning Queen of a civilized nation is Wilhelmina of Holland.

States.	1910	1900	1890	Increase. 1900 to 1910 Number.	1900 to 1910 P. C.	1890 to 1900 Number.	1890 to 1900 P. C.
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	2,093,890	389,191	16.1	327,092	15.6
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,310,283	324,314	18.5	441,111	33.7
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,551,270	1,289,600	245,844	15.8	261,670	20.3
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,185	186,670	6.0	427,480	16.0
Montana	376,053	243,329	142,924	132,724	54.5	100,405	70.3
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300	1,062,656	125,914	11.8	3,644	0.3
Nevada	81,875	42,335	47,355	39,540	93.4	[2]5,020	[2]10.6
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	376,530	18,984	4.6	35,058	9.3
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,883,669	1,444,933	633,498	34.7	438,736	30.4
New Mexico	327,301	195,310	160,282	131,991	67.5	35,028	21.9
New York	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,003,174	1,844,720	25.4	1,265,720	21.1
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,893,810	1,617,949	312,477	16.5	275,861	17.1
North Dakota	577,056	319,146	190,983	257,910	80.8	128,163	67.1
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,545	3,672,329	609,576	14.7	485,216	13.2
Oklahoma	1,657,155	790,391	258,657	866,764	109.7	531,734	205.6
Oregon	672,765	413,536	317,704	259,229	62.7	95,832	30.2
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,302,115	5,258,113	1,362,996	21.6	1,044,002	19.9
Rhode Island	542,610	428,556	345,506	114,054	26.6	83,050	24.0
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,340,316	1,151,149	175,084	13.1	189,167	16.4
South Dakota	583,888	401,570	348,600	182,318	45.4	52,970	15.2
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,020,616	1,767,518	164,173	8.1	253,098	14.3
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,710	2,235,527	847,832	27.8	813,183	36.4
Utah	373,351	276,749	210,779	96,602	34.9	65,970	31.3
Vermont	355,956	343,641	332,422	12,315	3.6	11,219	3.4
Virginia	2,061,612	1,854,184	1,655,980	207,428	11.2	198,204	12.0
Washington	1,141,990	518,103	357,232	623,887	120.4	160,871	45.0
West Virginia	1,221,119	958,800	762,794	262,319	27.4	196,006	25.7
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	1,693,330	264,818	12.7	375,712	22.2
Wyoming	145,965	92,531	62,555	53,434	57.7	29,976	47.9
Alaska	64,356	63,592	32,052	784	1.2	31,540	98.4
Hawaii	191,909	154,001	—	37,908	24.6	—	—
Porto Rico	1,118,012	[3]953,243	—	—	—	—	—
Military and naval	55,608	91,219	—	—	—	—	—

[1]Includes 953,243 persons in Porto Rico (1899 census). [2]Decrease. [3]According to the census of Porto Rico, taken in 1899 under the direction of the War Department.

RANK OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The rank of the states and territories in 1910 was as follows:

1—New York.	14—Kentucky.	27—Maryland.	40—New Hampshire.
2—Pennsylvania.	15—Iowa.	28—West Virginia.	41—Montana.
3—Illinois.	16—North Carolina.	29—Nebraska.	42—Utah.
4—Ohio.	17—Tennessee.	30—Washington.	43—Vermont.
5—Texas.	18—Alabama.	31—Porto Rico.	44—Dist. of Columbia.
6—Massachusetts.	19—Minnesota.	32—Connecticut.	45—New Mexico.
7—Missouri.	20—Virginia.	33—Colorado.	46—Idaho.
8—Michigan.	21—Mississippi.	34—Florida.	47—Arizona.
9—Indiana.	22—Kansas.	35—Maine.	48—Delaware.
10—Georgia.	23—Oklahoma.	36—Oregon.	49—Hawaii.
11—New Jersey.	24—Louisiana.	37—South Dakota.	50—Wyoming.
12—California.	25—Arkansas.	38—North Dakota.	51—Nevada.
13—Wisconsin.	26—South Carolina.	39—Rhode Island.	52—Alaska.

AREA OF THE STATES.

STATE.	Rank in gross area.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES. Gross.	Land.	Water,[1]
Continental United States	—	3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498
California	2	158,297	155,652	2,645
Montana	3	146,997	146,201	796
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,503	131
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,594	320
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824

London had in June, 1911, 101,311 paupers, 22.4 paupers per thousand of population.

AREA OF THE STATES (Continued).

STATE.	Rank in gross area.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.		
		Gross.	Land.	Water.[1]
Idaho	12	83,888	83,354	534
Kansas	13	82,158	81,774	384
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747
Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712
North Dakota	16	70,837	70,183	654
Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643
Missouri	18	69,420	68,727	693
Washington	19	69,127	66,836	2,291
Georgia	20	59,265	58,725	540
Florida	21	58,666	54,861	3,805
Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500
Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622
Iowa	24	56,147	55,586	561
Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810
Arkansas	26	53,335	52,525	810
North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686
Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719
New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550
Louisiana	30	48,506	45,409	3,097
Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503
Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294
Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365
Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335
Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300
Kentucky	36	40,598	40,181	417
Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309
Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145
South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494
West Virginia	40	24,170	24,022	148
Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386
Vermont	42	9,564	9,124	440
New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310
Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227
New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710
Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145
Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405
Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	181
District of Columbia	49	70	60	10

[1]Does not include the water surface of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Great Lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

ACCESSION.	Gross area, in square miles.	ACCESSION.	Gross area, in square miles.
Outlying possessions	716,517	Porto Rico, 1899	3,435
		Guam, 1899	210
Alaska, 1867	590,884	Samoa, 1900	77
Hawaii, 1898	6,449	Panama Canal Zone, 1904	436
Philippine Islands, 1899	115,026		

POPULATION OF CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

CITIES OF OVER 100,000 POPULATION.

Cities.	Population.			P. C. of increase.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900 to 1910.	1890 to 1900.
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	94,151	94,923	6.5	[1]0.8
Allegheny, Penn.	(2)	129,896	105,287	——	23.4
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	89,872	65,533	72.3	37.1
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	508,957	434,439	9.7	17.2
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	38,415	26,178	245.4	46.7
Boston, Mass.	670,585	560,892	448,477	19.6	25.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	70,996	48,866	43.7	45.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	352,387	255,664	20.2	37.8
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	91,886	70,028	14.1	31.2

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was founded in 1861 and opened in 1865.

Cities.	Population.			P. C. of increase.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900 to 1910.	1890 to 1900.
Chicago, Ill	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	28.7	54.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,463	325,902	296,908	11.8	9.8
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	381,768	261,353	46.9	46.1
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	125,560	88,150	44.6	42.4
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	85,333	61,220	36.6	39.4
Denver, Col	213,381	133,859	106,713	59.4	25.4
Detroit, Mich	465,766	285,704	205,876	63.0	38.8
Fall River, Mass	119,295	104,863	74,398	13.8	40.9
Grand Rapids, Mich	112,571	87,565	60,278	28.6	45.3
Indianapolis, Ind	233,650	169,164	105,436	38.1	60.4
Jersey City, N. J	267,779	206,433	163,003	29.7	26.6
Kansas City, Mo	248,381	163,752	132,716	51.7	23.4
Los Angeles, Cal	319,198	102,479	50,395	211.5	103.4
Louisville, Ky	223,928	204,731	161,129	9.4	27.1
Lowell, Mass	106,294	94,969	77,696	11.9	22.2
Memphis, Tenn	131,105	102,320	64,495	28.1	58.6
Milwaukee, Wis	373,857	285,315	204,468	31.0	39.5
Minneapolis, Minn	301,408	202,718	164,738	48.7	23.1
Nashville, Tenn	110,364	80,865	76,168	36.5	6.2
Newark, N. J	347,469	246,070	181,830	41.2	35.3
New Haven, Conn	133,605	108,027	81,298	23.7	32.9
New Orleans, La	339,075	287,104	242,039	18.1	18.6
New York, N. Y	4,766,883	3,437,202	[3]2,507,414	38.7	37.1
Oakland, Cal	150,174	66,960	48,682	124.3	37.5
Omaha, Neb	124,096	102,555	140,452	21.0	[1]27.0
Paterson, N. J	125,600	105,171	78,347	19.4	34.2
Philadelphia, Penn	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	19.7	23.6
Pittsburg, Penn	533,905	[4]451,512	[4]343,904	18.2	31.3
Portland, Ore	207,214	90,426	46,385	129.2	94.9
Providence, R. I	224,326	175,597	132,146	27.8	32.9
Richmond, Va	127,628	85,050	81,388	50.1	4.5
Rochester, N. Y	218,149	162,608	133,896	34.2	21.4
St. Louis, Mo	687,029	575,238	451,770	19.4	27.3
St. Paul, Minn	214,744	163,065	133,156	31.7	22.5
San Francisco, Cal	416,912	342,782	298,997	21.6	14.6
Scranton, Penn	129,867	102,026	75,215	27.3	35.6
Seattle, Wash	237,194	80,671	42,837	194.0	88.3
Spokane, Wash	104,402	36,848	19,922	183.3	85.0
Syracuse, N. Y	137,249	108,374	88,143	26.6	23.0
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	131,822	81,434	27.8	61.9
Washington, D. C	331,069	278,718	230,392	18.8	21.0
Worcester, Mass	145,986	118,421	84,655	23.3	39.9

[1]Decrease. [2]Annexed to Pittsburg in 1907. [3]Estimated population in 1890 of the area of present New York; the population of New York as it existed in 1890 was 1,515,301. [4]Includes population of Allegheny as given above.

CITIES OF FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION.

Cities.	Population.			Per cent of Increase.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900 to 1910.	1890 to 1900.
Akron, Ohio	69,067	42,728	27,601	61.6	54.8
Allentown, Pa	51,913	35,416	25,228	46.6	40.4
Altoona, Pa	52,127	38,973	30,337	33.8	28.5
Amsterdam, N. Y	31,267	20,929	17,336	49.4	20.7
Atlantic City, N. J	46,150	27,838	13,055	59.7	113.2
Auburn, N. Y	34,668	30,345	25,858	14.2	17.4
Augusta, Ga	41,040	39,441	33,300	*4.1	18.4
Aurora, Ill	29,807	24,147	19,688	23.4	22.6
Austin, Tex	29,860	22,258	14,575	34.2	52.7
Battle Creek, Mich	25,267	18,563	13,197	36.1	40.7
Bay City, Mich	45,166	27,628	27,839	63.5	*0.8
Bayonne, N. J	55,545	32,722	19,033	69.7	71.9
Berkeley, Cal	40,434	13,214	5,101	206.0	159.0
Binghamton, N. Y	48,443	39,647	35,005	22.2	13.3
Bloomington, Ill	25,768	23,286	20,484	10.7	13.7
Brockton, Mass	56,878	40,063	27,294	42.0	46.8
Brookline, Mass	27,792	19,935	12,103	39.4	64.7
Butte, Mont	39,165	30,470	10,723	28.5	184.2
Camden, N. J	94,538	75,935	58,313	24.5	30.2
Canton, Ohio	50,217	30,667	26,189	63.7	17.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	32,811	25,656	18,020	27.9	42.4
Charleston, S. C	58,833	55,807	54,955	5.4	1.6

There are 899 postoffices in Chili for a population of about 3,500,000.

CITIES OF FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION (Continued).

Cities.	Population.			Per cent of increase.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900 to 1910.	1890 to 1900.
Charlotte, N. C.	34,014	18,091	11,557	88.0	56.5
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604	30,154	29,100	47.9	3.6
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	34,072	27,909	*4.8	22.1
Chester, Pa.	38,537	33,988	20,226	13.4	68.0
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	19,167	14,050	32.5	36.4
Clinton, Iowa	25,577	22,698	13,619	12.7	66.7
Colorado Springs, Col.	29,078	21,085	11,140	37.9	89.3
Columbia, S. C.	26,319	21,108	15,353	24.7	37.5
Council Bluffs, Iowa	29,292	25,802	21,474	13.5	20.2
Covington, Ky.	53,270	42,938	37,371	24.1	14.9
Dallas, Tex.	92,104	42,638	38,067	116.0	12.0
Danville, Ill.	27,871	16,354	11,491	70.4	42.3
Davenport, Iowa	43,028	35,254	26,872	22.1	31.2
Decatur, Ill.	31,140	20,754	16,841	50.0	23.2
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	62,139	50,093	39.0	24.0
Dubuque, Iowa	38,494	36,297	30,311	6.1	19.7
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	52,969	33,115	48.1	60.0
Easton, Pa.	28,523	25,238	14,481	13.0	74.3
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	21,506	13,282	59.8	61.9
East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547	29,655	15,169	97.4	95.5
Elgin, Ill.	25,976	22,433	17,823	15.8	25.9
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	52,130	37,764	40.8	38.0
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	35,672	30,893	4.2	15.5
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	15,906	10,338	146.9	53.9
Erie, Pa.	66,525	52,733	40,634	26.2	29.8
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	59,007	50,756	18.0	16.3
Everett, Mass.	33,484	24,336	11,068	37.6	119.9
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	31,531	22,037	20.0	43.1
Flint, Mich.	38,550	13,103	9,803	194.2	33.7
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	45,115	35,393	41.7	27.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	26,688	23,076	174.7	15.7
Galveston, Tex.	36,981	37,789	29,084	*2.1	29.9
Green Bay, Wis.	25,236	18,684	9,069	35.1	106.0
Hamilton, Ohio	35,279	23,914	17,565	47.5	36.1
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	50,167	39,385	27.9	27.4
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	79,850	53,230	23.9	50.0
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	37,175	27,412	18.7	35.6
Hazleton, Pa.	25,452	14,230	11,872	78.9	19.9
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	59,364	43,648	18.5	36.0
Holyoke, Mass.	57,730	45,712	35,637	26.3	28.3
Houston, Tex.	78,800	44,633	27,557	76.6	62.0
Huntington, W. Va.	31,161	11,923	10,108	161.4	18.0
Jackson, Mich.	31,433	25,180	20,798	24.8	21.1
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	28,429	17,201	103.0	65.3
Jamestown, N. Y.	31,297	22,892	16,038	36.7	42.7
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	35,936	21,805	54.4	64.8
Joliet, Ill.	34,670	29,353	23,264	18.1	26.2
Joplin, Mo.	32,073	26,023	9,943	23.2	161.7
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	24,404	17,853	61.6	36.7
Kansas City, Kan.	82,331	51,418	38,316	60.1	34.2
Kingston, N. Y.	25,908	24,535	21,261	5.6	15.4
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	32,637	22,535	11.4	44.8
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	28,895	25,000	5.3	15.2
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	41,459	32,011	13.9	29.5
Lansing, Mich.	31,229	16,485	13,102	89.4	25.8
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	62,559	44,654	37.3	40.1
Lewiston, Me.	26,247	23,761	21,701	10.5	9.5
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	26,369	21,567	33.1	22.3
Lima, Ohio	30,508	21,723	15,981	40.4	35.9
Lincoln, Neb.	43,973	40,169	55,154	9.5	*27.2
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941	38,307	25,874	19.9	48.1
Lorain, Ohio	28,883	16,028	4,863	80.2	229.6
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	18,891	19,709	56.1	*4.2
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	68,513	55,727	30.4	22.9
Macon, Ga.	40,665	23,272	22,746	74.7	2.3
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	34,227	20,741	24.7	65.0
Madison, Wis.	25,531	19,164	13,426	33.2	42.7
Malden, Mass.	44,404	33,664	23,031	31.9	46.2
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	56,987	44,126	22.9	29.1
Meriden, Conn.	27,265	24,296	21,652	12.2	12.2
Mobile, Ala.	51,521	38,469	31,076	33.9	23.8
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	30,346	21,883	25.7	38.7
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919	21,228	10,830	45.7	96.0
Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	4,254	——	494.2	——
Nashua, N. H.	26,005	23,898	19,311	8.8	23.8
Newark, Ohio	25,404	18,157	14,270	39.9	27.2

The least populous state in the Union is Nevada, which had 81,875 inhabitants in 1910.

Cities.	Population.			Per cent of increase.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900 to 1910.	1890 to 1900.
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	62,442	40,733	54.8	53.3
New Britain, Conn.	43,916	25,998	16,519	68.9	57.4
Newburgh, N. Y.	27,805	24,943	23,087	11.5	8.0
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280	28,339	11,600	28.0	144.3
Newport, Ky.	30,309	28,301	24,918	7.1	13.6
Newport, R. I.	27,149	22,441	19,457	21.0	15.3
New Rochelle, N. Y.	28,867	14,720	9,057	96.1	62.5
Newton, Mass.	39,806	33,587	24,379	18.5	37.8
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	19,457	——	56.5	——
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	46,624	34,871	44.7	33.7
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	22,265	19,791	25.2	12.5
Ogden, Utah	25,580	16,313	14,889	56.8	9.6
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	10,037	4,151	539.7	141.8
Orange, N. J.	29,630	24,141	18,844	22.7	28.1
Oshkosh, Wis.	33,062	28,284	22,836	16.9	23.9
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	9,117	4,882	232.2	86.7
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	27,777	13,028	97.2	113.2
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	39,231	27,633	31.5	42.0
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	56,100	41,024	19.3	36.7
Perth Amboy, N. J.	32,121	17,699	9,512	81.5	86.1
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	21,766	17,281	47.6	26.0
Portland, Me.	58,571	50,145	36,425	16.8	37.7
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	17,427	13,268	90.5	31.3
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	27,936	24,029	22,206	16.3	8.2
Pueblo, Col.	44,395	28,157	24,558	57.7	14.7
Quincy, Ill.	36,587	36,252	31,494	0.9	15.1
Quincy, Mass.	32,642	23,899	16,723	36.6	42.9
Racine, Wis.	38,002	29,102	21,014	30.6	38.5
Reading, Pa.	96,071	78,961	58,661	21.7	34.6
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	21,495	16,159	62.2	33.0
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	31,051	23,584	46.2	31.7
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	29,282	26,386	52.6	11.0
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	42,345	46,322	19.3	*8.6
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	102,979	52,324	*24.8	96.8
Salem, Mass.	43,697	35,956	30,801	21.5	16.7
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	53,531	44,843	73.3	19.4
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	53,321	37,673	81.2	41.5
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	17,700	16,159	123.6	9.5
San Jose, Cal.	28,946	21,500	18,060	34.6	19.0
Savannah, Ga.	65,064	54,244	43,189	19.9	25.6
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	31,682	19,902	129.9	59.2
Sheboygan, Wis.	26,398	22,962	16,359	15.0	40.4
Shenandoah, Pa.	25,774	20,321	15,944	26.8	27.5
Shreveport, La.	28,015	16,013	11,979	75.0	33.7
Sioux City, Iowa	47,828	33,111	37,806	44.4	*12.4
Somerville, Mass.	77,236	61,643	40,152	25.3	53.5
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	35,999	21,819	49.1	65.0
South Omaha, Neb.	26,259	26,001	8,062	1.0	222.5
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	34,159	24,963	51.3	36.8
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	62,059	44,179	43.3	40.5
Springfield, Mo.	35,201	23,267	21,850	51.3	6.5
Springfield, Ohio	46,921	38,253	31,895	22.7	19.9
Stamford, Conn.	25,138	15,997	†	57.1	——
Superior, Wis.	40,384	31,091	11,983	29.9	159.5
Tacoma, Wash.	83,743	37,714	36,006	120.0	4.7
Tampa, Fla.	37,782	15,839	5,532	143.2	186.3
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	31,036	25,448	10.4	22.0
Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157	36,673	30,217	52.6	21.4
Topeka, Kan.	43,684	33,608	31,007	30.0	8.4
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	73,307	57,458	32.1	27.6
Troy, N. Y.	76,813	60,651	60,956	26.6	*0.5
Utica, N. Y.	74,419	56,383	44,007	32.0	28.1
Waco, Tex.	26,425	20,686	14,445	27.7	43.2
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	23,481	18,707	18.5	25.5
Warwick, R. I.	26,629	21,316	17,761	24.9	20.0
Waterbury, Conn.	73,141	45,859	28,646	59.5	60.1
Waterloo, Iowa	26,693	12,580	6,674	112.2	88.5
Watertown, N. Y.	26,730	21,696	14,725	23.2	47.3
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403	23,094	11,665	53.3	98.0
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	38,878	34,522	7.1	12.4
Wichita, Kan.	52,450	24,671	23,853	112.6	3.6
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	51,721	37,718	29.7	37.1
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	28,757	27,132	10.8	6.0
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	76,508	61,431	14.3	24.5
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	20,976	20,056	22.7	4.6
Woonsocket, R. I.	38,125	28,204	20,830	38.7	35.4

South Carolina is the only state in the Union which does not grant divorces.

CITIES OF FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION (Continued).

Cities.	Population.			Per cent of Increase.	
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900 to 1910.	1890 to 1900.
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	47,931	32,033	66.5	49.6
York, Pa.	44,750	33,708	20.793	32.8	62.1
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	44,885	33,220	76.2	35.1
Zanesville, Ohio	28,026	23,538	21,009	19.1	12.0

*Decrease. †Figures not given.

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1900 AND 1910.

CITY.	Cities of 200,000 Inhabitants or More.			
	Area in acres 1910	Population.		Per cent. of increase,[1] 1900-1910
		1910	1900	
Total for 25 metropolitan districts	4,717,532.2	22,088,331	16,322,800	35.3
In central cities (28 cities)	1,185,795.8	17,099,904	12,833,201	33.2
Outside central cities	3,531,736.4	4,988,427	3,489,599	43.0
New York.				
Metropolitan district	616,927.6	6,474,568	4,607,804	40.5
In city proper	183,555.0	4,766,883	3,437,202	38.7
Outside	433,372.6	1,707,685	1,170,602	45.9
Chicago.				
Metropolitan district	409,086.7	2,446,921	1,837,987	33.1
In city proper	118,433.1	2,185,283	1,698,575	28.7
Outside	290,653.6	261,638	139,412	87.7
Philadelphia.				
Metropolitan district	437,732.5	1,972,342	1,623,149	21.5
In city proper	83,340.0	1,549,008	1,293,697	19.7
Outside	354,392.5	423,334	329,452	28.5
Boston.				
Metropolitan district	335,904.7	1,520,470	1,249,504	21.7
In city proper	26,289.0	670,585	560,892	19.6
Outside	309,615.7	849,885	688,612	23.4
Pittsburgh.				
Metropolitan district	405,880.1	1,042,855	792,968	31.5
In city proper	26,510.7	533,905	451,512	18.2
Outside	379,369.4	508,950	341,456	49.1
St. Louis.				
Metropolitan district	197,993.4	828,733	649,711	27.6
In city proper	39,276.3	687,029	575,238	19.4
Outside	158,717.1	141,704	74,473	90.3
San Francisco—Oakland.				
Metropolitan district	289,380.8	686,873	473,073	45.2
In city proper (San Francisco)	29,760.0	416,912	342,782	21.6
In city proper (Oakland)	29,248.0	150,174	66,960	124.3
Outside	230,272.8	119,787	63,331	89.1
Baltimore.				
Metropolitan district	184,659.8	658,715	577,670	14.0
In city proper	19,290.2	558,485	508,957	9.7
Outside	165,369.6	100,230	68,713	45.9
Cleveland.				
Metropolitan district	103,173.6	613,270	420,020	46.0
In city proper	29,208.8	560,663	381,768	46.9
Outside	73,964.8	52,607	38,252	37.5
Cincinnati.				
Metropolitan district	111,771.7	563,804	495,979	13.7
In city proper	31,893.3	363,591	325,902	11.6
Outside	79,878.4	200,213	170,077	17.7
Minneapolis—St. Paul.				
Metropolitan district	94,539.0	526,256	372,009	41.5
In city proper (Minneapolis)	32,069.0	301,408	202,718	48.7
In city proper (St. Paul)	33,390.0	214,744	163,065	31.7
Outside	29,080.0	10,104	6,226	62.3
Detroit.				
Metropolitan district	96,553.8	500,982	318,967	57.1
In city proper	26,102.6	465,766	285,704	63.0
Outside	70,451.2	35,216	33,263	5.9
Buffalo.				
Metropolitan district	132,413.4	488,661	394,031	24.0

Up to June, 1910, Yale University had graduated 25,067 students.

CITY.	Cities of 200,000 Inhabitants or More.			
	Area in acres 1910	Population.		Per cent. of increase,[1] 1900-1910
		1910	1900	
In city proper	24,791.0	423,715	352,387	20.2
Outside	107,622.4	64,946	41,644	56.0
Los Angeles.				
Metropolitan district	252,826.8	438,226	123,062	256.1
In city proper	63,480.0	319,198	102,479	211.5
Outside	189,346.8	119,028	20,583	478.3
Milwaukee.				
Metropolitan district	112,339.4	427,175	324,963	31.5
In city proper	14,585.8	373,857	285,315	31.0
Outside	97,753.6	53,318	39,648	34.5
Providence.				
Metropolitan district	126,469.4	395,972	306,110	29.4
In city proper	11,352.2	224,326	175,597	27.8
Outside	115,117.2	171,646	130,513	31.5
Washington.				
Metropolitan district	190,389.2	367,869	305,684	20.3
In city proper	38,408.4	331,069	278,718	18.8
Outside	151,980.8	36,800	26,966	36.5
New Orleans.				
Metropolitan district	137,760.0	348,109	294,615	18.2
In city proper	125,440.0	339,075	287,104	18.1
Outside	12,320.0	9,034	7,511	20.3
Kansas City (Missouri and Kansas)				
Metropolitan district	62,030.5	340,446	228,235	49.2
In city proper (Kansas City, Mo.)	37,443.0	248,381	163,752	51.7
In city proper (Kansas City, Kan.)	10,940.0	82,331	51,418	60.1
Outside	13,647.5	9,734	13,065	—25.5
Louisville.				
Metropolitan district	141,504.9	286,158	259,856	10.1
In city proper	13,229.7	223,928	204,731	9.4
Outside	128,275.2	62,230	55,125	12.9
Rochester.				
Metropolitan district	119,506.7	248,512	185,409	34.0
In city proper	12,876.3	218,149	162,608	34.2
Outside	106,630.4	30,363	22,801	33.2
Seattle.				
Metropolitan district	41,151.6	239,269	80,885	195.8
In city proper	35,750.0	237,194	80,671	194.0
Outside	5,401.6	2,075	214	869.6
Indianapolis.				
Metropolitan district	27,850.4	237,783	173,632	36.9
In city proper	21,130.4	233,650	169,164	38.1
Outside	6,720.0	4,133	4,468	—7.5
Denver.				
Metropolitan district	46,148.0	219,314	135,809	61.5
In city proper	37,028.0	213,381	133,859	59.4
Outside	9,120.0	5,933	1,950	204.3
Portland, Ore.				
Metropolitan district	43,538.2	215,048	91,668	134.6
In city proper	30,975.0	207,214	90,426	129.2
Outside	12,563.2	7,834	1,242	530.8

[1]A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

NOTE.—The following statement gives the name and population of each municipality of 5,000 inhabitants or more falling within each metropolitan district, except the central city itself.

New York District.—New York: Yonkers city, 79,803; Mount Vernon city, 30,919; New Rochelle city, 28,867; Mamaroneck village, 5,699. New Jersey: Newark city, 347,469; Jersey City, 267,779; Paterson city, 125,600; Elizabeth city, 73,409; Hoboken city, 70,324; Bayonne city, 55,545; Passaic city, 54,773; West Hoboken town, 35,403; East Orange city, 34,371; Perth Amboy city, 32,121; Orange city, 29,630; Montclair town, 21,550; Union town, 21,023; Kearny town, 18,659; Bloomfield town, 15,070; Harrison town, 14,448; Hackensack town, 14,050; West New York town, 13,560; Irvington town, 11,877; Englewood city, 9,924; Rahway city, 9,337; Rutherford borough, 7,045; South Orange village, 6,014; Nutley town, 6,009; Roosevelt borough, 5,786; Guttenburg town, 5,647.

Chicago District.—Illinois: Evanston city, 24,978; Oak Park village, 19,444; Cicero town, 14,557; Chicago Heights city, 14,525; Blue Island village, 8,043; Maywood village, 8,033; Harvey city, 7,227; Forest Park village, 6,594; Berwyn city, 5,841; La Grange village, 5,282. Indiana: Hammond city, 20,925; East Chicago city, 19,098; Gary city, 16,802; Whiting city, 6,587.

Philadelphia District.—Pennsylvania: Chester city, 38,537; Norristown borough,

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, 1910 AND 1900 (Continued).

27,875; Bristol borough, 9,256; Conshohocken borough, 7,480; Darby borough, 6,305. New Jersey: Camden city, 94,538; Gloucester city, 9,462; Burlington city, 8,336.

Boston District.—Cambridge city, 104,839; Lynn city, 89,336; Somerville city, 77,236; Malden city, 44,404; Salem city, 43,697; Newton city, 39,806; Everett city, 33,484; Quincy city, 32,642; Chelsea city, 32,452; Waltham city, 27,834; Brookline town, 27,792; Medford city, 23,150; Revere town, 18,219; Peabody town, 15,721; Melrose city, 15,715; Hyde Park town, 15,507; Woburn city, 15,308; Framingham town, 12,948; Weymouth town, 12,895; Watertown town, 12,875; Wakefield town, 11,404; Arlington town, 11,187; Winthrop town, 10,132; Natick town, 9,866; Winchester town, 9,309; Dedham town, 9,284; Braintree town, 8,066; Saugus town, 8,047; Norwood town, 8,014; Milton town, 7,924; Marblehead town, 7,338; Stoneham town, 7,090; Swampscott town, 6,204; Belmont town, 5,542; Wellesley town, 5,413; Needham town, 5,026.

Pittsburgh District.—McKeesport city, 42,694; Braddock borough, 19,357; Wilkinsburg borough, 18,924; Homestead borough, 18,713; Duquesne borough, 15,727; McKees Rocks borough, 14,702; North Braddock borough, 11,824; Carnegie borough, 10,009; Sharpsburg borough, 8,153; Jeanette borough, 8,077; Millvale borough, 7,861; New Kensington borough, 7,707; Tarentum borough, 7,414; Swissville borough, 7,381; Bellevue borough, 6,323; Wilmerding borough, 6,133; Carrick borough, 6,117; Rankin borough, 6,042; Etna borough, 5,830; Knoxville borough, 5,651; St. Clair borough, 5,640; East Pittsburgh borough, 5,615; Glassport borough, 5,540; Corapolis borough, 5,252; Munhall borough, 5,185.

St. Louis District.—Missouri: Wellston city, 7,312; Webster Groves city, 7,080. Illinois: East St. Louis city, 58,547; Granite city, 9,903; Madison village, 5,046.

San Francisco-Oakland District.—Berkeley city, 40,434; Alameda city, 23,383; Richmond city, 6,802; San Rafael city, 5,934.

Cleveland District.—Lakewood city, 15,181; East Cleveland city, 9,179; Newburgh city, 5,813.

Cincinnati District.—Ohio: Norwood city, 16,185; Madisonville city, 5,193; St. Bernard city, 5,002. Kentucky: Covington city, 53,270; Newport city, 30,309; Dayton city, 6,979; Bellevue city, 6,683.

Detroit District.—Wyandotte city, 8,287.

Buffalo District.—Lackawanna city, 14,549; North Tonawanda city, 11,955; Tonawanda city, 8,290.

Los Angeles District.—Pasadena city, 30,291; Long Beach city, 17,809; Santa Monica city, 7,847; Alhambra city, 5,201.

Milwaukee District.—West Allis city, 6,645; South Milwaukee city, 6,092.

Providence District.—Pawtucket city, 51,622; Warwick town, 26,629; Central Falls city, 22,754; Cranston city, 21,107; East Providence town, 15,808; Cumberland town, 10,107; Lincoln town, 9,825; Johnston town, 5,935; North Providence town, 5,407.

Washington District.—Alexandria city (Va.), 15,329.

Kansas City (Missouri and Kansas) District.—Rosedale city (Kan.), 5,960.

Louisville District.—Indiana: New Albany city, 20,629; Jeffersonville city, 10,412.

CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS AND VILLAGES, WITH POPULATION IN 1910 BETWEEN 3,000 AND 25,000, SO-CALLED NEW ENGLAND TOWNS (TOWNSHIPS) NOT INCLUDED.

Alabama.		Globe	7,083	Alhambra	5,021	Riverside	15,212
Ala. City	4,313	Nogales	3,514	Bakersfield	12,727	Salinas	3,736
Anniston	12,794	Phoenix	11,134	Chico	3,750	San Benardino	12,779
Bessemer	10,864	Prescott	5,092	Coalinga	4,199	San Leandro	3,471
Decatur	4,228	Tucson	13,193	Colton	3,980	San Luis Obispo	5,157
Dothan	7,016	**Arkansas.**		Corona	3,540	San Mateo	4,384
Eufaula	4,259	Argentina	11,138	Eureka	11,845	San Rafael	5,934
Florence	6,689	Batesville	3,399	Fresno	24,892	Santa Ana	8,429
Gadsden	10,557	Blytheville	3,849	Grass Valley	4,520	Santa Barbara	11,659
Girard	4,214	Camden	3,995	Hanford	4,829	Santa Clara	4,348
Greenville	3,377	El Dorado	4,202	Long Beach	17,809	Santa Cruz	11,146
Huntsville	7,611	Eureka Spgs	3,228	Marysville	5,430	Santa Monica	7,847
Lannett	3,820	Fayetteville	4,471	Merced	3,102	Santa Rosa	7,817
New Decatur	6,118	Fort Smith	23,975	Modesto	4,034	South Pasadena	4,649
Opelika	4,734	Helena	8,772	Monrovia	3,576	Stockton	23,253
Phenix City	4,555	Hope	3,639	Monterey	4,923	Vallejo	11,340
Selma	13,649	Hot Springs	14,434	Napa	5,791	Visalia	4,550
Sheffield	4,865	Jonesboro	7,123	Ocean Park	3,119	Watsonville	4,446
Talladega	5,854	Mariana	4,810	Ontario	4,274	Whittier	4,550
Troy	4,961	Mena	3,953	Oroville	3,859	Woodland	3,187
Tuscaloosa	8,407	Newport	3,557	Palo Alto	4,486	**Colorado.**	
Tuscumbia	3,324	Paragould	5,248	Petaluma	5,880	Alamosa	3,013
Union Spgs.	4,055	Pine Bluff	15,102	Pomona	10,207		
Arizona.		Texarkana	5,655	Red Bluff	3,530		
Bisbee	9,019	Van Buren	3,878	Redding	3,572		
Clifton	4,874	**California.**		Redlands	10,449		
Douglas	6,437	Alameda	23,383	Richmond	6,802		

Printing in what is now the United States began in Cambridge, Mass., in 1639.

Boulder	9,539	Douglas	3,550	Kewanee	9,307	East Chicago	19,098
Canon City	5,162	Dublin	5,795	La Grange	5,282	Elkhart	19,282
Colo. City	4,333	East Point	3,682	La Salle	11,537	Elwood	11,028
Cripple Creek	6,206	Elberton	6,483	Lake Forest	3,349	Frankfort	8,634
Durango	4,686	Fitzgerald	5,795	Lawrenceville	3,235	Franklin	4,502
Fort Collins	8,210	Gainesville	5,925	Lincoln	10,892	Garrett	4,149
Grand Jct	7,754	Griffin	7,478	Litchfield	5,971	Gary	16,802
Greeley	8,179	Hawkinsville	3,420	Macomb	5,774	Gas City	3,224
La Junta	4,154	La Grange	5,587	Madison	5,046	Goshen	8,514
Leadville	7,508	Marietta	5,949	Marion	7,093	Greencastle	3,790
Longmont	4,256	Milledgeville	4,385	Marseilles	3,291	Greenfield	4,448
Loveland	3,651	Monroe	3,029	Mattoon	11,456	Greensburg	5,420
Montrose	3,254	Moultrie	3,349	Maywood	8,033	Hammond	20,925
Rocky Ford	3,230	Newnan	5,548	Melrose Park	4,806	Hartford City	6,187
Salida	4,425	Quitman	3,915	Mendota	3,806	Huntington	10,272
Sterling	3,044	Rome	12,099	Metropolis	4,655	Jasonville	3,295
Trinidad	10,204	Summerville	4,361	Moline	24,199	Jeffersonville	10,412
Victor	3,162	Thomasville	6,727	Monmouth	9,128	Kendallville	4,981
Connecticut.		Toccoa	3,120	Morgan P'k.	3,694	Kokomo	17,010
Ansonia	15,152	Valdosta	7,656	Morris	4,563	Lafayette	20,081
Bethel	3,041	Washington	3,065	Mt. Carmel	6,934	Laporte City	10,525
Bristol	9,527	Waycross	14,485	Mt. Olive	3,501	Lawrenceburg	3,930
Danbury	20,234	**Idaho.**		Mt. Vernon	8,007	Lebanon	5,474
Derby	8,991	Boise	17,358	Murphysboro	7,485	Linton	5,906
Greenwich	3,886	Caldwell	3,543	Napersville	3,449	Logansport	19,050
Jewitt City	3,023	Coeur d'Alene	7,291	Normal	4,024	Madison	6,934
Shelton	4,807	Idaho Falls	4,827	N. Chicago	3,306	Marion	19,359
Middletown	11,851	Lewiston	6,043	Oak Park	19,444	Martinsville	4,529
Naugatuck	12,722	Moscow	3,670	Olney	5,011	Michigan City	19,027
New Britain	43,916	Nampa	4,205	Ottawa	9,535	Mishawaka	11,886
New London	19,659	Pocatello	9,110	Pana	6,055	Mitchell	3,438
Norwalk	6,954	Twin Falls	5,258	Paris	7,664	Mt. Vernon	5,563
S. Norwalk	8,968	Wallace	3,000	Pekin	9,897	Muncie	24,005
Norwich	20,367	**Illinois.**		Peru	7,984	New Albany	20,629
West Haven	8,543	Alton	17,528	Pontiac	6,090	New Castle	9,446
Putnam	6,637	Batavia	4,436	Portland	3,194	Noblesville	5,073
Southington	3,714	Beardstown	6,107	Princeton	4,131	Peru	10,910
Stafford Spgs	3,059	Belleville	21,122	Robinson	3,863	Plymouth	3,838
Torrington	15,483	Belvidere	7,253	Rock Island	24,335	Portland	5,130
Rockville	7,977	Berwyn	5,841	St. Charles	4,046	Princeton	6,448
Wallingford	8,690	Blue Island	8,043	Savanna	3,691	Richmond	22,324
Winsted	7,754	Cairo	14,548	Shelbyville	3,590	Rochester	3,364
Willimantic	11,230	Canton	10,453	Sparta	3,081	Rushville	4,925
Delaware.		Carbondale	5,411	Spring Valley	7,035	Seymour	6,305
Dover	3,720	Carlinville	3,616	Staunton	5,048	Shelbyville	9,500
New Castle	3,351	Centralia	9,680	Sterling	7,467	Sullivan	4,115
Florida.		Champaign	12,421	Streator	14,253	Tell City	3,369
Apalachicola	3,065	Charleston	5,884	Sycamore	3,926	Tipton	4,075
Daytona	3,082	Chicago Heights	14,525	Taylorville	5,446	Union City	3,209
Fernandina	3,482	Cicero	14,557	Urbana	8,245	Valparaiso	6,987
Gainesville	6,183	Clinton	5,163	Venice	3,718	Vincennes	14,895
Key West	19,945	Collinsville	7,478	Virden	4,000	Wabash	8,687
Lake City	5,032	Dekalb	8,102	Waukegan	16,069	Warsaw	4,430
Lakeland	3,719	Dixon	7,216	West Hammond	4,948	Washington	7,854
Live Oak	3,450	Duquoin	5,454	Wheaton	3,423	West Lafayette	3,867
Miami	5,471	Edwardsville	5,014	Wilmette	4,943	West Terre Haute	3,083
Ocala	4,370	Effingham	3,898	Winnetka	3,168	Whiting	6,587
Orlando	3,894	Eldorado	3,366	Woodstock	4,331	Winchester	4,266
Palatka	3,779	Evanston	24,978	Zion City	4,789	**Iowa.**	
Pensacola	22,982	Forest Park	6,594	**Indiana.**		Albia	4,969
Quincy	3,204	Freeport	17,567	Alexandria	5,096	Ames	4,223
St. Augustine	5,494	Galena	4,835	Anderson	22,476	Atlantic	4,560
St. Petersburg	4,127	Galesburg	22,089	Attica	3,335	Belle Plaine	3,121
Sanford	3,570	Geneseo	3,199	Auburn	3,919	Boone	10,347
Tallahassee	5,018	Granite	9,903	Aurora	4,410	Burlington	24,324
West Tampa	8,258	Greenville	3,178	Bedford	8,716	Carroll	3,546
Georgia.		Harrisburg	5,309	Bloomington	8,838	Cedar Falls	5,012
Albany	8,190	Harvard	3,008	Bluffton	4,987	Centerville	6,936
Americus	8,063	Harvey	7,227	Boonville	3,934	Chariton	3,794
Athens	14,913	Havana	3,525	Brazil	9,340	Charles City	5,892
Beinbridge	4,217	Herrin	6,861	Clinton	6,229	Cherokee	4,884
Barnesville	3,068	Highland Pk	4,209	Columbia City	3,448	Clarinda	3,832
Brunswick	10,182	Hillsboro	3,424	Columbus	8,813	Creston	6,924
Carrolton	3,297	Hoopeston	4,698	Connersville	7,738	Decorah	3,592
Cartersville	4,067	Jacksonville	51,326	Crawfordsville	9,371	Denison	3,133
Cedartown	3,551	Jerseyville	4,113	Decatur	4,471	Eagle Grove	3,387
Columbus	20,554	Johnston	3,248	Dunkirk	3,031	Estherville	3,404
Cordele	5,883	Kankakee	13,986				
Cuthbert	3,210						
Dalton	5,324						
Dawson	3,827						

The American Anti-Slavery Society was founded in Philadelphia on December 6, 1832.

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS AND VILLAGES (Continued).

Fairfield	4,970	Winfield	6,700	Easton	3,083	Sault Ste. Marie	12,615
Fort Dodge	15,543	**Kentucky.**		Frederick	10,411	South Haven	3,577
Ft. Madison	8,900	Ashland	8,688	Frostburg	6,028	Sturgis	3,635
Glenwood	4,052	Bellevue	6,683	Hagerstown	16,507	Three Rivers	5,072
Grinnell	5,036	Bowling Green	9,173	Havre de Grace	4,212	Traverse City	12,115
Independence	3,517	Catlettsburg	3,529	Salisbury	6,690	Wyandotte	8,287
Indianola	3,283	Cynthiana	3,603	Westminster	3,295	Ypsilanti	6,230
Iowa City	10,091	Danville	5,420	**Mass.**		**Minnesota.**	
Keokuk	14,008	Dayton	6,979	Beverly	18,650	Albert Lea	6,192
Knoxville	3,190	Earlington	3,931	Gloucester	24,398	Alexandria	3,001
Le Mars	4,157	Frankfort	10,465	Marlborough	14,579	Anoka	3,972
Maquoketa	3,570	Franklin	3,063	Medford	23,150	Austin	6,960
Marion	4,400	Georgetown	4,533	Melrose	15,715	Bemidji	5,099
Marshalltown	13,374	Harrodsburg	3,147	Newburyport	14,949	Brainerd	8,526
Mason City	11,230	Henderson	11,452	No. Adams	22,019	Chisholm	7,684
Missouri Valley	3,187	Hopkinsville	9,419	Northampton	19,431	Cloquet	7,031
Mt. Pleasant	3,874	Lebanon	3,077	Woburn	15,308	Crookston	7,559
Muscatine	16,178	Luddlow	4,163	**Michigan.**		Ely	3,572
Newton	4,616	Madisonville	4,963	Adrian	10,763	Eveleth	7,036
Oelwein	6,028	Mayfield	5,916	Albion	5,833	Faribault	9,001
Oskaloosa	9,466	Maysville	6,141	Allegan	3,419	Fergus Falls	6,887
Ottumwa	22,012	Middlesboro	7,305	Alpena	12,706	Hastings	3,983
Pella	3,021	Mt. Sterling	3,932	Ann Arbor	14,817	Hibbing	8,832
Perry	4,630	Owensboro	16,011	Belding	4,119	Lake City	3,142
Red Oak	4,830	Paducah	22,760	Benton Harbor	9,185	Little Falls	6,078
Shenandoah	4,976	Paris	5,859	Bessemer	4,583	Mankato	10,365
Spencer	3,005	Princeton	3,015	Big Rapids	4,519	Montevideo	3,056
Vinton	3,336	Richmond	5,340	Boyne	5,218	Moorhead	4,840
Washington	4,380	Russellville	3,111	Cadillac	8,375	New Ulm	5,648
Waverly	3,205	Shelbyville	3,412	Charlotte	4,886	Northfield	3,265
Webster City	5,208	Somerset	4,491	Cheboygan	6,859	Owatonna	5,658
Kansas.		Winchester	7,156	Coldwater	5,945	Red Wing	9,048
Abilene	4,118	**Louisiana.**		Crystal Falls	3,775	Rochester	7,844
Arkansas City	7,508	Alexandria	11,213	Dowagiac	5,088	St. Cloud	10,600
Atchison	16,429	Baton Rouge	14,897	Escanaba	13,194	St. Peter	4,176
Beloit	3,082	Crowley	5,099	Gladstone	4,211	So. St. Paul	14,510
Caney	3,597	Donaldsonville	4,090	Gd. Haven	5,856	Stillwater	10,198
Chanute	9,272	Franklin	3,857	Greenville	4,045	Thief River Falls	3,714
Cherryvale	4,304	Houma	5,024	Hamtramck	3,559	Two Harbors	4,990
Clay Center	3,438	Jennings	3,925	Hancock	8,981	Virginia	10,473
Coffeyville	12,687	Kentwood	3,609	Hastings	4,383	Waseca	3,054
Columbus	3,064	Lafayette	6,392	Highland Park	4,120	West Minneapolis	3,022
Concordia	4,415	Lake Charles	11,449	Hillsdale	5,001	Willmar	4,135
Dodge	3,214	Minden	3,002	Holland	10,490	Winona	18,583
Eldorado	3,129	Monroe	10,209	Houghton	5,113	**Mississippi.**	
Emporia	9,058	Morgan City	5,477	Ionia	5,030	Aberdeen	3,708
Fort Scott	10,463	New Iberia	7,499	Iron Mountain	9,216	Bay St. Louis	3,388
Fredonia	3,040	Opelousas	4,623	Ironwood	12,821	Biloxi	8,049
Frontenac	3,396	Plaquemine	4,955	Ishpeming	12,448	Brookhaven	5,293
Galena	6,096	Ruston	3,377	Lapeer	3,946	Canton	3,929
Garden	3,171	Thibodaux	3,824	Laurium	8,537	Clarksdale	4,079
Great Bend	4,622	**Maine.**		Ludington	9,132	Columbus	8,988
Herington	3,273	Auburn	15,064	Manistee	12,381	Corinth	5,020
Horton	3,600	Augusta	13,211	Manistique	4,722	Greenville	9,610
Hutchinson	16,364	Bangor	24,803	Marine City	3,770	Greenwod	5,836
Independence	10,480	Bath	9,396	Marquette	11,503	Gulfport	6,386
Iola	9,032	Belfast	4,618	Marshall	4,236	Hattiesburg	11,733
Junction	5,598	Biddeford	17,079	Menominee	10,507	Jackson	21,262
Lawrence	12,374	Brewer	5,667	Monroe	6,893	Laurel	8,465
Leavenworth	19,363	Brunswick	5,341	Mt. Clemens	7,707	McComb	6,237
McPherson	3,546	Calais	6,116	Mt. Pleasant	3,972	Meridian	23,285
Manhattan	5,722	Eastport	4,961	Muskegon	24,062	Moss Point	3,054
Newton	7,862	Ellsworth	3,549	Negaunee	8,460	Natchez	11,791
Olathe	3,272	Gardiner	5,311	Niles	5,156	Pascagoula	3,379
Osawatomie	4,046	Old Town	6,317	Norway	4,974	Tupelo	3,881
Ottawa	7,650	Rockland	8,174	Owosso	9,639	Vicksburg	20,814
Paola	3,207	Rumford Falls	5,427	Petoskey	4,778	Water Valley	4,275
Parsons	12,463	Saco	6,583	Pontiac	14,532	West Point	4,864
Pittsburg	14,755	So. Portland	7,471	Port Huron	18,863	Yazoo	6,796
Pratt	3,302	Waterville	11,458	Red Jacket	4,211	**Missouri.**	
Rosedale	5,960	Westbrook	8,281	River Rouge	4,163	Aurora	4,148
Salina	9,688	**Maryland.**		St. Johns	3,154	Boonville	4,252
Wellington	7,034	Annapolis	8,609	St. Joseph	5,936	Brookfield	5,749
Wichita	52,450	Brunswick	3,721			Cape Girardeau	8,475
		Cambridge	6,407			Carrollton	3,452
		Crisfield	3,468				
		Cumberland	21,839				

The Chautauqua system of education began at Chautauqua, N. Y., in 1874.

Carterville	4,539
Carthage	9,483
Caruthersville	3,655
Charleston	3,144
Chillicothe	6,265
Clinton	4,992
Columbia	9,662
De Soto	4,721
Excelsior Springs	3,900
Flat River	5,112
Fulton	5,228
Hannibal	18,341
Independence	9,859
Jefferson City	11,850
Kennett	3,033
Kirksville	6,347
Kirkwood	4,171
Lexington	5,242
Liberty	2,980
Louisiana	4,454
Macon	3,584
Maplewood	4,976
Marceline	3,920
Marshall	4,869
Maryville	4,762
Mexico	5,939
Moberly	10,923
Monette	4,177
Neosho	3,661
Nevada	7,176
Poplar Bluff	6,916
Richmond	3,664
St. Charles	9,437
Sedalia	17,822
Sikeston	3,327
Slater	3,238
Trenton	5,656
Warrensburg	4,689
Washington	3,670
Webb City	11,817
Webster Groves	7,080
Wellston	7,132
Montana.	
Anaconda	10,134
Billings	10,031
Bozeman	5,107
Great Falls	13,948
Havre	3,624
Helena	12,515
Kalispel	5,549
Livingston	5,250
Miles City	4,697
Missoula	12,869
Red Lodge	4,860
Nebraska.	
Alliance	3,105
Beatrice	9,356
Benson	3,170
Columbus	5,014
Fairbury	5,294
Falls City	3,255
Fremont	8,718
Grand Island	10,326
Hastings	9,338
Holdredge	3,030
Kearney	6,202
McCook	3,765
Nebraska City	5,488
Norfolk	6,025
North Platte	4,793
Plattsmouth	4,287
So. Omaha	26,259
University Place	3,200
York	6,235
Nevada.	
Reno	10,867
New Hamp.	
Berlin	11,780
Concord	21,497
Dover	13,247
Franklin	6,132
Haverhill	3,498
Keene	10,068
Laconia	10,183
Littleton	3,059
Portsmouth	11,269
Rochester	8,868
Somersworth	6,704
New Jersey.	
Asbury Park	10,150
Bloomfield	15,070
Boonton	4,930
Bordentown	4,250
Boundbrook	3,970
Bridgton	14,209
Burlington	8,336
Carlstadt	3,807
Cliffside Pk.	3,394
Collingswod	4,795
Dover	7,468
E. Newark	3,163
East Rutherford	4,275
Englewood	9,924
Fort Lee	4,472
Freehold	3,233
Garfield	10,213
Glen Ridge	3,260
Gloucester	9,462
Guttenberg	5,647
Hackensack	14,050
Haddonfield	4,142
Hammonton	5,088
Harrison	14,498
Hawthorn	3,400
Irvington	11,877
Kearny	18,659
Keyport	3,554
Lambertville	4,657
Lodi	4,138
Long Branch	13,298
Madison	4,658
Millville	12,451
Montclair	21,550
Morristown	12,507
New Brunswick	23,388
Newton	4,467
N. Plainfield	6,117
Nutley	6,009
Phillipsburg	13,903
Plainfield	20,550
Pleasantville	4,390
Princeton	5,136
Roosevelt	5,786
Roselle Pk.	3,138
Rutherford	7,045
Salem	6,614
Secaucus	4,740
Somerville	5,060
So. Amboy	7,007
So. Orange	6,014
So. River	4,772
Summit	7,500
Union	21,023
Vineland	5,282
Wallington	3,448
Washington	3,567
West New York	13,560
West Orange	10,980
Westfield	6,420
Woodbury	4,642
New Mexico.	
Albuquerque	11,020
Clovis	3,255
Las Cruces	3,836
Las Vegas (East Las Vegas P. O.)	3,755
Las Vegas	3,179
Raton	4,539
Roswell	6,172
Santa Fe	5,072
Silver City	3,217
New York.	
Albion	5,016
Baldwinsville	3,099
Ballston Spa.	4,138
Batavia	11,613
Bath	3,884
Brockport	3,579
Canandaigua	7,217
Canastota	3,247
Carthage	3,563
Catskill	5,296
Cohoes	24,709
Corning	13,730
Cortland	11,504
Dansville	3,938
Depew	3,921
Dobbs Ferry	3,455
Dunkirk	17,221
E. Syracuse	3,274
Ellenville	3,114
Fairport	3,112
Fishkill Landing	3,902
Fort Edward	3,762
Frankfort	3,303
Fredonia	5,285
Freeport	4,836
Fulton	10,480
Geneva	12,446
Glens Falls	15,243
Gloversville	20,642
Goshen	3,081
Gouverneur	4,128
Granville	3,920
Green Island	4,737
Greenport	3,089
Hastings-upon-Hudson	4,552
Haverstraw	5,669
Hempstead	4,964
Herkimer	7,520
Hoosick Falls	5,532
Hornell	13,617
Hudson	11,417
Hudson Falls	5,189
Ilion	6,588
Ithaca	14,802
Johnstown	10,447
Lackawanna	14,549
Lancaster	4,364
Leroy	3,771
Lestershire	3,775
Little Falls	12,273
Lockport	17,970
Lyons	4,460
Malone	6,467
Mamaroneck	5,699
Matteawan	6,727
Mechanicsville	6,634
Medina	5,683
Middletown	15,313
Newark	6,227
North Tarrytown	5,421
North Tonawanda	11,955
Norwich	7,422
Nyack	4,619
Ogdensburg	15,933
Olean	14,743
Oneida	8,317
Oneonta	9,491
Ossining	11,480
Oswego	23,368
Owego	4,633
Patchogue	3,824
Peekskill	15,245
Penn Yan	4,597
Perry	4,388
Plattsburg	11,138
Port Chester	12,809
Port Jervis	9,564
Potsdam	4,036
Rensselaer	10,711
Rockville Center	3,667
Rome	20,497
Rye	3,964
Sag Harbor	3,408
Salamanca	5,792
Saranac Lake	4,983
Saratoga Springs	12,693
Saugerties	3,929
Seneca Falls	6,588
Solvey	5,139
Tarrytown	5,600
Tonowanda	8,290
Tupper Lake	3,067
Walden	4,004
Walton	3,103
Wappingers Falls	3,195
Warsaw	3,206
Waterford	3,245
Waterloo	3,931
Watervliet	15,074
Waverly	4,855
Wellsville	4,382
White Plains	15,949
Whitehall	4,917
N. Carolina.	
Asheville	18,762
Burlington	4,808
Concord	8,715
Durham	18,241
ElizabethCity	8,412
Fayetteville	7,045
Gastonia	5,759
Goldsboro	6,107
Greensboro	15,895
Greenville	4,101
Henderson	4,503
Hickory	3,716
High Point	9,525
Kinston	6,995
Lenoir	3,364
Lexington	4,163
Monroe	4,082
Mooresville	3,400
Mount Airy	3,844
Newbern	9,961
Oxford	3,018
Raleigh	19,218
Reidsville	4,828
Rocky Mount	8,051
Salem	5,533
Salisbury	7,153
Shelby	3,127
Statesville	4,599
Tarboro	4,129
Thomasville	3,877
Washington	6,211

Washington and Lee University was founded in 1749.

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS AND VILLAGES (Continued).

Wilson	6,717
Winston	17,167
N. Dakota.	
Bismarck	5,443
Devils Lake	5,157
Dickinson	3,678
Fargo	14,331
Grand Forks	12,478
Jamestown	4,358
Mandan	3,873
Minot	6,188
Valley City	4,606
Williston	3,124
Ohio.	
Alliance	15,083
Ashland	6,795
Ashtabula	18,266
Athens	5,463
Barberton	9,410
Barnesville	4,233
Bellaire	12,946
Bellefontaine	8,238
Bellevue	5,209
Bowling Green	5,222
Bridgeport	3,974
Bryan	3,641
Bucyrus	8,122
Byesville	3,156
Cambridge	11,327
Canal Dover	6,621
Carthage	3,618
Celina	3,493
Chillicothe	14,508
Circleville	6,744
Conneaut	8,319
Coshocton	9,603
Crestline	3,807
Crooksville	3,028
Cuyahoga Falls	4,020
Defiance	7,327
Delaware	9,076
Delphos	5,038
Dennison	4,008
E. Cleveland	9,179
E. Liverpool	20,387
E. Palestine	3,537
E. Youngstown	4,972
Eaton	3,187
Elmwood Place	3,423
Elyria	14,825
Findlay	14,858
Fostoria	9,597
Fremont	9,939
Galion	7,214
Gallipolis	5,560
Girard	3,736
Greenfield	4,223
Greenville	6,237
Hillsboro	4,296
Ironton	13,147
Jackson	5,468
Kent	4,488
Kenton	7,185
Lakewood	15,181
Lancaster	13,093
Lisbon	3,084
Lockland	3,439
Logan	4,850
London	3,530
Madisonville	5,193
Mansfield	20,768
Marietta	12,923
Marion	18,232
Martins Ferry	9,133
Marysville	3,576
Massillon	13,879
Miamisburg	4,271
Middleport	3,194
Middletown	13,152
Mingo Jct.	4,049
Mt. Vernon	9,087
Napoleon	4,007
Nelsonville	6,082
New Philadelphia	8,542
Newburgh	5,813
Niles	8,361
Norwalk	7,858
Norwood	16,185
Oberlin	4,365
Orrville	3,101
Painesville	5,501
Piqua	13,388
Pomeroy	4,023
Port Clinton	3,007
Portsmouth	23,481
Ravenna	5,319
Reading	3,985
Rockport	3,179
St. Bernard	5,002
St. Marys	5,732
Salem	8,943
Sandusky	19,989
Shelby	4,903
Sidney	6,607
Steubenville	22,391
Struthers	3,370
Tiffin	11,894
Toronto	4,271
Troy	6,122
Uhrichsville	4,751
Upper Sandusky	3,779
Urbana	7,739
Van Wert	7,157
Wadsworth	3,073
Wapakoneta	5,349
Warren	11,081
Washington Court Hse.	7,277
Wellston	6,875
Wellsville	7,769
Wilmington	4,491
Wooster	6,136
Xenia	8,706
Okla.	
Ada	4,349
Altus	4,821
Alva	3,688
Anadarko	3,439
Ardmore	8,618
Bartlesville	6,181
Blackwell	3,266
Chickasha	10,320
Coalgate	3,255
Durant	5,330
El Reno	7,872
Elk City	3,165
Enid	13,799
Frederick	3,027
Guthrie	11,654
Hobart	3,845
Hugo	4,582
Lawton	7,788
McAlester	12,954
Mangum	3,667
Norman	3,724
Nowata	3,672
Okmulgee	4,176
Perry	3,133
Sapulpa	8,283
Shawnee	12,474
Stillwater	3,444
Sulphur	3,684
Tulsa	18,182
Vinita	4,082
Wagoner	4,018
Oregon.	
Albany	4,275
Ashland	5,020
Astoria	9,599
Baker City	6,742
Corvallis	4,552
Eugene	9,009
Grant's Pass	3,897
La Grande	4,843
Medford	8,840
Oregon City	4,287
Pendleton	4,460
Roseburg	4,738
St. Johns	4,872
Salem	14,094
The Dalles	4,880
Penn.	
Ambridge	5,205
Apollo	3,006
Archbald	7,194
Ashland	6,855
Ashley	5,601
Athens	3,796
Avalon	4,317
Avoca	4,634
Bangor	5,369
Barnesboro	3,535
Beaver	3,456
Beaver Falls	12,191
Bellefonte	4,145
Bellevue	6,323
Berwick	5,357
Bethlehem	12,837
Blairsville	3,572
Blakeley	5,345
Bloomsburg	7,413
Brackenridge	3,134
Braddock	19,357
Bradford	14,544
Bridgeport	3,860
Bristol	9,256
Brookville	3,003
Butler	20,728
Canonsburg	3,891
Carbondale	17,040
Carlisle	10,303
Carnegie	10,009
Carrick	6,117
Catasauqua	5,250
Chambersburg	11,800
Charleroi	9,613
Clairton	3,326
Clearfield	6,851
Clifton Heights	3,155
Coaldale	5,154
Coatesville	11,084
Columbia	11,454
Connellsville	12,845
Conshohocken	7,480
Coraopolis	5,252
Corry	5,991
Coudersport	3,100
Crafton	4,583
Danville	7,517
Darby	6,305
Dickson City	9,331
Donora	8,174
Dorranceton	4,046
Downingtown	3,326
Doylestown	3,304
Dubois	12,623
Dunmore	17,615
Duquesne	15,727
Duryea	7,487
East Conemaugh	5,046
East Mauch Chunk	3,548
E. Pittsburgh	5,516
E. Stroudsburg	3,330
Edwardsville	8,407
Ellwood City	3,902
Emaus	3,501
Ephrata	3,192
Etna	5,830
Exeter	3,537
Ford City	4,850
Forest City	5,749
Frackville	3,118
Franklin	9,767
Freedom	3,060
Freeland	6,197
Galeton	4,027
Gallitzin	3,504
Gettysburg	4,030
Gilberton	5,401
Girardville	4,396
Glassport	5,540
Greater Punxsutawney	9,058
Greensburg	13,012
Greenville	5,909
Grove City	3,674
Hanover	7,057
Hollidaysburg	3,734
Homestead	18,713
Huntingdon	6,861
Indiana	5,749
Jeannette	8,077
Jermyn	3,158
Jersey Shore	5,381
Johnsonburg	4,334
Juniata	5,285
Kane	6,626
Kingston	6,449
Kittanning	4,311
Knoxville	5,651
Lansford	8,321
Lansdale	3,551
Lansdowne	4,066
Larksville	9,288
Latrobe	8,777
Lebanon	19,240
Leechburg	3,624
Lehighton	5,316
Lewisburg	3,081
Lewistown	8,166
Lock Haven	7,772
Luzerne	5,426
McAdoo	3,389
McKeesRocks	14,702
Mahanoy City	15,936
Mauch Chunk	3,952
Mayfield	3,662
Meadville	12,780
Mechanicsburg	4,469
Media	3,562
Meyersdale	3,741
Middletown	5,374
Millvale	7,861
Milton	7,460
Miners Mills	3,159
Minersville	7,240
Monaca	3,376
Monessen	11,775
Monongahela City	7,598
Moosic	3,964
Mt. Carmel	17,532

Mt. Oliver	4,241
Mt. Pleasant	5,812
Mt. Union	3,338
Munhall	5,185
Nanticoke	18,877
Nazareth	3,978
New Brighton	8,329
New Kensington	7,707
N. Braddock	11,824
Northampton	8,729
Northumberland	3,517
Oakmont	3,436
Oil City	15,657
Old Forge	11,324
Olyphant	8,505
Parsons	4,338
Patton	3,907
Pen Argyl	3,967
Philipsburg	3,585
Phœnixville	10,743
Pitcairn	4,975
Pittston	16,267
Plymouth	16,996
Pottstown	15,599
Pottsville	20,236
Quakertown	3,801
Rankin	6,402
Renovo	4,621
Reynoldsville	3,189
Ridgway	5,408
Rochester	5,903
Royersford	3,073
St. Clair[1]	5,640
St. Clair[2]	6,455
St. Marys	6,346
Sayre	6,426
Schuylkill Haven	4,747
Scottdale	5,456
Sewickley	4,479
Shamokin	19,588
Sharon	15,270
Sharpsburg	8,153
Sharpsville	3,634
Shippensburg	3,457
Slatington	4,454
S. Bethlehem	19,973
S. Brownsville	3,943
South Fork	4,592
South Sharon	10,190
South Williamsport	3,734
Steelton	14,246
Stroudsburg	4,379
Summit Hill	4,209
Sunbury	13,770
Susquehanna	3,478
Swissvale	7,381
Swoyersville	5,396
Tamaqua	9,462
Tarentum	7,414
Taylor	9,060
Throop	5,133
Titusville	8,533
Towanda	4,281
Turtle Creek	4,995
Tyrone	7,176
Union City	3,684
Uniontown	13,344
Vandergrift	3,876
Vandergrift Heights	3,438
Warren	11,080
Washington	18,778
Waynesboro	7,199
Waynesburg	3,545
Wellsboro	3,183
W. Berwick	5,512
W. Chester	11,767
W. Hazleton	4,715
W. Homestead	3,009
W. Pittston	6,848
Wilkinsburg	18,924
Williamstown	2,904
Wilmerding	6,133
Windber	8,013
Winton	5,280
Wyoming	3,010

[1]Allegheny Co.
[2]Schuylkill Co.

R. I.	
Central Falls	22,754
Cranston	21,107
S. Carolina.	
Abbeville	4,459
Aiken	3,911
Anderson	9,654
Camden	3,569
Chester	4,754
Clinton	3,272
Darlington	3,789
Florence	7,057
Gaffney	4,767
Georgetown	5,530
Greenville	15,741
Greenwood	6,614
Laurens	4,818
Marion	3,844
Newberry	5,028
Orangeburg	5,903
Rock Hill	7,216
Spartanburg	17,517
Sumter	8,109
Union	5,623
S. Dakota.	
Aberdeen	10,753
Deadwood	3,653
Huron	5,791
Lead	8,392
Madison	3,137
Mitchell	6,515
Pierre	3,656
Rapid City	3,854
Redfield	3,060
Sioux Falls	14,094
Watertown	7,010
Yankton	3,787
Tenn.	
Bristol	7,148
Clarksville	8,548
Cleveland	5,549
Columbia	5,754
Dyersburg	4,149
Fayetteville	3,439
Harriman	3,061
Humboldt	3,446
Jackson	15,779
Johnson City	8,502
Lebanon	3,659
Lenoir City	3,392
Morristown	4,007
Murfreesboro	4,679
Paris	3,881
Park City	5,126
Rockwood	3,660
Tullahoma	3,049
Union City	4,389
Texas.	
Abilene	9,204
Amarillo	9,957
Ballinger	3,536
Bay City	3,156
Beaumont	20,640
Beeville	3,269
Belton	4,164
Big Spring	4,102
Bonham	4,844
Brenham	4,718
Brownsville	10,517
Brownwood	6,967
Bryan	4,132
Cameron	3,263
Childress	3,818
Cleburne	10,364
Coleman	3,046
Corpus Christi	8,222
Corsicana	9,749
Crockett	3,347
Cuero	3,109
Denison	13,632
Denton	4,732
Eagle Pass	3,536
Ennis	5,669
Gainesville	7,624
Georgetown	3,096
Gonzales	3,139
Greenville	8,850
Hillsboro	6,115
Houston Heights	6,984
Laredo	14,855
Longview	5,155
McKinney	4,714
Marlin	3,878
Marshall	11,452
Mineral Wells	3,950
Mt. Pleasant	3,137
Nacogdoches	3,369
Navasota	3,284
New Braunfels	3,165
Orange	5,527
Palestine	10,482
Paris	11,269
Port Arthur	7,663
Quanah	3,127
San Angelo	10,321
San Marcos	4,071
Seguin	3,116
Sherman	12,412
Smithville	3,167
Stamford	3,902
Sulphur Springs	5,151
Sweetwater	4,176
Taylor	5,314
Teague	3,288
Temple	10,993
Terrell	7,050
Texarkana	9,796
Tyler	10,400
Uvalde	3,998
Vernon	3,195
Victoria	3,673
Waxahachie	6,205
Weatherford	5,074
Wichita Falls	8,200
Yoakum	4,657
Utah.	
Brigham	3,685
Eureka	3,416
Logan	7,522
Murray	4,057
Park	3,439
Provo	8,925
Spanish Fork	3,464
Springville	3,356
Vermont.	
Barre	10,734
Bennington	6,211
Brattleboro	6,517
Burlington	20,468
Bellows Falls	4,883
Fair Haven	2,554
Montpelier	7,856
Rutland	13,546
St. Albans	6,381
St. Johnsbury	6,693
Springfield	3,250
Winooski	4,520
Virginia.	
Alexandria	15,329
Bristol	6,247
Buena Vista	3,245
Charlottesville	6,765
Clifton Forge	5,748
Covington	4,234
Danville	19,020
Fredericksburg	5,874
Hampton	5,505
Harrisonburg	4,879
Martinsville	3,368
Newport News	20,205
Petersburg	24,127
Pulaski	4,807
Radford	4,202
Salem	3,849
South Boston	3,516
Staunton	10,604
Winchester	5,864
Wytheville	3,054
Wash.	
Aberdeen	13,660
Anacortes	4,168
Bellingham	24,298
Centralia	7,311
Chehalis	4,507
Ellensburg	4,209
Hoquiam	8,171
N. Yakima	14,082
Olympia	6,996
Port Townsend	4,181
Puyallup	4,544
Roslyn	3,126
Snohomish	3,244
South Bend	3,023
Vanvouver	9,300
Walla Walla	19,364
Wenatchee	4,050
Benwood	4,97[illegible]
Bluefield	11,188
Charleston	22,996
W. Virginia.	
Chester	3,184
Clarksburg	9,201
Elkins	5,260
Fairmont	9,711
Grafton	7,563
Hinton	3,656
Keyser	3,705
Martinsburg	10,698
Morgantown	9,150
Moundsville	8,918
Parkersburg	17,842
Princeton	3,027
Richwood	3,061
Wellsburg	4,189
Williamson	3,561
Wisconsin.	
Antigo	7,196
Appleton	16,773
Ashland	11,594
Baraboo	6,324
Beaver Dam	6,758
Beloit	15,125
Berlin	4,636
Burlington	3,212
Chippewa Falls	8,893

Brown University was founded in 1764.

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, BOROUGHS AND VILLAGES (Continued).

Cudahy	3,691	Menomonie .	5,036	Chien	3,149	Washburn .	3,830
De Pere	4,477	Merrill	8,689	Rhinelander	5,637	Watertown .	8,829
Eau Claire .	18,310	Monroe	4,410	Rice Lake..	3,968	Waukesha ..	8,740
Fond du Lac	18,797	Neenah	5,734	Ripon	3,739	Waupun ...	3,362
Ft. Atkinson	3,877	New London	3,383	South Mil-		Wausau	16,560
Gd. Rapids.	6,521	Oconomo-		waukee ...	6,092	Wauwatosa .	3,346
Janesville ..	13,894	woc	3,054	Sparta	3,973	West Allis..	6,645
Kaukauna .	4,717	Oconto	5,629	Stevens		Whitewater	3,224
Kenosha ...	21,371	Platteville ..	4,452	Point	8,692	**Wyoming.**	
Lake Geneva	3,079	Plymouth ..	3,094	Stoughton ..	4,761	Cheyenne ...	11,320
Manitowoc .	13,027	Port Wash-		Sturgeon		Laramie	8,237
Marinette ..	14,610	ington	3,792	Bay	4,262	Rawlins	4,256
Marshfield .	5,783	Portage	5,440	Tomah	3,419	Rock Springs	5,778
Menasha ...	6,081	Prairie du		Two Rivers.	4,850	Sheridan ...	8,408

POPULATION BY COLOR, RACE AND NATIVITY.

The Census Bureau issued on November 9 and November 18, 1911, bulletins giving preliminary figures on the divisions of the population of the United States by color, race and nativity. The divisions by color and race were:

For the Country at Large.

Year.	Total.	White.	Negro.	All other.[1]	Per Cent. of Total.		
					White.	Negro.	All other.[1]
1910.....	91,972,266	81,732,687	9,828,294	411,285	88.9	10.7	0.4
1900.....	75,994,575	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	87.9	11.6	0.5
1890.....	62,947,714	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	87.5	11.9	0.6
1880.....	50,155,783	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	86.5	13.1	[2]0.3

[1] Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc. [2] Enumeration in 1880 did not cover all Indians, as at later censuses.

For the South, Including Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Kentucky and Oklahoma.

Year.	Total.	White.	Negro.	All other.[1]	Per Cent. of Total.		
					White.	Negro.	All other.[1]
1910.....	29,389,330	20,547,573	8,749,390	92,367	69.9	29.8	0.3
1900.....	24,523,527	16,521,970	7,922,969	78,588	67.4	32.3	0.3
1890.....	20,028,059	13,193,453	6,760,577	74,029	65.9	33.8	0.4
1880.....	16,516,568	10,555,427	5,953,903	7,238	63.9	36.0	[2]—

[1] Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc. [2] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.; enumeration in 1880 did not cover all Indians, as at later censuses.

The divisions by nativity were:

Nativity and Color.	Number.				Per Cent of Total.			
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Total	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	50,155,783	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white.....	68,389,104	56,595,379	45,979,391	36,843,291	74.4	74.5	73.0	73.5
Native parents.....	49,488,441	40,949,362	34,475,716	———	53.8	53.9	54.7	——
Foreign-born parents	18,900,663	15,646,017	11,503,675	———	20.6	20.6	18.3	——
Foreign-born white....	13,343,583	10,213,817	9,121,867	6,559,679	14.5	13.4	14.5	13.1
Negro	9,828,294	8,833,994	7,488,676	6,580,793	10.7	11.6	11.9	13.1
[1]All other.....	411,285	351,385	357,780	172,020	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3

[1]Indians, and Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatics.

POPULATION BY SEX, BY STATES.

Division and State.	Total population, 1910	Males, 1910	Females, 1910	Males to 100 Females.	
				1910	1900
United States[1]	91,972,266	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0	104.4
Geographic Divisions.					
New England	6,552,681	3,265,114	3,287,567	99.3	97.7
Middle Atlantic	19,315,892	9,813,266	9,502,626	103.3	100.9
East North Central	18,250,621	9,932,839	8,857,782	106.0	104.7
West North Central	11,637,921	6,092,855	5,545,066	109.9	109.7

Division and State.	Total population. 1910.	Males, 1910.	Females, 1910.	Males to 100 Females. 1910	Males to 100 Females. 1900
South Atlantic	12,194,895	6,134,605	6,060,290	101.2	100.0
East South Central	8,409,901	4,245,169	4,164,732	101.9	101.9
West South Central	8,784,534	4,544,505	4,240,029	107.2	106.7
Mountain	2 633,517	1,478,018	1,155,499	127.9	128.0
Pacific	4,192,304	2,365,906	1,826,398	129.5	128.2
New England:					
Maine	742,371	377,052	365,319	103.2	102.2
New Hampshire	430,572	216,290	214,282	100.9	99.6
Vermont	355,956	182,568	173,388	105.3	103.9
Massachusetts	3,366,416	1,655,248	1,711,168	96.7	95.1
Rhode Island	542,610	270,314	272,296	99.3	96.5
Connecticut	1,114,756	563,642	551,114	102.3	100.0
Middle Atlantic:					
New York	9,113,614	4,584,597	4,529,017	101.2	98.9
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,286,463	1,250,704	102.9	100.0
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	3,942,206	3,722,905	105.9	103.5
East North Central:					
Ohio	4,767,121	2,434,758	2,332,363	104.4	102.3
Indiana	2,700,876	1,383,295	1,317,581	105.0	104.4
Illinois	5,638,591	2,911,674	2,726,917	106.8	105.3
Michigan	2,810,173	1,454,534	1,355,639	107.3	106.6
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,208,578	1,125,282	107.4	106.6
West North Central					
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,108,511	967,197	114.6	113.9
Iowa	2,224,771	1,148,171	1,076,600	106.6	107.6
Missouri	3,293,335	1,687,813	1,605,522	105.1	105.6
North Dakota	577,056	317,554	259,502	122.4	125.3
South Dakota	583,888	317,112	266,776	118.9	116.6
Nebraska	1,192,214	627,782	564,432	111.2	112.5
Kansas	1,690,949	885,912	805,037	110.0	109.5
South Atlantic:					
Delaware	202,322	103,435	98,887	104.6	104.0
Maryland	1,295,346	644,225	651,121	98.9	98.4
District of Columbia	331,069	158,050	173,019	91.3	90.0
Virginia	2,061,612	1,035,348	1,026,264	100.9	99.7
West Virginia	1,221,119	644,044	577,075	111.6	108.6
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,098,476	1,107,811	99.2	98.3
South Carolina	1,515,400	751,842	763,558	98.5	98.4
Georgia	2,609,121	1,305,019	1,304,102	100.1	99.1
Florida	752,619	394,166	358,453	110.0	108.7
East South Central:					
Kentucky	2,289,905	1,161,709	1,128,196	103.0	103.1
Tennessee	2,184,789	1,103,491	1,081,289	102.1	102.2
Alabama	2,138,093	1,074,209	1,063,884	101.0	100.5
Mississippi	1,797,114	905,760	891,354	101.6	101.5
West South Central:					
Arkansas	1,574,449	810,026	764,423	106.0	106.1
Louisiana	1,656,388	835,275	821,113	101.7	101.1
Oklahoma	1,657,155	881,578	775,577	113.7	115.3
Texas	3,896,542	2,017,626	1,878,916	107.4	107.4
Mountain:					
Montana	376,053	226,872	149,181	152.1	160.3
Idaho	325,594	185,546	140,048	132.5	136.5
Wyoming	145,965	91,670	54,295	168.8	169.4
Colorado	799,024	430,697	368,327	116.9	120.9
New Mexico	327,301	175,245	152,056	115.3	114.4
Arizona	204,354	118,574	85,780	138.2	140.4
Utah	373,351	196,863	176,488	111.5	104.9
Nevada	81,875	52,551	29,342	179.2	153.0
Pacific:					
Washington	1,141,990	658,663	483,327	136.3	142.2
Oregon	672,765	384,265	288,500	133.2	129.0
California	2,377,549	1,322,978	1,054,571	125.5	123.5

[1] Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other non-contiguous possessions.

POPULATION BY SEX, WHITE AND NEGRO.

Division and State.	White. Male.	White. Female.	Negro. Male.	Negro. Female.	Males to 100 Females. White	Males to 100 Females. Negro
United States	42,178,245	39,553,712	4,885,881	4,941,882	106.6	98.9
Geographic Divisions:						
New England	3,227,606	3,252,908	32,783	33,523	99.2	87.8
Middle Atlantic	9,596,348	9,284,104	203,466	214,404	103.4	94.9
East North Central	9,223,161	8,704,461	156,431	144,405	106.0	108.3

POPULATION BY SEX, WHITE AND NEGRO (Continued).

Division and State.	White.		Negro.		Males to 100 Females.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	White	Negro
West North Central	5,943,884	5,407,737	125,864	116,798	109.0	107.8
South Atlantic	4,098,578	3,793,025	2,029,808	2,082,680	103.2	97.5
East South Central	2,927,602	2,826,724	1,315,792	1,336,721	103.6	89.4
West South Central	3,510,087	3,211,404	994,025	990,401	109.3	100.4
Mountain	1,412,148	1,108,307	11,766	9,701	127.4	121.3
Pacific	2,238,831	1,785,042	15,946	13,249	125.4	120.4
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	87,387	83,715	16,011	15,170	104.4	105.5
Maryland	529,072	533,567	114,749	117,501	99.2	97.7
Dist. of Columbia	115,001	121,127	42,615	51,831	94.9	82.2
Virginia	704,363	685,446	330,542	340,554	102.8	97.1
West Virginia	607,326	549,491	36,607	27,566	110.5	132.8
North Carolina	754,852	745,659	339,581	358,262	101.2	94.8
South Carolina	343,544	335,617	408,078	427,765	102.4	95.4
Georgia	724,488	707,314	580,263	596,724	102.4	97.2
Florida	232,545	211,089	161,362	147,307	110.2	109.5
East South Central:						
Kentucky	1,030,033	997,918	131,492	130,164	103.2	101.0
Tennessee	869,622	841,810	233,710	239,378	103.3	97.6
Alabama	625,891	602,941	447,794	460,488	103.8	97.2
Mississippi	402,056	384,055	502,796	506,691	104.7	99.2
West South Central:						
Arkansas	586,420	544,606	223,323	219,568	107.7	101.7
Louisiana	480,460	460,626	353,824	360,050	104.3	98.3
Oklahoma	771,770	672,761	71,937	65,675	114.7	109.5
Texas	1,671,437	1,533,411	344,941	345,108	109.0	100.0

POPULATION BY SEX OF LEADING CITIES.

City.	Total population, 1910	Males. 1910	Females, 1910	Males to 100 Females.	
				1910	1900
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	48,270	51,983	92.9	91.7
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	74,501	80,838	92.7	85.3
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	268,195	290,290	92.4	91.6
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	67,268	65,417	102.8	104.5
Boston, Mass.	670,585	329,703	340,882	96.7	96.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	52,549	49,505	106.1	99.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	212,502	211,213	100.6	98.6
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	50,161	54,678	91.7	93.8
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	1,125,764	1,059,519	106.3	103.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	177,511	186,080	95.4	93.1
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	289,262	271,401	106.6	101.8
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	91,452	90,059	101.5	101.7
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	58,848	57,729	101.9	97.6
Denver, Col.	213,381	107,395	105,986	101.3	99.0
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	240,354	225,412	106.6	95.1
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	57,627	61,668	93.4	92.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	55,539	57,032	97.4	94.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	116,069	117,581	98.7	97.5
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	137,457	130,322	105.5	101.6
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	126,414	121,967	103.6	102.1
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	162,669	156,529	103.9	97.2
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	108,548	115,380	94.1	94.6
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	51,525	54,769	94.1	89.9
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	66,270	64,835	102.2	104.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	189,488	184,369	102.8	97.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	157,345	144,063	109.2	103.5
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	52,155	58,209	89.6	90.2
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	66,695	66,910	99.7	99.4
New Orleans, La.	339,075	163,239	175,836	92.8	90.1
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	2,382,482	2,384,401	99.9	98.5
Manhattan Borough	2,331,542	1,166,659	1,164,883	100.2	98.5
Bronx Borough	430,980	217,120	213,860	101.5	103.0
Brooklyn Borough	1,634,351	809,791	824,560	98.2	96.8
Queens Borough	284,041	144,205	139,836	103.1	102.8
Richmond Borough	85,969	44,707	41,262	108.3	105.5
Newark, N. J.	347,469	173,389	174,080	99.6	96.8
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	78,222	71,952	108.7	96.7
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	64,802	59,294	109.3	111.6
Paterson, N. J.	125,600	62,439	63,161	98.9	97.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	760,463	788,545	96.4	96.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	273,589	260,316	105.1	106.0
Portland, Ore.	207,214	118,868	88,346	134.5	142.4

The annual savings of the people of Germany are about $1,250,000,000 a year.

City.	Total population. 1910	Males. 1910	Females. 1910	Males to 100 Females. 1910	Males to 100 Females. 1900
Providence, R. I.	224,326	110,288	114,038	96.7	94.0
Richmond, Va.	127,628	60,905	66,723	91.3	88.5
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	108,352	109,797	98.7	91.1
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	346,068	340,961	101.5	100.4
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	111,809	102,935	108.6	107.3
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	236,901	180,011	131.6	117.1
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	65,591	64,276	102.0	100.8
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	136,773	100,421	136.2	176.7
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	57,513	46,889	122.7	135.0
Syracuse, N Y.	137,249	68,806	68,443	100.5	94.1
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	84,691	83,806	101.1	99.1
Washington, D. C.	331,069	158,050	173,019	91.3	90.0
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	73,424	72,562	101.2	99.6

FOREIGN-BORN MALES OF VOTING AGE.

Division.	Foreign-born white males 21 years of age and over. Total.	Per cent in each division	Naturalized.	Per cent naturalized.
United States[1]	6,646,817	100.0	3,034,117	45.6
The North	5,511,869	82.9	2,526,749	45.8
New England	796,847	12.0	323,994	40.7
Middle Atlantic	2,272,271	34.2	879,348	38.7
East North Central	1,573,343	23.7	812,489	51.6
West North Central	869,408	13.1	510,918	58.8
The South	368,913	5.6	157,854	42.8
South Atlantic	150,665	2.3	61,134	40.6
East South Central	46,308	0.7	25,955	56.0
West South Central	171,940	2.6	70,765	41.2
The West	766,035	11.5	349,514	45.6
Mountain	257,537	3.9	113,670	44.1
Pacific	508,498	7.7	235,844	46.4

[1] Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and all other outlying territory.

FOREIGN-BORN MALES OF VOTING AGE BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

Place of birth.	For.-born white males 21 yrs. age and over. Total.	Naturalized. Number.	Naturalized. Per cent.
All foreign countries	6,646,817	3,034,117	45.6
Europe	5,943,974	2,733,291	46.0
N'west Europe	3,310,930	2,151,421	65.0
Un'd K'dom	1,211,193	770,092	63.6
England	437,153	259,569	59.4
Ireland	597,868	405,590	67.8
Scotland	133,118	75,161	56.5
Wales	43,054	29,772	69.2
Scandinavia	664,443	403,776	60.8
Norway	213,022	121,651	57.1
Sweden	349,023	219,057	62.8
Denmark	102,398	63,068	61.6
Holland	59,753	33,922	56.8
Belgium	25,740	10,611	41.2
Luxemburg	1,880	1,258	66.9
Germany	1,278,679	889,002	69.5
Switzerland	69,242	42,760	61.8
S'west Europe	815,253	165,595	20.3
Portugal	28,693	7,141	24.9
Spain	14,170	2,318	16.4
France	59,563	29,613	49.7
Italy	712,827	126,523	17.7

Place of birth.	For.-born white males 21 yrs. age and over. Total.	Naturalized. Number.	Naturalized. Per cent.
Europe---Cont'd			
N'east Europe	807,866	213,933	26.5
Russia	737,150	192,264	26.1
Finland	70,716	21,669	30.6
S'east Europe	1,008,339	201,778	20.0
Austria	609,365	149,914	24.6
Hungary	255,847	36,609	14.3
Rumania	27,836	8,014	28.8
Bulgaria	9,673	403	4.2
Servia	3,331	298	8.9
Montenegro	4,520	120	2.7
Turkey	22,790	1,474	6.5
Greece	74,977	4,946	6.6
Europe (not specified)	1,586	564	35.6
America (outside U. S.)	648,373	286,809	44.2
Canada	531,061	270,804	51.0
French	171,958	76,772	44.6
Other	359,103	194,032	54.0
Mexico	102,022	10,932	10.7
Cuba and W. Indies[1]	9,674	2,963	30.6
Other America	5,616	2,110	37.6
All other countries	54,470	14,017	25.7

[1] Except Porto Rico.

FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND OF THE CASH IN THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

Interest Bearing Debt.

Title of loan.	Rate per cent.	When issued.	When redeemable.	Amount issued.	Outstanding October 31, 1912.
Consols of 1930	2	1900	After April 1, 1930	$646,250,150	$646,250,150
Loan of 1908-1918	3	1898	After Aug. 1, 1908	198,792,660	63,945,460
Loan of 1925	4	1895–'96	After Feb. 1, 1925	162,315,400	118,489,900
Panama Canal loan:					
Series 1906	2	1906	After Aug. 1, 1916	54,631,980	54,631,980
Series 1908	2	1908	After Nov. 1, 1918	30,000,000	30,000,000
Series 1911	3	1911	June 1, 1961	50,000,000	50,000,000
Post. savings bonds 1911–'31, 1st series	2½	1911	*July 1, 1912; †July 1, 1931	41,900	41,900
Post. savings bonds 1912–'32, 2d series	2½	1912	*Jan. 1, 1913; †Jan. 1, 1932	417,380	417,380
Post. savings bonds 1912–'32, 3d series	2½	1912	*July 1, 1913; †July 1, 1932	854,860	854,860
Aggregate of interest bearing debt				$1,143,304,330	$964,631,630

*Redeemable. †Payable.

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent, called for redemption May 18, 1900, interest ceased August 18, 1900	$5,000 00
Funded loan of 1891, matured September 2, 1891	23,650 00
Funded loan of 1904, matured February 2, 1904	13,250 00
Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907	746,950 00
Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907	13,970 00
Old debt matured prior to January 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured subsequent to January 1, 1861	904,050 26
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$1,706,870 26

Debt Bearing No Interest.

United States notes (February 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863)	$346,681,016 00
Old demand notes (July 17, 1861; February 12, 1862)	53,282 50
National bank notes, redemption account (July 14, 1890)	22,179,493 50
Fractional currency (July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864; less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed, act of June 21, 1879)	6,855,829 90
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest	$375,769,621 90

Certificates and Notes Issued on Deposits of Coin and Silver Bullion.

Classification.	In Circulation.	In Treasury.	Outstanding.
Gold certificates	$943,545,429 00	$112,471,740 00	$1,056,017,169 00
Silver certificates	481,749,136 00	7,516,864 00	489,266,000 00
Treasury notes of 1890	2,825,887 00	10,113 00	2,836,000 00
Aggregate of certificates and notes	$1,428,120,452 00	$119,998,717 00	$1,548,119,169 00

Recapitulation.

	Oct. 31, 1912.	Sept. 30, 1912.	Decrease.
Interest bearing debt	$964,631,630 00	$964,631,630 00	.....
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,706,870 26	1,728,360 26	$21,490 00
Debt bearing no interest	375,769,621 90	375,974,389 40	204,767 50
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt	$1,342,108,122 16	$1,342,334,379 66	$226,257 50
Certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury	1,548,119,169 00	1,564,416,169 00	16,297,000 00

Cash in the Treasury (Credit).

Reserve Fund—Gold coin and bullion			$150,000,000 00
Trust Funds—Gold coin and bullion		$1,056,017,169 00	
Silver dollars		489,266,000 00	
Silver dollars of 1890		2,836,000 00	
			1,548,119,169 00
General fund—			
Certified checks on banks	$910,361 96		
Gold coin	40,203,779 65		
Gold certificates	112,471,740 00		

Silver certificates	7,516,864 00		
Silver dollars	2,576,930 00		
Silver bullion	2,587,182 37		
United States notes	4,137,102 00		
Treasury notes of 1890	10,113 00		
National bank notes	27,700,595 39		
Subsidiary silver coin	20,498,062 41		
Fractional currency	440 82		
Minor coin	1,760,665 50		
Bonds and interest paid, awaiting reimbursement	5,736 50		
		$220,379,573 60	
In national bank depositaries—			
To credit of Treasurer of United States	$34,230,473 35		
To credit of United States disbursing officers	12,556,536 85		
		46,787,010 20	
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—			
To credit of Treasurer of United States	$3,905,011 79		
To credit of United States disbursing officers	2,834,157 87		
		6,739,169 66	273,905,753 46
Total			$1,972,024,922 46

Cash in the Treasury (Debit).

Gold certificates	$1,056,017,169 00		
Silver certificates	489,266,000 00		
Treasury notes of 1890	2,836,000 00		
		$1,548,119,169 00	
National bank 5 per cent fund	$26,063,821 24		
Outstanding checks and warrants	15,258,400 72		
Disbursing officers' balances	78,262,270 89		
Postoffice Department account	4,011,936 81		
Miscellaneous items	1,585,104 91		
		125,181,534 57	
			$1,673,300,703 57
Reserve fund		$150,000,000 00	
Balance in general fund		148,724,218 89	
			298,724,218 89
Total			$1,972,024,922 46
Balance in the Treasury September 30, 1912, exclusive of reserve and trust funds			$149,846,615 44
Balance in the Treasury October 31, 1912, exclusive of reserve and trust funds			148,724,218 89
Decrease during the month			$1,122,396 55

Memorandum showing the amounts due the United States from Pacific railroads on account of bonds issued in aid of their construction:

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Central branch Union Pacific	$1,600,000 00	$2,036,730 43	$3,636,730 43

TREASURY CIRCULATION STATEMENT, NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

	General stock of money in the United States.	‡Held in Treasury as assets of the government.	Money in circulation.		
			Nov. 1, 1912.	Nov. 1, 1911.	Jan. 1, 1879
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	*$1,856,835,157	$190,203,780	$610,614,208	$594,417,161	$96,262,850
†Gold certificates	———	112,471,740	943,545,429	916,961,999	21,189,280
Standard silver dollars	565,442,020	2,576,930	73,599,090	74,210,300	5,790,721
†Silver certificates	———	7,516,864	481,749,136	475,690,414	413,360
Subsidiary silver	**172,078,534	20,498,062	151,580,472	142,646,570	67,982,601
Treasury notes of 1890	2,836,000	10,113	2,825,887	3,128,132	———
United States notes	346,681,016	4,137,102	342,543,914	341,912,915	$310,288,511
National bank notes	749,348,859	27,700,595	721,648,264	705,998,960	314,339,398
Total	$3,693,221,586	$365,115,186	$3,328,106,400	$3,254,966,451	$816,266,721

Population of continental United States States, November 1, 1912, estimated at 96,215,000; circulation per capita, $34 59.

*A revised estimate by the Director of the Mint of stock of gold coin was adopted in the statement for August 1, 1907. There was a reduction of $135,000,000.

**A revised estimate by the Director of the Mint of the stock of subsidiary silver coin was adopted in the statement of September 1, 1910. There was a reduction of $9,700,000.

†For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the government

‡This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the government does not include deposits of public money in national bank depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to $34,230,473 35. For a full statement of assets see "Public Debt Statement."

§Includes $23,190,000 currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.

COIN AND PAPER CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1886 TO 1912, INCLUSIVE, WITH AMOUNT OF CIRCULATION PER CAPITA.

Year.	Coin, incl. bullion in Treasury.	U. S. notes, bank notes.	Total money.	In Treasury, as assets.	Circulation.	Population.	Per cap.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dols.
1886 ..	903,027,304	658,380,470	1,561,407,774	308,707,249	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	21.82
1887 ..	1,007,513,901	625,898,804	1,633,412,705	315,873,562	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	22 45
1888 ..	1,092,391,690	599,049,337	1,691,441,027	319,270,157	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	22 88
1889 ..	1,100,612,434	558,059,979	1,658,672,413	278,310,764	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	22 52
1890 ..	1,152,471,638	532,651,791	1,685,123,429	255,872,159	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	22 82
1891 ..	1,112,556,637	564,831,407	1,677,794,044	180,353,337	1,497,440,707	63,947,000	23 42
1892 ..	1,131,142,260	621,076,937	1,752,219,197	150,872,010	1,601,347,187	65,191,000	24 56
1893 ..	1,066,223,357	672,585,415	1,738,808,472	142,107,227	1,596,701,245	66,456,000	24 03
1894 ..	1,098,958,741	706,120,220	1,805,078,961	144,270,253	1,660,808,708	67,740,000	24 52
1895 ..	1,114,899,106	704,460,451	1,819,359,557	217,391,084	1,601,968,473	69,043,000	23 20
1896 ..	1,097,610,190	702,364,843	1,799,975,033	293,540,067	1,506,434,966	70,365,000	21 41
1897 ..	1,213,780,289	692,216,330	1,905,996,619	265,787,100	1,640,209,519	71,704,000	22 87
1898 ..	1,397,785,969	675,788,473	2,073,574,442	235,714,547	1,837,859,895	73,060,000	25 15
1899 ..	1,508,543,738	681,550,167	2,190,093,905	286,022,024	1,904,071,881	74,433,000	25 58
1900 ..	1,607,352,213	732,348,460	2,339,700,673	284,549,675	2,055,150,998	76,295,220	26 94
1901 ..	1,734,861,774	748,285,518	2,483,147,292	307,760,015	2,175,387,277	77,754,000	27 08
1902 ..	1,829,913,551	733,353,107	2,563,266,658	313,876,107	2,249,390,551	79,117,000	28 43
[1]1903 .	1,958,083,786	784,215,995	2,742,299,781	293,131,363	2,449,168,418	81,061,000	30 21
[2]1904 .	2,032,717,414	815,575,516	2,848,292,930	264,816,269	2,583,476,661	82,329,000	31 38
[2]1905 .	2,079,848,586	879,710,265	2,959,558,851	306,427,273	2,653,131,578	83,726,000	31 69
[2]1906 .	2,241,743,960	936,765,001	3,178,508,961	321,626,175	2,856,882,786	85,131,000	33 68
[1]1907 .	2,260,619,846	1,008,445,212	3,269,065,058	260,823,475	3,008,241,583	86,666,000	34 71
[2]1908 .	2,363,453,526	1,017,230,208	3,381,079,734	282,581,713	3,098,498,021	87,971,000	35 32
[2]1909 .	2,373,233,341	1,054,655,772	3,427,889,113	303,210,056	3,124,679,057	89,404,000	34 95
[2]1910 .	2,413,665,480	1,075,073,324	3,488,738,804	308,654,305	3,180,084,499	90,844,000	35 01
[2]1911 .	2,517,965,393	1,088,984,329	3,606,949,722	351,983,271	3,254,966,451	94,540,000	34.43
[2]1912 .	2,594,355,711	1,098,865,875	3,693,221,568	365,115,186	3,328,106,400	96,215,000	34.59

[1]On December 1. [2]On November 1.

PAPER CURRENCY OUTSTANDING OCTOBER 31, 1912.

Denominations.	United States notes.	Treasury notes of 1890.	National bank notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Totals.
$1	$1,829,682	$371,136	$343,587	———	$170,578,802	$173,123,207
$2	1,373,741	239,474	164,312	———	65,499,880	67,277,407
$5	179,904,300	670,020	140,014,295	———	227,166,697	547,755,312
$10	105,391,016	861,500	330,114,650	$258,605,660	17,248,321	712,221,147
$20	11,445,452	414,670	227,349,080	269,791,604	4,238,270	513,239,076
$50	1,784,025	14,500	17,363,850	55,386,555	4,031,210	78,580,140
$100	4,512,300	158,700	35,084,650	79,294,850	459,820	119,510,320
$500	4,292,500	———	89,500	17,803,000	21,000	22,206,000
$1,000	37,138,000	106,000	23,000	65,310,500	22,000	102,599,500
$5,000	———	———	———	80,925,000	———	80,925,000
$10,000	10,000	———	———	228,900,000	———	228,910,000
Fractions ..	———	———	51,022	———	———	51,022
Total...	$347,681,016	$2,836,000	$750,597,946	$1,056,017,169	$489,266,000	$2,646,398,131
Unknown, destroyed.	1,000,000	———	*1,249,087	———	———	2,249,087
Net ..	$346,681,016	$2,836,000	$749,348,859	$1,056,017,169	$489,266,000	$2,644,149,044

*Redeemed but not assorted by denomination.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING NOVEMBER 1, 1911, AND OCTOBER 1 AND NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

	Nov. 1, '11.	Oct. 1, '12.	Nov. 1, '12.
National bank notes outstanding secured by United States bonds.....	$711,099,938	$725,395,343	$727,169,316
National bank notes outstanding secured by lawful money	28,065,375	22,384,311	22,179,543
Total national bank notes outstanding..	$739,165,313	$747,779,654	$749,348,859

BONDS HELD IN TRUST FOR NATIONAL BANKS, NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

Kind of bonds.	Rate of Interest	Total amount outstanding.	Bonds held for national banks. To secure circulation.	To secure deposits of public moneys.	Total.
Government.					
I.—U. S. Loan of 1925	4	$118,489,900	$26,817,000	$3,741,000	$30,558,000
U. S. Loan of 1908-'18	3	63,945,460	20,422,220	3,681,300	24,103,520
U. S. Panama of 1961	3	50,000,000	———	16,888,000	16,888,000
U. S. Consol of 1930	2	646,250,150	601,777,100	12,516,700	614,293,800
U. S. Panama of 1936	2	54,631,980	52,684,280	1,468,500	54,152,780
U. S. Panama of 1938	2	30,000,000	28,574,180	657,000	29,231,180
II.—Philippine Loans	4	16,000,000	———	4,434,000	4,434,000
Porto Rico Loans	4	4,325,000	———	688,000	688,000
District of Columbia	3.65	8,308,200	———	812,000	812,000
Territory of Hawaii, at 90 per cent of par	Various.	5,454,000	———	715,000	715,000
Miscellaneous.					
III.—Philippine Railway Co.	4	8,427,000	———	146,000	146,000
Manila Railroad Co.	4	5,511,000	———	———	———
At 90 per cent of market value not exceeding 90 per cent par.					
IV.—State, city and railroad, at 90 per cent of market value not exceeding 90 per cent par.	Various.	———	———	1,310,000	1,310,000
Total	———	———	$730,274,780	$47,057,500	$777,332,280

When banks have occasion to withdraw bonds held by the Treasurer to secure deposits of public moneys, the following shall be the order of withdrawal: Group IV, Group III, Group II and Group I.

Bonds within a group may be interchanged by banks if desired, but bonds in a lower group may not be substituted for those in a higher group.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS MADE TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Resources.

Classification.	Dec. 5, 1911—7,328 banks.	April 18, 1912—7,355 banks.	Sept. 4, 1912—7,397 banks.
Loans and discounts	$5,659,109,826 52	$5,882,166,597 47	$6,040,841,270 81
Overdrafts	35,950,532 81	19,819,115 69	20,168,074 45
United States bonds to secure circulation	713,619,820 00	719,570,740 00	724,085,520 00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits	44,978,000 00	45,414,540 00	46,228,460 00
Other bonds to secure United States deposits	25,663,796 24	29,892,985 12	32,479,536 18
United States bonds on hand	13,817,970 00	10,343,560 00	7,804,070 00
Premiums on United States bonds	8,785,249 01	7,480,771 82	7,092,456 00
Bonds, securities, etc	1,026,555,490 53	1,028,029,767 72	1,039,986,552 37
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	232,516,072 98	237,378,708 44	240,046,311 47
Other real estate owned	24,737,889 06	27,123,748 53	28,459,029 88
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	450,725,912 74	459,640,453 32	452,087,610 48
Due from state banks and bankers	201,868,057 98	204,413,884 93	188,829,543 88
Due from approved reserve agents	751,993,136 87	809,939,983 07	812,152,402 19
Checks and other cash items	34,648,410 71	27,224,613 46	37,342,814 74
Exchanges for clearing house	263,725,805 02	255,122,693 34	296,016,908 75
Bills of other national banks	46,401,672 00	49,217,895 00	48,592,300 00
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	3,210,746 04	3,452,456 01	3,300,352 26
Specie	681,549,615 73	743,868,470 38	713,460,600 23
Legal tender notes	181,244,581 00	187,820,692 00	182,490,494 00
Five per cent redemption fund	34,503,106 56	34,643,021 70	35,028,032 99
Due from Treasurer United States	7,851,474 67	9,584,558 08	6,908,419 67
Totals	$10,443,457,166 47	$10,792,149,256 08	$10,963,400,760 35

Up to June, 1910, Harvard University had graduated 35,754 students.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS MADE TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS (Continued).

Liabilities.

Classification.	Dec. 5, 1911—7,328 banks.	April 18, 1912—7,355 banks.	Sept. 4, 1912—7,397 banks.
Capital stock paid in	$1,026,410,500 00	$1,036,124,945 00	$1,046,012,580 00
Surplus fund	672,891,252 61	688,988,578 23	701,021,452 71
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	258,906,244 99	253,678,268 43	242,735,174 37
National bank notes outstanding	702,647,103 00	706,979,133 00	713,823,118 00
State bank notes outstanding	27,700 00	27,701 00	27,701 00
Due to other national banks	1,011,873,573 60	1,104,209,228 89	1,068,683,209 81
Due to state banks and bankers	522,805,573 78	548,015,077 84	539,959,859 28
Due to trust companies and savings banks	503,787,016 41	552,725,629 47	529,299,679 38
Due to approved reserve agents	46,646,165 65	43,267,829 74	39,545,913 62
Dividends unpaid	1,198,586 67	1,304,576 58	1,299,534 51
Individual deposits	5,536,042,281 15	5,712,051,088 15	5,891,670,007 00
United States and postal savings deposits	36,544,552 22	43,516,543 35	47,259,053 42
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	16,511,468 47	10,421,245 03	11,968,274 98
Bonds borrowed	34,440,971 32	37,408,832 53	37,913,129 27
Notes and bills rediscounted	10,697,141 68	6,978,004 46	15,716,092 06
Bills payable	53,476,339 51	38,545,279 27	66,658,696 96
Reserved for taxes	6,568,959 29	4,818,050 41	6,674,012 38
Liabilities other than those above stated	1,957,736 11	3,089,244 70	3,133,271 60
Totals	$10,443,457,166 47	$10,792,149,256 08	$10,963,400,760 35

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 4, 1912, ARRANGED BY CLASSES.

Resources.

	Central reserve city banks (55).	Other reserve city banks (316).	Country banks (7,026).
Loans and discounts	$1,383,862,553 82	$1,623,527,490 00	$3,033,451,226 99
Overdrafts	254,950 00	3,950,989 22	15,962,135 23
United States bonds to secure circulation	79,417,390 00	167,099,640 00	477,568,490 00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits	2,977,670 00	18,121,390 00	25,129,400 00
Other bonds to secure United States deposits	1,603,159 17	10,345,696 08	20,530,689 93
United States bonds on hand	1,832,770 00	1,601,990 00	4,369,310 00
Premiums on United States bonds	792,268 51	2,019,081 53	4,281,105 96
Bonds, securities, etc	218,367,970 09	231,895,142 16	589,723,440 12
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	37,391,450 77	64,871,118 28	137,783,742 42
Other real estate owned	1,361,372 77	6,070,428 96	21,027,228 15
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	152,457,681 59	199,600,520 84	100,029,408 05
Due from state banks and bankers, trust companies, etc	47,203,331 01	90,397,294 63	51,228,918 24
Due from approved reserve agents	—	285,200,397 67	526,952,004 52
Checks and other cash items	7,033,761 36	11,845,055 25	18,463,998 13
Exchanges for clearing house	198,239,932 44	82,402,606 84	15,374,369 47
Bills of other national banks	3,930,465 00	14,514,197 00	30,147,638 00
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	205,428 08	766,325,23	2,382,598 95
Specie	320,395,892 79	200,406,434 02	192,658,273 42
Legal tender notes	83,358,588 00	43,122,603 00	56,009,303 00
Five per cent redemption fund	3,896,319 50	8,194,322 00	22,937,391 49
Due from Treasurer United States other than 5 per cent fund	3,657,965 63	2,295,179 07	955,274 97
Totals	$2,548,240,911 53	$3,068,247,901 78	$5,346,911,947 04

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$184,200,000 00	$260,867,710 00	$600,944,870 00
Surplus fund	163,345,000 00	183,725,273 13	353,951,179 58
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	48,241,535 21	62,125,784 21	132,367,854 95

Argentine is the third largest producer in the world of both sheep and cattle.

	Central reserve city banks (55).	Other reserve city banks (316).	Country banks (7,026).
National bank notes outstanding	$77,739,920 00	$163,512,685 00	$472,570,513 00
State bank notes outstanding	16,516 00	468 00	10,717 00
Due to national banks (not reserve agents)	567,819,478 18	432,464,697 23	68,399,034 40
Due to state banks and bankers	210,902,958 06	222,876,795 69	106,180,105 53
Due to trust companies and savings banks	216,886,010 02	238,233,917 26	74,179,752 10
Due to approved reserve agents	———	28,872,366 64	10,673,546 98
Dividends unpaid	93,861 22	416,143 28	789,530 01
Individual deposits	1,056,704,182 61	1,421,411,215 63	3,413,554,608 76
United States deposits	3,226,142 66	18,991,634 73	25,041,276 03
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	626,890 75	5,228,519 62	6,112,864 61
Bonds borrowed	11,042,440 00	16,819,050 00	10,051,639 27
Notes and bills rediscounted	3,802,342 05	868,187 59	11,045,562 42
Bills payable	1,000,000 00	8,761,007 04	56,897,689 92
Reserved for taxes	2,579,824 35	1,882,595 70	2,211,592 33
Liabilities other than those above stated	13,810 42	1,189,851 03	1,929,610 15
Totals	$2,548,240,911 53	$3,068,247,901 78	$5,346,911,947 04

CHANGES IN THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS AS SHOWN BY THE RETURNS ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1912, AS COMPARED WITH THE RETURNS ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1911.

Items.	Since September 1, 1911.	
	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans and discounts	$377,430,197.60	.....
United States bonds	11,899,830.00	.....
Due from national banks, state banks and bankers and reserve agents	146,674,480.63	.....
Specie	1,938,255.42	.....
Legal tenders	.....	$1,462,568.00
Capital stock	20,571,195.50	.....
Surplus and other profits	39,322,089.60	.....
Circulation	16,841,085.00	.....
Due to national and state banks and bankers	89,301,419.55	.....
Individual deposits	401,674,995.02	.....
United States government deposits	10,883,587.45	.....
Bills payable and rediscounts	3,843,671.55	.....
Total resources	583,961,376.46	.....

Total number banks reporting on September 1, 1911, 7,301; September 1, 1912, 7,397; increase, 96.

NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS SHOWING SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND AMOUNT OF SAVINGS DEPOSITS AS SHOWN BY CALL OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1912.

States.	Total number of banks.	Number showing savings deposits.	Amount of savings deposits.
Maine	70	44	$23,043,332.75
New Hampshire	56	15	1,556,074.18
Vermont	50	31	9,339,383.83
Massachusetts	186	35	14,651,213.26
Rhode Island	22	6	5,588,612.27
Connecticut	79	10	2,695,063.62
New England States	463	141	56,873,679.91
New York	471	221	79,878,963.50
New Jersey	198	156	55,877,325.30
Pennsylvania	834	607	180,047,306.93
Delaware	28	15	1,907,663.28
Maryland	108	82	21,173,885.37
District of Columbia	11	4	967,537.47
Eastern States	1,650	1,085	339,852,681.85
Virginia	131	83	27,119,913.78
West Virginia	111	66	8,058,555.31
North Carolina	73	41	4,505,465.06
South Carolina	46	38	8,284,749.87

In 1909 Germany produced about half as much steel as the United States.

NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS SHOWING SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND AMOUNT OF SAVINGS DEPOSITS AS SHOWN BY CALL OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1912 (Continued).

States.	Total number of banks.	Number showing savings deposits.	Amount of savings deposits.
Georgia	114	46	$8,467,925.74
Florida	48	38	9,964,978.16
Alabama	85	41	6,614,340.35
Mississippi	31	10	893,315.03
Louisiana	33	18	2,531,148.03
Texas	515	61	7,321,128.47
Arkansas	49	15	920,553.45
Kentucky	144	31	4,419,212.13
Tennessee	103	33	7,594,572.47
Southern States	1,483	521	96,695,857.85
Ohio	378	151	37,597,031.22
Indiana	254	68	8,205,419.10
Illinois	448	222	40,277,766.80
Michigan	99	88	42,454,841.32
Wisconsin	128	109	31,499,965.16
Minnesota	272	141	14,949,513.10
Iowa	338	112	7,814,182.50
Missouri	133	30	3,200,745.27
Middle States	2,050	921	185,999,464.47
North Dakota	146	46	941,140.45
South Dakota	103	47	1,069,715.51
Nebraska	245	50	3,572,845.55
Kansas	211	57	2,266,598.42
Montana	58	21	1,598,879.02
Wyoming	29	14	1,689,172.15
Colorado	126	37	7,953,303.16
New Mexico	39	7	181,495.80
Oklahoma	300	53	1,031,506.26
Western States	1,257	332	20,304,056.32
Washington	80	61	13,938,333.71
Oregon	81	35	2,623,061.33
California	231	85	20,499,919.42
Idaho	50	30	1,038,610.10
Utah	22	16	3,292,398.23
Nevada	11	5	576,271.30
Arizona	13	2	23,906.15
Alaska	2	1	67,524.24
Pacific States	490	235	42,060,024.48
Hawaii	4	3	325,375.37
United States	7,397	3,238	742,111,740 25

SAVINGS DEPOSITORS, DEPOSITS AND AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS ON JUNE 14, 1912.

States.	No. of banks.	Amount of deposits.	No. of depositors.	Average to each depositor.
Maine	49	$92,209,826 61	224,665	$410 43
New Hampshire	54	92,123,970 88	197,721	465 92
Vermont	19	45,383,859 12	124,742	363 82
Massachusetts	193	824,778,925 86	2,179,973	378 33
Rhode Island	17	76,791,462 05	141,619	542 23
Connecticut	85	295,517,738 43	595,360	496 36
New England States	417	$1,426,805,782 95	3,464,083	$411 88
New York	140	$1,633,495,812 16	3,024,746	$540 04
New Jersey	27	117,278,834 49	324,748	361 13
Pennsylvania	12	196,140,892 80	480,113	408 53
Delaware	2	10,800,113 45	33,575	321 67
aMaryland	b51	103,679,889 94	269,311	384 98
District of Columbia	12	8,911,160 62	61,165	145 69
Eastern States	244	$2,070,306,703 46	4,193,658	$493 67
Virginia	c20	$9,484,506 68	31,213	$303 86
West Virginia	8	4,666,786 48	31,065	150 22
North Carolina	26	7,269,464 78	41,149	176 66

The third largest city in Germany is Munich, which in 1910 had 593,053 inhabitants.

States.	No. of banks.	Amount of deposits.	No. of depositors.	Average to each depositor.
South Carolina	25	$10,473,691 22	36,340	$288 21
Georgia	24	10,665,118 56	42,184	252 82
Florida	3	1,244,731 39	5,311	234 36
Alabama	11	2,652,784 50	24,925	106 43
Mississippi	20	4,283,195 51	15,117	283 33
Louisiana	11	19,059,912 97	72,434	263 13
Arkansas	5	331,063 13	2,015	164 29
Kentucky	13	5,786,782 57	33,416	173 17
Tennessee	13	8,621,000 67	31,028	277 84
Southern States	179	$84,539,038 46	366,197	$230 85
Ohio	63	$105,907,535 41	302,350	$350 28
Indiana	5	12,677,454 80	33,583	377 49
Michigan	25	55,879,088 22	156,655	356 70
Wisconsin	20	21,065,419 84	64,877	324 69
Minnesota	11	27,885,860 13	109,739	254 11
Iowa	728	187,363,040 37	539,763	347 12
Middle Western States	852	$410,778,398 77	1,206,967	$340 33
North Dakota	2	$651,073 36	4,197	$155 12
Nebraska	19	2,849,551 12	17,730	160 71
Kansas	13	4,137,242 16	19,668	210 35
Montana	2	2,410,181 04	4,826	499 41
Wyoming	2	626,722 06	1,465	427 79
Colorado	8	2,816,070 85	14,955	188 30
New Mexico	10	658,296 47	3,406	193 27
Oklahoma	2	229,340 88	1,345	170 51
Western States	58	$14,378,477 94	67,592	$212 72
Washington	10	$9,578,696 09	25,451	$376 35
Oregon	13	13,545,007 66	32,984	410 65
California	132	407,006,665 52	597,519	681 16
Idaho	4	355,565 80	1,489	238 79
Utah	11	12,931,603 83	52,100	248 20
Nevada	1	1,162,793 26	1,466	793 17
Arizona	1	429,789 14	798	538 58
Pacific States	172	$445,010,121 30	711,807	$625 18
United States	1,922	$4,451,818,522 88	10,010,304	$444 72

a Savings bank reports from Maryland as of June 29; Georgia, May 29, and Kentucky, May 18.

b Twenty mutual and thirty-one stock savings banks.

c Fifteen commercial banks, with deposits of over $10,000,000, included with the savings bank statistics for 1911 by the State Banking Department under a misapprehension, are excluded from this compilation.

Note.—This compilation includes statements as of June 14, 1912, from 630 mutual savings banks and 1,292 stock savings banks. Many of the stock savings banks receive commercial deposits, and included with the figures for such banks for 1912 are $178,127,748 36, reported as subject to check without notice to the credit of 412,512 depositors.

Depositors in the following number of banks for the states named have been estimated: One in North Carolina, 1 in Nebraska, 2 in Mississippi, 2 in Tennessee, 4 in Georgia, 6 in Kentucky and 131 in Iowa.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, JUNE 14, 1912.

	13,381 State banks.	630 mutual savings banks.	1,292 stock savings banks.	1,091 private banks.	1,410 loan and trust cos.
Resources.					
Loans and discounts	$2,549,323,176	$1,920,256,975	$669,246,257	$129,784,262	$2,711,241,748
Bonds, securities, etc.	341,797,126	1,778,042,428	144,877,735	14,113,458	1,221,128,370
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	116,252,155	37,373,366	26,892,501	5,432,488	124,091,628
Other real estate owned	22,176,601	10,234,972	6,330,005	8,784,013	35,687,587
Due from banks	530,161,901	150,482,502	107,797,928	29,446,992	601,143,611

The largest city in Mexico is Mexico City, which in 1910 had a population of 470,659.

	13,381 State banks.	630 mutual savings banks.	1,292 stock savings banks.	1,091 private banks.	1,410 loan and trust cos.
Checks and cash items	16,572,944	933,134	1,364,870	612,852	6,647,740
Exchanges for clearing house	61,179,435	73,485	2,223,391	232,603	44,976,239
Cash in bank	241,756,724	16,186,061	29,266,002	7,450,404	282,468,252
All other resources	18,550,760	15,509,060	5,632,611	1,083,320	80,059,203
Total resources	$3,897,770,826	$3,929,091,986	$993,631,303	——	——
Liabilities.					
Capital stock	$459,067,206	——	$76,871,811	$22,348,040	$418,985,771
Surplus stock	177,307,042	$248,983,429	31,052,596	9,333,600	424,313,939
Undivided profits	94,066,902	66,440,676	23,154,694	4,250,634	136,428,039
Due to banks	142,644,643	354,003	9,827,414	1,707,139	299,938,456
Dividends unpaid	829,045	——	262,835	74,638	850,048
Deposits (individual)	2,919,977,897	3,608,657,828	842,897,859	152,494,618	3,674,578,238
Notes and bills rediscounted	10,234,413	5,000	315,055	436,983	3,174,589
Bills payable	54,319,000	160,300	2,980,544	3,795,165	15,587,711
Other liabilities	39,324,673	4,490,750	6,268,491	2,499,496	133,587,586
Total liabilities	$3,897,770,826	$3,929,091,986	$993,631,303	$196,940,397	$5,107,444,382

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1911.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	1,819,600	$36,392,000 00
Eagles	586,695	5,866,950 00
Half-eagles	2,403,639	12,018,195 00
Quarter-eagles	759,871	1,899,677 50
Total gold	5,569,805	$56,176,822 50
Half-dollars	3,373,623	1,686,811 50
Quarter-dollars	5,642,143	1,410,535 75
Dimes	33,599,543	3,359,954 30
Total silver	42,615,309	$6,457,301 55
Five cents	39,559,372	1,977,968 60
One cent	117,875,787	1,178,757,87
Total minor	157,435,159	$3,156,726 47
Total domestic coinage	205,620,273	$65,790,850 52

Coinage for the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Pesos	463,000
20 Centavos	505,000
10 Centavos	1,000,505
1 Centavos	4,803,800

Coinage for the Government of Salvador.

Pesos	1,022,101

COINAGE FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1890-1911.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Totals.
1890	$20,467,182 50	$39,202,908 20	$384,792 14	$61,054,882 84
1891	29,222,005 00	27,518,856 60	1,312,441 00	58,053,302 60
1892	34,787,222 50	12,641,078 00	961,480 42	48,389,780 92
1893	56,997,020 00	8,802,797 30	1,134,931 70	66,934,749 00
1894	79,546,160 00	9,200,350 85	438,177 92	89,184,688 77
1895	59,616,357 50	5,698,010 25	882,430 56	66,196,781 31
1896	47,053,060 00	23,089,899 00	832,718 93	70,975,677 98
1897	76,028,485 00	18,487,297 30	1,526,100 25	96,041,882 55
1898	77,985,757 00	23,034,033 45	1,124,835 14	102,144,626 09
1899	111,344,220 00	26,061,519 90	1,837,451 86	139,243,191 76
1900	99,272,942 50	36,295,321 45	2,031,137 39	137,599,401 34
1901	101,735,187 50	30,838,460 75	2,120,122 08	134,693,770 30
1902	61,980,572 50	30,116,369 45	2,429,736 17	94,526,678 12
1903	43,683,970 50	19,874,440 00	2,251,281 18	65,809,691 68
1904	233,402,428 00	15,695,609 95	1,683,529 35	250,781,567 35
1905	49,638,441 00	6,332,180 90	2,298,555 45	58,269,177 32

The largest city in Sweden is Stockholm, which at the end of 1909 had a population of 341,816.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Totals.
1906	77,538,045 00	10,651,087 85	2,890,908 80	91,080,041 65
1907	131,907,490 00	13,178,435 75	3,042,126 18	148,128,051 93
1908	131,638,632 50	12,391,777 25	1,468,738 72	145,499,148 47
1909	88,776,907 50	8,087,852 50	1,756,388 93	98,621,148 93
1910	104,723,735 00	3,744,468 35	3,036,929 83	111,505,133 18
1911	56,176,822 50	6,457,301 55	3,156,726 47	65,790,850 52

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, CALENDAR YEAR 1911.

(Estimated by the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey.)

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
Alabama	890	$18,400	200	$100
Alaska	806,179	16,665,200	468,300	252,900
Arizona	170,348	3,521,400	3,228,900	1,743,600
California	964,041	19,928,500	1,270,900	686,300
Colorado	925,839	19,138,800	7,331,200	3,958,800
Georgia	1,548	32,000	600	300
Idaho	65,688	1,357,900	8,184,900	4,419,800
Illinois	——	——	4,000	2,200
Maryland and Pennsylvania	5	100	100	100
Michigan	——	——	507,700	274,100
Missouri	——	——	49,100	26,500
Montana	176,554	3,649,700	12,163,900	6,568,500
Nevada	875,438	18,096,900	13,185,900	7,120,400
New Mexico	36,847	761,700	1,341,400	724,300
North Carolina	3,478	71,900	1,000	500
Oregon	30,679	634,200	44,800	24,200
Philippine Islands	9,448	195,300	3,100	1,700
Porto Rico	97	2,000	100	100
South Carolina	972	20,100	——	——
South Dakota	359,402	7,429,500	200,300	108,200
Tennessee	576	11,900	107,000	57,800
Texas	189	3,900	444,200	239,900
Utah	217,020	4,486,200	11,630,600	6,280,500
Virginia	150	3,100	200	100
Washington	40,635	840,000	230,300	124,400
Wyoming	1,030	21,300	700	400
Total	$4,687,053	$96,890,000	60,399,400	$32,615,700

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, CALENDAR YEAR 1910.

(Estimated by the Director of the Mint.)

Country.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.
North America:				
United States	4,657,017	$96,269,100	57,137,900	$30,854,500
Canada	493,707	10,205,800	32,869,264	17,749,400
Mexico	1,205,051	24,910,600	71,372,194	38,541,000
Africa	8,474,809	175,189,900	1,037,160	560,100
Australasia	3,167,140	65,470,600	21,545,828	11,634,700
Europe:				
Austria-Hungary	105,101	2,172,600	1,540,808	832,000
France	67,754	1,400,600	629,848	340,100
Germany	3,042	62,900	5,597,026	3,022,400
Great Britain	1,041	21,500	141,943	76,600
Greece	.....	.....	829,025	447,700
Italy	1,430	29,600	468,566	253,000
Norway	66	1,400	229,989	124,200
Portugal	133	2,800	394,000	212,800
Russia	1,721,163	35,579,600	140,632	75,900
Servia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	4,152,430	2,242,300
Sweden	95	2,000	19,823	10,700
Turkey	108	2,200	7,971	4,300
South America:				
Argentina	8,372	173,100	263,255	142,200
Bolivia } Chile }	22,429	463,600	6,490,163	3,504,700
Brazil	94,557	1,954,700	.....	.....
Colombia	163,022	3,370,000	866,093	467,700
Ecuador	12,054	249,200	22,642	12,200
Guiana—				
British	57,697	1,192,700	.....	.....
Dutch	38,344	792,600	.....	.....

The largest city in Australia is Sydney, New South Wales, whose population in 1908 was 592,100.

Country.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.
French	97,029	2,005,800	.....	.....
Peru	24,890	514,500	9,566,118	5,165,700
Uruguay	4,433	91,600	.....	.....
Venezuela	16,472	340,500	208,043	112,300
Central America	225,302	4,657,400	2,026,885	1,094,500
Asia:				
British India	518,502	10,718,400	44,772	24,200
China	176,960	3,658,100	.....	.....
East Indies—				
British	69,988	1,446,800	.....	.....
Dutch	163,852	3,387,100	465,980	251,600
Indo-China	3,174	65,600	.....	.....
Japan	186,022	3,845,400	4,646,160	2,508,900
Korea	212,808	4,399,100	164,844	89,000
Siam	2,733	56,500	.....	.....
Total	21,996,297	$454,703,900	222,879,362	$120,354,700

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1873 TO 1911.

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Value.
1873	1,741,500	$36,000,000	27,650,400	$35,881,600
1874	1,620,122	33,490,900	28,868,200	36,917,500
1875	1,619,009	33,467,900	24,539,300	30,485,900
1876	1,931,575	39,929,200	29,996,200	34,919,800
1877	2,268,662	46,897,400	30,777,800	36,991,500
1878	2,477,109	51,206,400	35,022,300	40,401,000
1879	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,565,500	35,477,100
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,318,700	34,717,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,257,800	37,657,500
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,196,900	41,105,900
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000	35,732,800	39,618,400
1884	1,489,950	30,800,000	37,743,800	41,921,300
1885	1,538,373	31,801,000	39,909,400	42,503,500
1886	1,686,788	34,869,000	39,694,000	39,482,400
1887	1,603,049	33,136,000	41,721,600	40,887,200
1888	1,604,478	33,137,500	45,792,700	43,045,100
1889	1,594,775	32,967,000	50,094,500	46,838,400
1890	1,588,877	32,845,000	54,516,300	57,242,100
1891	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000
1892	1,597,098	33,015,000	63,500,000	55,662,500
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46,800,000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,520,000	31,422,100
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,500
1896	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,834,800	39,654,000
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	32,118,400
1899	3,437,210	71,053,400	54,764,500	32,858,700
1900	3,829,897	79,171,000	57,647,000	35,741,100
1901	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	33,128,400
1902	3,870,000	80,000,000	55,500,000	29,415,000
1903	3,560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29,322,000
1904	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,800	33,456,000
1905	4,265,742	88,180,700	56,101,600	34,222,000
1906	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400
1907	4,374,827	90,435,700	56,514,700	37,299,700
1908	4,574,340	94,560,000	52,440,800	28,050,600
1909	4,821,700	99,673,400	54,721,500	28,455,200
1910	4,657,017	96,269,100	57,137,900	30,854,500
1911	4,687,053	96,890,000	60,399,400	32,615,700

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1883 TO 1910.

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Commercial value.
1883	4,614,588	$95,392,000	89,175,023	$115,297,000	$98,984,300
1884	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	105,461,400	90,785,000
1885	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	118,445,200	97,518,800
1886	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	120,626,800	92,793,500
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	124,201,000	94,031,000
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	140,706,400	102,185,900
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	155,427,700	112,414,100
1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	163,032,000	131,937,000
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	177,352,300	135,500,200

The second largest city in Africa is Alexandria, Egypt, whose population in 1907 was 332,246.

Calendar years.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	Commercial value.
1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	198,014,400	133,404,400
1893	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	213,944,400	129,119,900
1894	8,764,562	181,175,600	164,619,394	212,829,600	104,493,000
1895	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,500,960	216,566,900	109,545,600
1896	9,783,914	202,251,600	157,061,370	203,069,200	105,859,300
1897	11,420,068	236,073,700	160,421,082	207,413,000	96,252,700
1898	13,877,806	286,879,700	169,055,253	218,576,800	99,742,600
1899	14,837,775	306,724,100	168,337,453	217,648,200	101,002,600
1900	12,315,135	254,576,300	173,591,364	224,441,000	107,626,400
1901	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	223,691,300	103,806,700
1902	14,354,680	296,737,600	162,763,483	210,441,900	86,264,700
1903	15,352,620	327,702,200	167,689,322	216,810,300	90,552,200
1904	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	212,292,900	95,233,300
1905	18,396,451	380,288,700	172,317,688	219,266,300	105,113,700
1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	214,309,200	111,721,100
1907	19,977,260	412,966,600	184,206,984	239,172,300	121,577,100
1908	21,430,438	443,006,200	203,236,861	.....	108,711,500
1909	21,982,713	454,422,900	211,215,633	.....	109,832,200
1910	21,996,297	454,703,900	222,879,362	.....	120,354,700

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, 1908-'12.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imports.					
Ore	$12,607,861	$12,199,420	$12,918,827	$11,789,873	$10,656,317
Bullion and coin	135,729,460	31,804,509	30,421,078	61,817,140	38,280,183
Total	148,337,321	$44,003,989	$43,339,905	$73,607,013	$48,936,500
Exports.					
Domestic ore	$362,857	$442,403	$568,386	$506,037	$447,943
Domestic bullion and coin	69,833,185	88,799,061	114,001,328	21,304,783	53,047,536
Foreign ore	—	5,842	—	—	—
Foreign bullion and coin	2,236,882	2,284,512	3,993,501	698,833	3,832,869
Total	$72,432,924	$91,531,818	118,563,215	$22,509,653	$57,328,348
Excess of imports	75,904,397	—	—	51,097,360	—
Excess of exports	—	47,527,829	75,223,310	—	8,391,848

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SILVER, 1908-'12.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imports.					
Ore	$29,124,173	$28,573,696	$29,726,209	$29,724,442	$26,644,801
Bullion and coin	15,533,924	15,381,114	15,490,985	16,212,807	20,405,418
Total	$44,658,097	$43,954,810	$45,217,194	$45,937,249	$47,050,219
Exports.					
Domestic ore	$260,063	$301,504	$798,063	$193,047	$114,609
Domestic bullion and coin	52,213,229	54,198,304	52,296,504	59,875,878	58,407,759
Foreign ore	6,213	62,278	5,222	89,836	—
Foreign bullion and coin	5,441,697	1,120,206	2,187,072	4,591,197	6,368,297
Total	$57,921,202	$55,682,792	$55,286,861	$64,749,958	$64,890,665
Excess of imports	—	—	—	—	—
Excess of exports	13,263,105	11,727,982	10,069,667	18,812,709	17,840,446

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BY COUNTRIES, 1911 AND 1912.

Imports.

Countries.	Gold. Twelve months ending June—		Silver. Twelve months ending June—	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
France	$747,789	$2,218,877	$19,561	$14,205
Germany	2,575	—	22,702	33,549
United Kingdom	13,778,212	15,401	481,233	10,147
Canada	13,297,194	14,441,764	13,652,687	12,646,008
Central American States	3,105,144	2,709,593	1,350,940	1,227,512
Mexico	30,530,810	22,375,330	26,139,963	28,147,957
West Indies	2,661,837	934,987	65,739	77,373
South America	3,007,815	2,794,146	2,829,729	3,737,354
Japan	5,459,225	2,465,496	287,861	267,635
Australia and Tasmania	695,469	671,879	247,368	163,716
All other countries	320,943	309,027	839,466	724,763
Total	$73,607,013	$48,936,500	$45,937,249	$47,050,219

The capital invested in the manufacture of cutlery and tools in the United States in 1909 was $67,380,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BY COUNTRIES, 1911 AND 1912 (Continued).

Exports.

Countries.	Gold. Twelve months ending June—		Silver. Twelve months ending June—	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
France	———	$19,547,093	$2,696,000	$5,612,545
Germany	$6,600	15	233,251	93,000
United Kingdom	———	———	51,008,858	47,255,425
Canada	18,160,853	14,554,609	810,253	849,893
West Indies	1,740,405	2,558,620	133,465	118,043
All other North America	1,921,642	1,615,513	464,861	343,188
South America	622,363	12,002,651	65,944	44,732
Hong Kong	6,240	12,282	7,110,683	7,620,142
Japan	———	7,018,565	———	———
All other countries	51,550	19,000	2,226,643	2,953,697
Total	$22,509,653	$57,328,348	$64,749,958	$64,890,665

GOLD AND SILVER BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS, AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL USED, BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1880 TO 1910.

Gold.

Calendar year.	New material.				Old material.	Grand total.
	United States coin.	Domestic bullion.	Foreign bullion and coin.	Total new material.		
1880	$3,300,000	$6,000,000	$1,267,600	$10,567,600	$395,000	$10,962,600
1881	2,700,000	7,000,000	1,547,800	11,247,800	522,900	11,770,700
1882	2,500,000	7,000,000	671,500	10,171,500	696,500	10,868,000
1883	4,875,000	7,840,000	194,500	12,909,500	1,549,300	14,458,800
1884	5,000,000	6,000,000	385,500	11,385,500	3,114,500	14,500,000
1885	3,500,000	6,736,927	178,913	10,415,840	1,408,902	11,824,742
1886	3,500,000	7,003,480	638,003	11,141,483	1,928,046	13,069,529
1887	3,500,000	9,090,342	384,122	12,974,464	1,835,882	14,810,346
1888	3,500,000	9,893,057	718,809	14,111,866	2,402,976	16,514,842
1889	3,500,000	9,686,827	291,258	13,478,085	3,218,971	16,697,056
1890	3,500,000	9,163,400	362,062	13,025,462	4,630,498	17,655,960
1891	3,500,000	8,939,484	628,525	13,068,009	6,618,907	19,686,916
1892	3,500,000	9,136,413	771,686	13,408,099	5,920,975	19,329,074
1893	3,500,000	6,694,436	804,254	10,998,690	4,437,211	15,435,901
1894	3,500,000	4,766,496	543,585	8,810,081	3,848,523	12,658,604
1895	3,500,000	6,983,392	471,027	10,954,419	4,474,666	15,429,085
1896	3,500,000	5,688,312	316,804	9,505,116	3,890,818	13,395,934
1897	3,500,000	6,119,178	613,981	10,233,159	3,637,072	13,870,231
1898	3,500,000	8,039,230	437,641	11,976,871	3,589,008	15,565,879
1899	3,500,000	11,870,903	344,906	15,715,809	4,131,369	19,847,178
1900	3,500,000	13,976,650	584,903	18,061,553	4,086,589	22,148,142
1901	3,500,000	14,446,301	685,642	18,631,943	5,237,013	23,868,956
1902	3,500,000	16,754,311	851,673	21,105,984	6,576,863	27,682,847
1903	3,500,000	18,149,965	953,597	22,603,562	6,459,989	29,063,551
1904	3,500,000	10,143,422	7,131,577	20,774,999	7,880,964	28,655,963
1905	3,500,000	18,413,138	3,562,069	25,475,207	7,733,408	33,208,615
1906	3,500,000	17,929,036	10,452,037	31,881,073	7,245,690	39,126,763
1907	3,500,000	13,465,245	14,502,571	31,467,816	9,259,254	40,727,070
1908	3,500,000	18,098,823	2,846,974	24,445,797	7,030,294	31,476,091
1909	3,500,000	16,186,342	10,561,867	30,248,209	7,380,560	37,628,769
1910	3,500,000	16,984,414	13,272,140	33,756,554	7,626,278	41,382,832
Total	109,375,000	$328,199,524	$76,977,526	$514,552,050	$138,768,926	$653,320,976

Silver (Fine Ounces.)

1880	$464,063	$3,867,188	$273,023	$4,604,274	$112,148	$4,716,422
1881	154,687	4,563,281	286,945	5,004,913	137,672	5,142,585
1882	154,687	4,906,920	340,544	5,402,151	164,665	5,566,816
1883	154,687	3,576,143	119,883	3,850,713	434,595	4,285,308
1884	154,687	3,480,469	502,734	4,137,890	131,484	4,269,374
1885	154,687	3,511,310	48,501	3,714,498	357,472	4,071,970
1886	154,687	2,804,635	638,562	3,597,884	312,589	3,910,473
1887	154,687	3,173,208	506,595	3,834,490	371,719	4,206,209
1888	154,687	5,010,218	597,082	5,761,987	504,318	6,266,305
1889	154,687	5,644,495	508,920	6,308,102	472,582	6,780,684
1890	154,687	5,525,155	963,254	6,643,096	495,077	7,138,173
1891	154,687	5,637,642	971,516	6,763,845	663,707	7,427,552
1892	154,687	5,572,006	966,643	6,693,336	500,706	7,194,042

Castle Garden, converted into an aquarium in 1897, was originally erected as a fort by the United States government in 1807 and received the name of Castle Clinton.

Calendar year.	New material. United States coin.	Domestic bullion.	Foreign bullion and coin.	Total new material.	Old material.	Grand total.
1893	77,344	5,082,054	1,346,326	6,505,724	945,787	7,451,511
1894	77,344	6,635,685	759,824	7,472,853	944,504	8,417,357
1895	77,344	7,599,323	752,942	8,429,609	1,065,902	9,495,511
1896	77,344	6,160,777	821,387	7,059,508	832,860	7,892,368
1897	77,344	7,116,009	616,579	7,809,932	853,457	8,663,389
1898	77,344	9,417,981	489,160	9,984,485	734,233	10,718,718
1899	77,344	8,388,658	529,137	8,995,139	1,583,678	10,578,817
1900	77,344	10,423,485	940,450	11,441,279	1,776,006	13,217,285
1901	77,344	11,809,418	1,038,409	12,925,171	1,208,523	14,133,694
1902	77,344	15,236,711	1,289,623	16,603,678	2,741,331	19,345,009
1903	77,344	15,016,256	954,930	16,048,530	3,919,726	19,968,256
1904	77,344	16,629,834	1,218,122	17,925,300	2,554,687	20,479,987
1905	77,344	16,580,307	2,754,003	19,411,654	4,289,023	23,700,677
1906	77,344	15,231,628	2,734,187	18,043,159	3,810,105	21,853,264
1907	77,344	17,431,691	4,628,208	22,137,243	2,232,541	24,369,784
1908	77,344	15,842,812	4,490,942	20,411,098	3,439,730	23,850,828
1909	77,344	16,066,943	4,814,877	20,959,164	6,941,962	27,901,126
1910	77,344	19,691,780	3,417,704	23,186,828	1,602,979	24,789,807
Total	$3,712,499	$277,634,022	$40,321,012	$321,667,533	$46,135,678	$367,803,301

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE MINTS OF THE WORLD FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1873 TO 1910.

Calendar year.	Gold. Fine ounces.	Gold. Coinage value.	Silver. Fine ounces.	Silver. Coinage value.
1873	12,462,890	$257,630,802	101,741,421	$131,544,464
1874	6,568,279	135,778,387	79,610,875	102,931,232
1875	9,480,892	195,987,428	92,747,118	119,915,467
1876	10,309,645	218,119,278	97,899,525	126,577,164
1877	9,753,196	201,616,466	88,449,796	114,359,332
1878	9,113,202	188,386,611	124,671,870	161,191,913
1879	4,390,167	90,752,811	81,124,555	104,883,313
1880	7,242,951	149,725,081	65,442,074	84,611,974
1881	7,111,864	147,015,275	83,539,051	108,010,086
1882	4,822,851	99,697,170	85,685,996	110,785,934
1883	5,071,882	104,845,114	84,541,904	109,306,705
1884	4,810,061	99,432,795	74,120,127	95,832,084
1885	4,632,273	95,757,582	98,044,475	126,764,574
1886	4,578,310	94,642,070	96,566,844	124,854,101
1887	6,046,510	124,992,465	126,388,502	163,411,397
1888	6,522,346	134,828,855	104,354,000	134,922,344
1889	8,170,611	168,901,519	107,788,256	139,362,595
1890	7,219,725	149,244,965	117,789,228	152,293,144
1891	5,782,463	119,534,122	106,962,049	138,294,367
1892	8,343,387	172,473,124	120,282,947	155,517,347
1893	11,243,342	232,420,517	106,697,783	137,952,690
1894	11,025,680	227,921,032	87,472,523	113,095,788
1895	11,178,855	231,087,438	98,128,832	126,873,642
1896	9,476,639	195,899,517	123,394,239	159,540,027
1897	21,174,850	437,722,992	129,775,082	167,790,006
1898	19,131,244	395,477,905	115,461,020	149,282,936
1899	22,548,101	466,110,614	128,566,167	166,226,964
1900	17,170,053	354,936,497	143,362,948	185,358,156
1901	12,001,537	248,093,787	107,439,666	138,911,891
1902	10,662,098	220,405,125	149,826,725	193,715,362
1903	11,634,166	240,499,547	161,159,508	211,795,829
1904	22,031,285	455,427,085	136,518,406	176,508,646
1905	11,898,037	245,954,257	134,062,314	173,333,093
1906	17,721,058	366,326,788	120,339,501	155,590,466
1908	15,828,573	327,205,649	151,352,824	195,688,499
1907	19,921,014	411,803,902	171,561,490	221,816,876
1909	15,153,116	313,242,714	87,728,951	113,427,331
1910	22,004,542	454,874,248	78,786,842	108,915,627
Total	424,237,695	$8,769,771,534	4,169,385,434	$5,401,198,366

The largest city in South America is Buenos Ayres, Argentina, whose population in 1910 was 1,272,124.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

(From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer; for the years 1886 to 1910 the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.)

Period.	Gold. Total for period. Fine ounces.	Gold. Total for period. Value.	Silver. Total for period. Fine ounces.	Silver. Total for period. Coining value.	Percentage of Production. By weight. Gold.	By weight. Silver.	By value. Gold.	By value. Silver.
1493-1520.	5,221,160	$107,931,000	42,309,400	$54,703,000	11	89	66.4	33.6
1521-1544.	5,524,655	114,205,000	69,598,320	89,986,000	7.4	92.6	55.9	44.1
1545-1560.	4,377,544	90,492,000	160,287,040	207,240,000	2.7	97.3	30.4	69.6
1561-1580.	4,398,120	90,917,000	192,578,500	248,990,000	2.2	97.8	26.7	73.3
1581-1600.	4,745,340	98,095,000	269,352,700	348,254,000	1.7	98.3	22	78
1601-1620.	5,478,360	113,248,000	271,924,700	351,579,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
1621-1640.	5,336,900	110,324,000	253,084,800	327,221,000	2.1	97.9	25.2	74.8
1641-1660.	5,639,110	116,571,000	235,530,900	304,525,000	2.3	97.7	27.7	72.3
1661-1680.	5,954,180	123,084,000	216,691,000	280,166,000	2.7	97.3	30.5	69.5
1681-1700.	6,921,895	143,088,000	219,841,700	284,240,000	3.1	96.9	33.5	66.5
1701-1720.	8,243,260	170,403,000	228,650,800	295,629,000	3.5	96.5	36.6	63.4
1721-1740.	12,268,440	253,611,000	277,261,600	358,480,000	4.2	95.8	41.4	58.6
1741-1760.	15,824,230	327,116,000	342,812,235	443,232,000	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5
1761-1780.	13,313,315	275,211,000	419,711,820	542,658,000	3.1	96.9	33.7	66.3
1781-1800.	11,438,970	236,464,000	565,235,580	730,810,000	2	98	24.4	75.6
1801-1810.	5,715,627	118,152,000	287,469,225	371,677,000	1.9	98.1	24.1	75.9
1811-1820.	3,679,568	76,063,000	173,857,555	224,786,000	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7
1821-1830.	4,570,444	94,479,000	148,070,040	191,444,000	3	97	33	67
1831-1840.	6,522,913	134,841,000	191,758,675	247,930,000	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8
1841-1850.	17,605,018	363,928,000	250,903,422	324,400,000	6.6	93.4	52.9	47.1
1851-1855.	32,051,621	662,566,000	142,442,986	184,169,000	18.4	81.6	78.3	21.7
1856-1860.	32,431,312	670,415,000	145,477,142	188,092,000	18.2	81.8	78.1	21.9
1861-1865.	29,747,913	614,944,000	177,009,862	228,861,000	14.4	85.6	72.9	27.1
1866-1870.	31,350,430	648,071,000	215,257,914	278,313,000	12.7	87.3	70	30
1871-1875.	27,955,068	577,883,000	316,585,069	409,322,000	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5
1876-1880.	27,715,550	572,931,000	393,878,009	509,256,000	6.6	93.4	53	47
1881-1885.	23,973,773	495,582,000	460,019,722	594,773,000	5	95	45.5	54.5
1886-1890.	37,306,411	564,474,000	544,557,155	704,074,000	4.8	95.2	44.5	55.5
1891-1895.	39,412,823	814,736,000	787,906,656	1,018,708,000	4.8	95.2	44.4	55.6
1896-1900.	62,234,698	1,286,505,400	828,466,522	1,071,148,400	7	93	54.6	45.4
1901.....	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	223,691,300	6.8	93.2	53.8	46.2
1902.....	14,354,680	296,737,600	162,763,483	210,441,900	8.1	91.9	58.5	41.5
1903.....	15,852,620	327,702,700	167,689,322	216,810,300	8.6	91.4	60.2	39.8
1904.....	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	212,292,900	9.3	90.7	62.1	37.9
1905.....	18,396,451	380,288,700	172,317,688	222,794,500	9.6	90.4	63.1	36.9
1906.....	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	213,403,800	10.5	89.5	65.3	34.7
1907.....	19,977,260	412,966,600	184,206,984	238,166,600	9.8	90.2	63.4	36.6
1908.....	21,422,244	442,476,900	203,131,404	262,634,500	9.5	90.5	62.8	37.2
1909.....	21,969,303	454,145,700	210,453,431	272,101,400	9.4	90.6	62.5	37.5
1910.....	21,996,297	454,703,900	222,879,362	288,167,300	9.0	91.0	61.2	38.8
Total..	669,828,483	13,846,225,600	10,654,233,769	13,775,170,900	5.9	94.1	50.1	49.9

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gold Coins.

Denominations, weight (in grains) and fineness of the coins of the United States:

Denomination.	Fine gold contained.	*Alloy contained.	Denomination.	Fine gold contained.	*Alloy contained.
One Dollar ($1)....	23.22	2.58	Half eagle ($5)....	116.10	12.90
Quarter eagle($2 50)	58.05	6.45	Eagle ($10).....	232.20	25.80
Three dollars ($3)..	69.66	7.74	Double eagle ($20).	464.40	51.60

*The alloy neither adds to nor detracts from the value of the coin.

Silver Coins.

Denomination.	Fine silver contained.	Alloy contained.	Denomination.	Fine silver contained.	Alloy contained.
Standard dollar....	371.25	41.25	Quarter dollar.....	86.805	9.645
Half dollar.....	173.61	19.29	Dime	34.722	3.858

Minor Coins.

Denomination.	Fine copper contained.	Alloy contained.	Denomination.	Fine copper contained.	Alloy contained.
*Five-cent piece...	57.87	19.29	†One-cent piece....	45.60	2.40

*75% copper, 25% nickel. †95% copper, 5% tin and zinc.

Hawaii's bonded debt is $4,079,000, or only 2.71 per cent of the assessed value of property.

VARIOUS MONEYS OF CIRCULATION.

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely. Gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890; United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), national bank notes, and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation. Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law; and when below such standard of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight. Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding $10 in any one payment. Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while national bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national banks at par. The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

The coinage of legal tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act, passed by Congress April 2, 1792. The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold 900 fine. The amount of fine gold in the dollar is 23.22 grains, and the remainder of the weight is an alloy of copper.

The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 412½ grains of standard silver 900 fine. The amount of fine silver in the dollar is 371¼ grains, and there are 41¼ grains of copper alloy. The standard silver dollar was first authorized by the act of April 2, 1792. The coinage of the standard silver dollar was discontinued by the act of February 12, 1873, and it was restored, with restrictions as to monthly issue, by the act of February 28, 1878. In 1893 the United States ceased to purchase silver regularly for coinage into dollars. The coinage ratio between gold and silver under the act of 1792 was 15 to 1, but by the act of 1837 it was changed to 15.988 to 1 (commonly called 16 to 1).

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Figures from reports of Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

(Value of principal articles, in dollars.)

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	Year ended June 30.	
	1911.	1912.
Agricultural implements	$35,973,398	$35,640,005
Animals (cattle, horses, mules, hogs, etc.)	19,048,653	15,447,987
Art works, paintings and statuary	680,506	943,427
Brass, and manufactures of	6,230,092	8,880,942
Breadstuffs—		
Barley	5,381,365	1,267,999
Bread and biscuit	800,068	727,280
Corn	35,961,479	28,957,450
Cornmeal	1,456,683	1,519,792
Oats	832,718	1,135,635
Wheat	22,040,273	28,477,584
Wheat flour	49,386,946	50,999,797
Table foods	2,362,554	2,063,876
Bran, etc.	1,895,555	4,226,173
Dried grains	1,914,218	1,901,974
All breadstuffs	124,913,537	123,979,715
Carriages, cars, other vehicles and parts of	30,534,936	42,633,603
Celluloid and manufactures of	1,694,214	2,034,371
Cement	4,349,290	5,083,026
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	23,007,414	25,117,217
Clocks and watches	3,126,771	3,542,145
Coal	45,013,436	52,648,750
Coke	3,300,964	2,938,191
Coffee, raw	5,107,949	6,864,668
Copper (ore)	1,095,296	3,123,865
Copper, ingots and manufactures of	103,813,110	113,958,919
Cotton (unmanufactured)	585,318,869	565,849,271
Cotton (manufactures of)	40,851,918	50,769,511

The salaries and wages paid in the manufacture of cutlery and tools in the United States in 1909 amounted to $21,763,000.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES (Continued).

Articles.	Year ended June 30.	
	1911.	1912.
Dental goods	2,433,231	2,656,917
Earthen, stone and china ware	3,138,188	4,481,382
Eggs	1,787,019	3,395,953
Explosives	4,763,242	5,050,857
Fertilizers	10,721,132	10,873,908
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses	8,565,990	9,898,528
Fish	7,698,321	8,640,938
Fruits (including nuts)	24,498,465	30,963,638
Furs and fur skins	10,473,517	14,975,449
Glass and glassware	3,246,391	3,494,153
Glucose and grape sugar	3,395,383	3,916,897
Grease and soap stocks	5,177,581	6,679,792
Hair, and manufactures of	1,274,345	1,426,111
Hay	1,032,591	1,039,040
Hides and skins other than furs	4,802,637	3,158,495
Hops	2,130,972	4,648,505
India rubber (manufactures of)	12,452,562	12,822,918
Instruments for scientific purposes	12,421,512	13,526,802
Iron ore	2,496,291	2,806,636
Iron and steel, manufactures of—		
Bars of steel	5,015,909	6,811,923
Billets, ingots and blooms	4,099,572	5,154,221
Steel rails	11,377,444	12,134,446
Sheets and plates, not including tin plates	15,109,425	23,648,390
Structural iron and steel	8,683,851	11,082,133
Tin plates	2,489,094	6,269,325
Wire	10,199,968	11,980,888
Builders' hardware, saws and tools	17,064,813	17,610,041
Castings	3,213,737	2,964,471
Firearms	2,916,217	3,358,419
Cash registers	3,224,886	3,585,192
Electrical machinery	8,024,628	8,444,863
Metal working machinery	9,626,965	12,151,819
Mining machinery	7,017,486	6,869,591
Printing presses	2,854,210	3,050,372
Pumps and pumping machinery	3,562,458	4,031,933
Sewing machines	9,039,840	9,947,312
Locomotives	3,953,648	3,298,182
Stationary engines	4,042,793	750,581
Traction engines	3,627,837	906,882
Typewriting machines	9,778,498	11,423,691
Wire nails	2,364,671	2,865,980
Pipes and fittings	10,735,167	13,063,737
Stoves and ranges	1,582,387	1,862,732
All manufacturers of iron and steel	230,725,351	268,154,262
Jewelry	1,302,502	1,397,044
Lamps, chandeliers, etc.	2,661,702	2,822,032
Leather and manufactures of	53,673,057	60,756,772
Marble and stone, and manufactures of	1,690,180	1,868,555
Meat and dairy products—		
Canned beef	1,254,979	1,303,404
Fresh beef	4,478,401	1,671,153
Salted or pickled beef	3,501,179	2,832,109
Tallow	1,933,681	2,388,046
Bacon	21,211,605	24,907,197
Hams, cured	20,708,882	24,983,376
Pickled pork	4,944,448	5,348,594
Lard	52,509,217	52,090,441
Lard compounds	7,070,967	5,183,689
Neutral lard	4,134,294	6,655,009
Oleo oil	13,658,762	13,434,018
Sausage casings	5,272,016	5,022,247
Butter	1,059,432	1,468,432
Condensed milk	936,105	1,651,879
All meat and dairy products	149,389,737	156,260,876
Musical instruments	3,471,401	3,606,936
Naval stores (rosin, tar, turpentine, pitch and spirits turpentine)	25,022,720	26,754,987
Nickel, nickel oxide and matte	6,004,414	8,749,675
Oilcake and oilcake meal	19,631,127	28,096,171
Oils (animal)	788,860	1,263,246
Oils (mineral-crude)	5,417,513	6,831,367
Oils (refined or manufactured)	92,698,003	105,640,733
Oils (vegetable)	19,801,232	26,908,931
Paints, pigments and colors	6,294,746	7,072,617
Paper and manufactures of	19,215,499	19,458,050

Great Britain employs 210 consuls and 600 consular agents.

Articles.	Year ended June 30.	
	1911.	1912.
Paraffin and paraffin wax	7,378,736	8,123,486
Phonographs, graphophones, etc.	2,983,686	2,520,292
Photographic goods	7,142,603	9,445,446
Seeds	2,475,066	2,898,802
Soap	4,046,981	4,524,515
Spirits, wines and malt liquors	3,479,586	3,801,909
Sugar, molasses and confectionery	4,350,608	8,250,907
Tobacco (manufactured)	39,255,320	43,251,857
Tobacco (manufactures of)	4,383,584	5,053,185
Vegetables	5,545,091	6,544,118
Wood and manufactures of—		
Logs and timbers	16,800,974	14,851,243
Lumber	44,276,535	51,637,719
Staves	5,666,854	5,748,394
Furniture	6,206,391	6,231,000
All wood and manufactures of	92,255,951	96,782,186
Wool, manufactures of	2,293,473	2,534,901
Total exports of domestic merchandise	$2,013,549,025	$2,170,319,828
Exports of foreign merchandise	35,771,174	34,002,581

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Carried in cars and other land vehicles	$261,544,919	$300,518,534
Carried in American steam vessels	125,536,989	143,024,485
Carried in American sailing vessels	5,920,875	6,294,967
Carried in foreign steam vessels	1,598,378,551	1,693,238,149
Carried in foreign sailing vessels	22,167,691	18,243,693

Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

Carried in cars or other land vehicles	$13,284,116	$14,411,302
Carried in American steam vessels	2,130,242	2,269,867
Carried in American sailing vessels	14,408	12,566
Carried in foreign steam vessels	20,257,846	17,258,107
Carried in foreign sailing vessels	84,562	50,739

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Exports of gold	$22,509,653	$57,328,348
Exports of silver	64,749,958	64,890,665

IMPORTS.

Free of Duty.

Animals	$3,024,158	$2,397,071
Art works, twenty years old or over	20,264,115	34,250,005
Chemicals, drugs and dyes (n. e. s.)	61,110,766	58,339,189
Cocoa	14,552,879	15,931,556
Coffee	90,567,788	117,826,543
Copper ore, matte and regulus	7,659,542	9,363,182
Copper ingots, bars, plates and old copper	31,966,223	35,791,011
Cork, unmanufactured	4,274,810	3,242,319
Cotton waste or flocks	2,940,078	1,646,211
Cotton, unmanufactured	24,776,320	20,217,581
Diamonds, uncut	9,280,943	9,833,513
Fertilizers	10,150,142	10,046,728
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses, unmanufactured	27,145,374	29,584,092
Binding twine	819,332	655,649
Fruits and nuts—		
Bananas	14,375,075	14,368,330
Cocoanuts	1,704,105	1,949,406
Cream and Brazil nuts	804,064	1,092,671
Furs and skins, undressed	15,351,001	17,339,198
Hair, unmanufactured	4,755,131	4,994,728
Hides and skins, raw, other than fur skins—		
Calf skins	14,195,679	26,530,993
Goat skins	21,760,557	23,296,555
Hides of cattle	21,609,430	38,405,521
Sheep skins	9,009,063	9,836,216
India rubber and gutta percha (crude)	92,910,513	105,037,506
Ivory, animal and vegetable	2,115,620	2,130,681
Manganese	1,453,177	1,292,425
Meat products, sausage casings	2,647,517	2,385,715
Nickel ore and nickel	3,946,293	2,565,818

The largest city in Africa is Cairo, Egypt, whose population in 1907 was 654,476.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES (Continued).

Articles.	Year ended June 30.	
	1911.	1912.
Oils, nut	2,917,067	2,966,243
Oils, palm	4,102,916	3,090,090
Paper stock (crude)	5,481,680	5,918,358
Platinum	3,768,203	5,013,839
Plumbago	1,678,625	1,428,386
Seeds, clover	3,048,276	6,099,136
Shells, unmanufactured	1,884,714	2,229,135
Silk, unmanufactured	74,924,004	69,541,672
Spices	4,005,808	5,974,170
Sulphur ore	3,108,089	3,919,450
Tea	17,613,569	18,207,141
Tin (bars, blocks or pigs, grain or granulated)	37,935,978	46,214,198
Wood and manufactures of—		
Mahogany	3,171,398	3,038,043
Logs and round timber	1,815,120	1,593,099
Pulp wood	5,565,273	5,834,828
Wood pulp	3,052,297	2,871,797
Total imports free of duty	$776,972,459	$881,670,830
Dutiable.		
Animals	$3,826,806	$5,183,484
Art works	1,591,167	1,042,036
Automobiles, and parts of	2,250,759	2,438,325
Breadstuffs	11,861,761	16,855,039
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines (n. e. s.)	33,990,240	33,690,436
Clocks and watches, and parts of	3,162,961	2,995,649
Coal, bituminous	4,975,914	3,711,479
Cork, manufactures of	2,235,003	2,346,415
Cotton, manufactures of	64,026,473	65,152,785
Diamonds cut, but not set	24,407,295	24,537,150
Other precious stones, cut but not set	5,622,596	3,544,180
Earthen, stone and china ware	11,411,665	9,997,698
Feathers, etc., natural and artificial	9,845,344	8,480,029
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses	3,606,876	4,878,774
Fibres, manufactures of	53,946,667	59,004,194
Fish	12,906,200	12,337,236
Furs, dressed and manufactured	8,267,947	8,533,029
Glass and glassware	6,604,498	5,827,391
Hats, bonnets and hoods, and materials for	7,518,231	9,350,185
Hops	2,706,600	2,231,348
India rubber and gutta percha, manufactures of	936,408	1,003,162
Iron and steel, manufactures of	33,212,949	25,928,918
Jewelry	1,874,309	1,156,975
Lead and manufactures of	4,205,917	3,944,733
Leather and manufactures of	14,636,720	16,166,706
Marble and stone and manufactures of	1,827,423	1,711,247
Mattings and mats	1,947,691	1,819,224
Meat and dairy products	11,243,018	11,205,863
Metals, metal composition and manufactures of	9,007,015	5,968,067
Musical instruments	1,623,100	1,614,415
Oilcloths	2,102,612	1,917,998
Oil, olive, other than for manufacturing or mechanical purposes	6,014,191	6,170,882
Paints, pigments and colors	2,045,548	1,905,491
Paper and manufactures of	15,376,761	13,286,415
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc.	1,534,537	1,645,992
Pipes and smokers' articles	1,445,002	1,478,060
Plants, trees, shrubs and vines	2,729,440	2,970,204
Seeds, linseed and flaxseed	21,379,180	12,995,250
Silk, manufactures of	31,900,054	27,204,364
Spirits, wines and malt liquors	18,004,908	19,334,605
Sugar	96,691,096	115,515,079
Tobacco, leaf	27,855,996	31,918,670
Tobacco, manufactures of	4,495,325	5,470,706
Toys	7,964,835	7,893,582
Vegetables	9,293,855	18,544,873
Wood, and manufactures of—		
Lumber	22,010,722	18,207,761
Wood pulp	10,928,060	10,491,619
Other manufactures	2,465,526	2,804,032
Wool, unmanufactured—		
Clothing	9,044,321	15,106,193
Combing	3,280,683	3,802,034
Carpet	10,903,001	14,170,115

The value of fertilizers produced in the United States in 1909 was $103,960,000.

Articles.	Year ended June 30. 1911.	1912.
Wool, manufactured	18,509,791	14,912,619
Total dutiable imports	$750,253,646	$771,594.104
Total imports free and dutiable	$1,527,226,105	$1,653,264,934

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Brought in cars and other land vehicles	$91,074,620	$102,187,084
Brought in American steam vessels	140,233,302	163,610,490
Brought in American sailing vessels	6,407,610	7,239,190
Brought in foreign steam vessels	1,281,374,177	1,373,971,870
Brought in foreign sailing vessels	8,136,161	6,286,300

IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Imports of gold	$73,607,013	$48,936,500
Imports of silver	45,937,249	47,050,219

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1911 and 1912. BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Imports from. 1911.	1912.	Exports to. 1911.	1912.
Europe.				
Austria-Hungary	$16,958,099	$16,713,794	$19,514,787	$22,388,930
Azores and Madeira Islands	188,994	196,558	174,943	230,787
Belgium	37,084,743	41,677,418	45,016,622	51,387,618
Bulgaria	284,254	462,436	89,768	174,706
Denmark	1,712,600	2,832,077	13,196,950	15,767,348
Finland	190,055	179,947	2,216,482	2,390,634
France	115,414,784	124,548,458	135,271,648	135,388,851
Germany	163,242,560	171,380,380	287,495,814	305,959,921
Gibraltar	6,824	17,289	328,909	565,443
Greece	3,133,049	3,823,366	627,320	966,641
Iceland and Faroe Islands	53	30,777	5,599	18,968
Italy	47,334,809	48,628,529	60,580,766	65,261,268
Malta, Gozo, etc.	14,427	15,609	230,764	649,648
Netherlands	32,926,492	35,568,436	96,103,769	103,702,859
Norway	8,009,490	8,251,718	7,356,405	8,331,723
Portugal	7,015,358	6,200,190	2,669,910	2,765,654
Rumania	273,597	91,733	964,398	906,819
Russia in Europe	11,004,164	20,665,923	23,524,267	21,515,660
Servia	574,141	695,042	13,058	24,815
Spain	19,784,998	21,931,434	25,664,916	25,057,251
Sweden	8,532,422	9,521,755	7,973,820	9,451,011
Switzerland	25,652,299	23,958,697	704,808	855,355
Turkey in Europe	7,549,440	9,852,709	2,536,141	2,597,239
United Kingdom:				
England	220,502,139	229,611,084	536,591,730	522,613,028
Scotland	23,877,402	23,590,411	27,373,595	30,826,636
Ireland	16,909,565	19,739,205	12,018,649	10,932,522
Total United Kingdom	261,289,106	272,940,700	576,613,974	564,372,186
Other Europe	2	11	.....	2,354
Total Europe	$768,167,760	$819,585,326	$1,308,275,778	$1,341,732,789
North America.				
Bermuda	$599,516	$622,837	$1,357,631	$1,466,720
British Honduras	1,184,373	1,260,573	1,562,583	1,468,666
Canada	100,863,418	108,813,368	269,806,013	329,257,302
Central American States:				
Costa Rica	4,838,416	3,817,861	3,473,376	3,647,187
Guatemala	2,562,488	2,644,037	2,431,769	2,519,052
Honduras	2,657,009	2,780,972	2,126,014	2,461,269
Nicaragua	1,442,299	1,505,147	2,475,792	2,486,878
Panama	3,506,735	4,425,044	20,867,919	23,547,869
Salvador	1,463,792	1,519,954	2,100,713	2,421,284
Total Central American States	$16,470,739	$16,693,015	$33,475,583	$37,083,539
Greenland	$12,890	$36.810	.....	$1,551

Austria-Hungary employs 111 consuls and 415 consular agents.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1911 AND 1912, BY COUNTRIES (Continued).

Countries.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Mexico	57,450,111	65,915,313	61,281,715	52,847,129
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	6,967	13,753	67,200	54,498
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,380,935	1,281,222	4,604,382	4,586,388
West Indies:				
British West Indies—				
Barbados	$310,913	$325,435	$1,451,628	$1,518,646
Jamaica	6,242,700	6,325,306	4,379,585	4,973,295
Trinidad and Tobago	4,665,110	5,027,919	3,375,138	3,354,681
Other British	1,039,857	1,356,141	2,667,049	2,970,451
Total British West Indies	$12,258,580	$13,034,801	$11,873,400	$12,817,073
Cuba	110,309,468	120,154,326	60,709,062	62,203,051
Danish West Indies	135,117	489,639	810,537	924,700
Dutch West Indies	353,256	482,644	768,802	966,007
French West Indies	25,257	88,470	1,578,181	1,472,494
Hayti	813,713	800,178	5,358,761	7,263,071
Santo Domingo	3,632,453	4,385,070	3,805,329	4,425,482
Total West Indies	127,527,844	139,435,128	84,904,072	90,071,878
Total North America	$305,496,793	$334,072,039	457,059,179	561,837,671
South America.				
Argentina	$29,090,732	$29,847,016	$43,918,511	$53,158,179
Bolivia	327	9,884	891,624	991,525
Brazil	100,867,184	123,881,644	27,240,146	34,678,081
Chili	19,941,000	20,164,848	12,044.578	15,491,846
Colombia	8,994,460	11,219,481	4,905,934	5,748,859
Ecuador	3,628,805	3,728,933	2,238,539	2,143,605
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	1,368	334
Guiana:				
British	473,050	1,214,840	1,850,867	1,788,935
Dutch	999,221	948,682	722,853	792,213
French	31,433	50,811	287,034	248,824
Paraguay	34,516	9,443	86,986	151,661
Peru	9,314,030	10,124,069	5,597,123	5,522,459
Uruguay	1,613,736	3,231,676	5.317,711	6,880,325
Venezuela	7,635,256	10,657,989	3,791,620	4,703,605
Total South America	$182,623,750	$215,089,316	$108,894,894	$132,310,451
Asia.				
Aden	$1,629,631	$1,764,096	$1,193,942	$2,134,422
Chinese Empire	$34,227,503	$29,573,732	$19,287,836	$24,361,199
China, leased territory:				
British	.....	7,801	.....	1,289
French	.....	.....	188,711	716
German	914,830	856,288	357,988	251,162
Japanese	137,751	21,879	388,542	672,274
Total China	$35,280,084	$30,459,700	$20,223,077	$25,286,640
Chosen (Korea)	245,551	193,228	1,144,583	1,123,159
East Indies:				
British—				
British India	43,952,047	50,948,901	9,414,203	15,621,059
Straits Settlements	19,958,513	22,493,645	2,143,242	2,735,746
Other British	8,723,264	9,809,977	380,351	433,787
Total British East Indies	$72,633,824	$83,252,523	$11,937,796	$18,797,591
Dutch East Indies	9,934,163	13,825,506	3,213,598	3,209,067
French East Indies	87	4,589	255,944	140,181
Hong Kong	2,718,315	3,114,691	7,756,138	10,333,469
Japan	78,527,496	80,607,469	36,721,409	53,478,046
Persia	1,055,603	1,226,093	21,899	123,050
Russia—Asiatic	1,199,298	1,443,577	1,179.782	1,208,828
Siam	75,306	85,166	370,348	428,035
Turkey in Asia	10,150,372	9,356,217	1,403,912	1,200,929
Other Asia	.....	135,395	.....	144
Total Asia	$213,449,730	$225,468,250	$85,422,428	$117,461,541

The third largest city in Ireland is Cork, which in 1911 had a population of 76,632.

Countries.	Imports from. 1911.	Imports from. 1912.	Exports to. 1911.	Exports to. 1912.
Oceania.				
British Oceania:				
Australia and Tasmania	$9,102,868	$9,060,423	$37,521,586	$39,250,503
New Zealand	2,676,870	2,436,361	7,555,962	7,791,236
Other British	14,766	94,515	506,342	324,128
Total British Oceania.	$11,794,504	$12,137,299	$45,586,890	$47,365,867
French Oceania	1,017,478	1,055,747	637,264	696,090
German Oceania	62,072	13,870	113,546	138,423
Philippine Islands	17,400,398	23,257,199	19,723,113	23,736,133
Total Oceania	$30,274,452	$36,464,115	$66,060,813	$71,936,516
Africa.				
Belgian Congo	.....	.....	$6,740	$16,713
British Africa:				
West	$212,155	$130,050	2,041,893	2,795,141
South	2,160,342	2,203,329	12,842,442	12,771,229
East	1,184,191	1,200,744	639,517	731,243
Total British Africa	$3,556,688	$3,534,123	$15,523,852	$16,297,613
Canary Islands	95,121	141,052	683,526	792,976
French Africa	672,851	687,305	1,460,955	2,159,822
German Africa	536,274	397,314	239,456	345,467
Italian Africa	.....	285	2,161	1,690
Liberia	745	864	103,161	84,386
Madagascar	61,575	42,866	14,284	36,779
Morocco	296,229	136,954	42,207	33,137
Portuguese Africa	250,036	92,426	3,395,737	2,480,787
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	20,422	12,816
Turkey in Africa:				
Egypt	21,674,653	17,364,114	2,114,596	1,731,203
Tripoli	69,448	188,585	.....	39,045
Total Africa	$27,213,620	$22,585,888	$23,607,107	$24,043,424
Grand Total	$1,527,226,105	$1,653,264,934	$2,049,320,199	$2,204,322,400

Recapitulation.

Europe	$768,167,760	$819,585,326	$1,308,275,778	$1,341,732,789
North America	305,496,793	334,072,039	457,059,179	516,837,671
South America	182,623,750	215,089,316	108,894,994	132,310,451
Asia and Oceania	243,724,182	261,932,365	151,489,741	189,398,074
Africa	27,213,620	22,585,888	23,600,607	24,043,424

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS. 1898-1912.

Imports.

Fiscal years end. June 30.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
1898	$305,933,691	$91,376,807	$92,091,694	$119,453,823	$7,193,639	$616,049,654
1899	353,884,534	112,150,911	86,587,893	134,089,091	10,436,060	697,148,489
1900	440,567,314	130,035,221	93,666,774	174,453,438	11,218,437	849,941,184
1901	429,620,452	145,158,104	110,367,342	129,072,806	8,953,461	823,172,165
1902	475,161,941	151,076,524	119,785,756	143,849,112	13,447,615	903,320,948
1903	547,226,887	189,736,475	107,428,323	168,745,901	12,581,651	1,025,719,237
1904	498,697,379	198,778,952	120,364,113	163,820,151	9,426,776	991,087,371
1905	540,773,092	227,229,145	150,795,800	187,371,412	11,343,622	1,117,513,071
1906	633,292,184	235,353,322	140,422,876	204,865,329	12,628,735	1,226,562,446
1907	747,291,253	263,576,349	160,165,537	242,260,820	21,127,466	1,434,421,425
1908	608,014,147	238,815,898	124,998,590	206,222,482	16,290,675	1,194,341,792
1909	654,322,918	253,999,920	163,878,724	224,610,035	15,108,627	1,311,920,224
1910	806,270,280	306,767,486	196,164,786	230,255,139	17,489,739	1,556,947,430
1911	768,167,760	305,496,793	182,623,750	243,724,182	27,213,620	1,527,226,105
1912	819,585,326	334,072,039	215,089,316	261,932,365	22,585,888	1,653,264,934

Exports.

1898	$973,806,245	$139,627,841	$33,821,701	$66,710,813	$17,515,730	1,231,482,338
1899	936,602,093	157,931,707	35,659,902	78,235,176	18,594,424	1,227,023,306
1900	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	108,305,082	19,469,849	1,394,483,080
1901	1,136,504,605	196,534,400	44,400,195	84,783,113	25,542,618	1,487,764,992
1902	1,008,033,981	203,971,080	38,043,617	98,202,118	33,468,605	1,381,719,402
1903	1,029,256,657	215,482,769	41,137,872	95,827,528	38,436,853	1,420,141,679

The third largest city in Mexico is Puebla, with a population of 101,214 in 1910.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS, 1898-1912 (Continued).

Fiscal years end. June 30.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
1904	1,057,930,131	234,909,959	50,755,027	93,002,028	24,230,126	1,460,827,271
1905	1,020,972,641	260,570,235	56,894,131	161,584,056	18,540,603	1,518,561,666
1906	1,200,166,036	308,382,982	75,159,781	140,593,361	19,562,340	1,743,864,500
1907	1,298,452,380	349,860,641	82,157,174	133,889,857	16,511,026	1,880,851,078
1908	1,283,600,155	324,674,660	83,583,919	148,574,047	20,340,565	1,860,773,846
1909	1,146,755,321	309,475,694	76,561,680	113,182,975	17,035,434	1,663,011,104
1910	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	93,246,820	111,751,900	18,551,380	1,744,984,720
1911	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	151,489,741	23,600,607	2,049,320,199
1912	1,341,732,789	516,837,671	132,310,451	189,398,074	24,043,424	2,204,332,400

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1910-'11 AND 1911-'12, SUMMARIZED BY GROUPS.

Imports.

Groups.	1911. Dollars.	1911. Per cent.	1912. Dollars.	1912. Per cent.
Free of Duty.				
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	147,262,425	18.95	179,948,052	20.41
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	12,388,851	1.59	16,773,681	1.90
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	400,521,730	51.55	441,672,309	50.10
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	142,772,647	18.37	152,892,313	17.34
Manufactures ready for consumption	64,927,575	8.36	77,821,679	8.83
Miscellaneous	9,149,281	1.18	12,562,796	1.42
Total free of duty	776,972,509	100.00	881,670,830	100.00
Dutiable.				
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	33,932,438	4.52	49,617,463	6.43
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	159,667,650	21.28	179,986,060	23.33
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	110,840,410	14.77	113,387,277	14.69
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	145,013,005	19.33	141,368,668	18.32
Manufactures ready for consumption	296,494,605	39.52	282,833,730	36.66
Miscellaneous	4,305,488	.58	4,400,906	.57
Total dutiable	750,253,596	100.00	771,594,104	100.00
Free and Dutiable.				
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	181,194,863	11.87	229,565,515	13.88
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	172,006,501	11.26	196,759,741	11.90
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	511,362,140	33.48	555,059,586	33.57
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	287,785,652	18.84	294,260,981	17.80
Manufactures ready for consumption	361,422,180	23.67	360,655,409	21.82
Miscellaneous	13,454,769	.88	16,963,702	1.03
Total imports of merchandise	1,527,226,105	100.00	1,653,264,934	100.00
Per cent of free	———	50.87	———	53.33
Duties collected from customs	314,497,071	——	311,257,348	——

Exports.

Domestic.				
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	103,401,553	5.13	99,659,023	4.59
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	282,016,883	14.00	318,262,524	14.66
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	713,018,206	35.42	722,488,531	33.29
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	309,151,989	15.35	347,451,015	16.01
Manufactures ready for consumption	598,367,852	29.72	674,302,903	31.07
Miscellaneous	7,592,542	.38	8,155,832	.38
Total domestic	2,013,549,025	100.00	2,170,319,828	100.00
Foreign.				
Free of duty	20,201,089	56.48	20,451,423	60.15

The second largest city in Asia is Peking, whose population in 1911 was 1,017,209.

Groups.	1911. Dollars.	1911. Per cent.	1912. Dollars.	1912. Per cent.
Dutiable	15,570,085	43.52	13,551,158	39.85
Total foreign	35,771,174	100.00	34,002,581	100.00
Total exports	2,049,320,199	——	2,204,322,409	——
Excess of exports	522,094,094	——	551,057,475	——
Total imports and exports	3,576,546,304	——	3,857,587,343	——

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY PORTS (CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.)

Chief Ports of Entry and Shipment in 1910-'11 and 1911-'12.

	Imports. 1910–'11.	Imports. 1911–'12.	Exports. 1910–'11.	Exports. 1911–'12.
Atlantic Ports.				
Baltimore, Md.	$32,174,404	$26,438,400	$85,120,843	$92,210,877
Bangor, Me.	2,648,069	3,527,633	1,258,062	1,873,163
Boston, Mass.	116,597,440	129,293,016	71,534,082	69,692,171
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,782,229	1,719,353	.....	.....
Brunswick, Ga.	186,783	76,618	14,138,847	19,889,838
Charleston, S. C.	6,216,573	5,024,674	8,950,359	12,428,035
Delaware	729,891	1,935,110	131,532	2,838
Fernandina, Fla.	52,839	45,774	7,549,342	6,529,640
Georgetown, D. C.	837,249	1,151,915	3,974	
Hartford, Conn.	2,350,241	2,217,247	.....	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	892,581	1,354,000	2,647,882	2,329,322
Newark, N. J.	1,160,749	1,104,131	828,454	717,261
New Bedford, Mass.	235,760	133,215	51,391	38,553
New Haven, Conn.	394,064	417,574	.....	.....
Newport News, Va.	1,844,947	1,964,586	5,468,480	6,348,751
New York, N. Y.	881,592,689	975,744,320	772,552,449	817,945,803
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.	2,078,554	1,809,371	9,628,932	11,998,504
Passamaquoddy, Me.	1,113,188	1,099,185	1,341,178	1,238,465
Perth Amboy, N. J.	7,652,788	8,069,060	3,280,028	3,088,382
Philadelphia, Pa.	83,626,647	85,038,185	69,956,380	69,069,730
Portland and Falmouth, Me.	1,429,592	1,686,205	5,441,609	7,114,350
Porto Rico	4,115,039	4,501,928	5,152,958	6,832,012
Providence, R. I.	2,501,998	2,495,677	14,407	7,244
Richmond, Va.	998,929	926,516	26,072	7,800
Savannah, Ga.	5,296,746	5,129,979	72,076,045	104,286,925
Wilmington, N. C.	3,295,407	3,090,703	28,812,543	28,705,448
Total	$1,163,540,071	$1,268,100,584	$1,166,468,889	$1,262,679,331
Gulf Ports.				
Galveston, Tex.	$3,530,945	$4,309,758	$220,504,917	$218,146,097
Key West, Fla.	1,499,285	1,123,028	1,557,968	1,599,292
Mobile, Ala.	4,031,737	4,633,907	30,154,037	31,230,117
New Orleans, La.	66,722,295	75,089,887	172,835,293	149,160,910
Pearl River, Miss.	35,757	65,280	11,368,490	10,849,483
Pensacola, Fla.	2,121,314	1,534,125	20,505,873	23,886,645
Sabine, Tex.	173,815	728,156	23,981,681	22,964,280
St. Marks, Fla.	14,055	6,327	1,016,910	1,026,300
Tampa, Fla.	4,018,352	4,752,475	5,636,606	4,409,640
Total	$82,147,619	$92,244,522	$487,929,157	$463,973,859
Mexican Ports.				
Arizona	$9,123,207	$10,989,321	$5,345,572	$6,881,034
Brazos de Santiago, Tex.	216,577	218,912	511,520	1,041,789
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1,481,334	1,480,835	12,876,106	10,404,250
Paso del Norte, Tex.	3,156,024	4,680,366	6,914,094	6,172,436
Saluria, Tex.	6,386,846	5,142,795	4,749,619	2,694,307
Total	$20,363,988	$22,512,229	$30,396,911	$27,193,816
Pacific Ports.				
Alaska	$706,171	$563,503	$1,136,745	$1,010,072
Astoria, Ore.	66,200	29,621	398,542	651,011
Hawaii	5,190,449	5,598,444	730,642	373,273
Humboldt, Cal.	6,779	7,622	1,058,615	1,231,441
Los Angeles, Cal.	2,655,558	3,225,618	86,415	161,735
Portland, Ore.	2,662,616	2,739,841	9,802,319	9,980,222
Puget Sound, Wash.	36,654,675	39,011,250	39,361,303	63,745,572

The population of Ireland has declined from 8,196,597 in 1841 to 4,381,951 in 1911.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY PORTS (CUSTOMS DISTRICTS) (Continued).

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1910–'11.	1911–'12.	1910–'11.	1911–'12.
San Diego, Cal	875,184	1,076,990	1,022,481	1,092,159
San Francisco, Cal	53,885,021	59,235,471	40,624,903	49,249,734
Total	$102,702,653	$111,488,360	$94,261,132	$127,542,331
Northern Border Ports.				
Buffalo Creek, N. Y	$13,432,519	$14,703,523	$46,182,245	$55,016,025
Cape Vincent, N. Y	310,277	303,486	163,198	217,799
Champlain, N. Y	8,816,510	9,795,231	22,103,959	25,506,796
Chicago, Ill	30,585,936	28,748,742	6,916,022	7,664,928
Cuyahoga, Ohio	4,962,490	4,801,981	12,791,774	16,202,240
Detroit, Mich	7,776,314	7,774,662	46,233,833	55,911,967
Duluth, Minn	515,160	1,634,298	2,230,234	898,626
Genesee, N. Y	1,964,975	2,012,791	1,850,599	1,958,904
Huron, Mich	6,078,121	5,961,597	27,305,038	32,199,443
Memphremagog, Vt	6,207,768	6,349,170	17,014,661	20,223,921
Miami, Ohio	1,444,300	967,751	1,113,803	2,007,114
Milwaukee, Wis	3,529,937	4,646,399	150,480	120,174
Minnesota, Minn	6,001,263	7,841,660	20,425,476	25,128,304
Montana and Idaho	2,248,628	1,222,067	2,406,569	4,012,423
Niagara, N. Y	5,540,660	5,802,818	21,096,506	26,526,794
North and South Dakota	3,357,921	3,679,140	16,124,043	23,003,662
Oswegatchie, N. Y	21,763,705	18,770,409	5,459,311	5,370,451
Oswego, N. Y	866,667	971,901	2,375,304	2,282,150
Sandusky, Ohio	93,560	41,767	1,065,341	1,477,247
Superior, Mich	3,176,722	3,078,389	8,359,538	8,829,661
Vermont	8,704,373	8,356,004	7,917,224	7,050,167
Total	$137,723,850	$137,882,121	$269,889,577	$322,370,708
Interior Ports.				
Albany, N. Y	$1,436,796	$1,895,200	.....	.....
Atlanta, Ga	252,745	277,469	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	2,459,598	2,232,591	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio	329,980	359,331	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio	346,251	368,649	.....	.....
Denver, Colo	561,458	495,520	663	3,196
Grand Rapids, Mich	479,798	319,869	.....	.....
Houston, Tex	362,566	444,670	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind	481,292	520,783	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo	1,801,872	1,838,150	371,870	537,974
Louisville, Ky	786,025	757,060	.....	19,901
Memphis, Tenn	275,415	175,281	.....	.....
Omaha, Neb	845,146	536,480	.....	.....
Pittsburg, Pa	1,773,995	1,953,899	.....	16
St. Louis, Mo	6,025,958	6,054,566	2,000	1,277
Springfield, Mass	1,305,059	1,320,609	.....	.....
Total	$20,747,924	$21,037,117	$374,533	$562,364
Grand total	$1,527,226,105	$1,653,264,934	$2,049,320,199	$2,204,322,409
Recapitulation.				
Atlantic coast districts	$1,163,540,071	$1,268,100,584	$1,166,468,889	$1,262,679,331
Gulf coast districts	82,147,619	92,244,523	487,929,157	463,973,859
Mexican border districts	20,363,988	22,512,229	30,396,911	27,193,816
Pacific coast districts	102,702,653	111,488,360	94,261,132	127,542,331
Northern border districts	137,723,850	137,882,121	269,889,577	322,370,708
Interior ports	20,747,924	21,037,117	374,533	562,364

COMMERCE WITH NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES

The following tables show the commerce of the non-contiguous territories of the United States with the United States. Customs collectors were not required prior to the act of April 29, 1902, to furnish statements of shipments of merchandise between the United States and its non-contiguous possessions. Hawaii was annexed to the United States by act of Congress of July 7, 1898, and was made a Territory and customs district by act of April 30, 1900, which took effect June 14, 1900. Porto Rico was taken possession of by the United States October 18, 1898, and received a civil government and was made a customs district by act of April 12, 1900, to take effect May 1, 1900. The figures of the commerce between the Philippine Islands and the

Sixty-four beer breweries are in operation in Chili.

United States, while at present included in the general tables of foreign commerce of the United States, are also presented herewith in conjunction with other tables of this group.

SUMMARY OF SHIPMENTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE TO NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES BY GROUPS.

Groups.	Twelve months ending June— 1911. Value.	P. C.	1912. Value.	P. C.
To Alaska:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.	$1,323,257	8.41	$1,483,249	7.87
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	3,859,768	24.53	4,509,401	23.97
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	673,505	4.28	287,094	1.52
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	1,553,333	9.87	2,181,438	11.60
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	8,294,843	52.71	10,261,770	54.59
Miscellaneous	31,804	.20	86,318	.45
Total	$15,736,510	100.00	$18,809,270	100.00
To Hawaii:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	$1.604,483	7.40	$1,892,663	7.75
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured....	3,353,751	15.47	3,885,009	15.92
Crude materials for use in manufacturing....	1,168,550	5.39	1,026,992	4.20
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	2,319,880	10.70	2,688,924	11.01
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	13,019,830	60.07	14,627,379	59.90
Miscellaneous	210,719	.97	297,704	1.22
Total	$21,677,213	100.00	$24,418,671	100.00
To Porto Rico:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	$4,793,291	14.19	$5,928,625	15.84
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	7,603,175	22.51	8,189,455	21.88
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	682,927	2.02	845,332	2.27
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	2,574,131	7.62	2,762,970	7.38
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	18,036,643	53.41	19,615,340	52.41
Miscellaneous	84,096	.25	82,823	.22
Total	$33,774,263	100.00	$37,424,545	100.00
To Philippine Islands:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	$492,230	2.51	$688,899	2.91
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	2,438,227	12.39	3,880,068	16.37
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	255,359	1.30	119,644	.50
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	1,793,705	9.12	2,348,434	9.91
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	14,695,989	74.67	16,662,902	70.30
Miscellaneous	2,292	.01	3,988	.01
Total	$19.677,802	100.00	$23,703,935	100.00

SHIPMENTS BETWEEN THE U. S. AND NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES.

Non-contiguous territories.	Shipments from the United States to non-contiguous territories. Twelve months ending June— 1910. Dollars.	1911. Dollars.	1912. Dollars.	Shipments to the United States from non-contiguous territories. Twelve months ending June— 1910. Dollars.	1911. Dollars.	1912. Dollars.
Alaska.						
Domestic merchandise	17,972,647	15,736,510	18,809,270	12,349,462	13,813,824	21,597,712
Foreign merchandise.	697,692	469,220	607,957	90,918	241,505	180,352
Total.....	18,670,339	16,205,730	19,417,227	12,440,380	14,055,329	21,778,064
Hawaii.						
Domestic merchandise	20,289,017	21,677,213	24,418,671	46,161,288	41,180,195	55,055,816
Foreign merchandise.	271,084	247,964	229,234	21,977	27,456	20,254
Total.....	20,560,101	21,925,177	24,647,905	46,183,265	41,207,651	55,076,070
Porto Rico.						
Domestic merchandise	26,478,106	33,774,263	37,424,545	32,095,788	34,764,007	42,873,401
Foreign merchandise.	619,548	897,695	1,046,418	109	1,402	——
Total.....	27,097,654	34,671,958	38,470,963	32,095,897	34,765,409	42,873,401
Philippine Islands.						
Domestic merchandise	16,768,909	19,677,802	23,703,935	17,317,897	17,400,398	23,257,199
Foreign merchandise.	63,736	45,311	32,198	——	——	——
Total.....	16,832,645	19,723,113	23,736,133	17,317,897	17,400,398	23,257,199

The Trans-Siberian Railroad, from Moscow to Vladivostok, is 5,413 miles long.

SHIPMENTS BETWEEN THE U. S. AND NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES (Continued).

Non-contiguous territories.	Shipments from the United States to non-contiguous territories. Twelve months ending June— 1910. Dollars.	1911. Dollars.	1912. Dollars.	Shipments to the United States from non-contiguous territories. Twelve months ending June— 1910. Dollars.	1911. Dollars.	1912. Dollars.
Guam.						
Domestic merchandise	59	1,057	253	———	———	———
Tutuila.						
Domestic merchandise	90,175	82,561	83,048	37,234	99,040	———
Total domestic....	81,598,913	90,949,406	104,439,722	107,961,669	107,257,464	142,784,128
Total foreign.....	1,652,060	1,660,190	1,915,807	113,004	270,363	200,606
Grand total.....	83,250,973	92,609,596	106,355,529	108,074,673	107,527,827	142,984,734
Gold and Silver.						
Alaska.... Domestic	659,981	781,255	1,441,999	18,401,849	15,173,008	17,490,821
Alaska.... Foreign..	———	———	———	3,877,224	3,726,411	3,241,776
Hawaii.... Domestic	986,000	950,000	1,696,500	536,368	725,960	697,682
Hawaii.... Foreign..	———	———	———	3,235	1,944	250
Porto Rico. Domestic	11,020	65,700	59,900	25,800	———	———
Porto Rico. Foreign..	———	———	———	11,130	7,738	———
Tutuila .... Domestic	10,000	9,710	44,565	———	———	———
Total.....	1,667,001	1,806,665	3,242,964	22,855,606	19,635,061	21,430,529

FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Merchandise Carried in Vessels and Tonnage Entered and Cleared, 1894-1912.

Fiscal year ending June 30.	Total value of imports and exports. Merchandise in vessels. American.	Foreign.	Totals.	Per cent carried in American vessels.	Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared. American Tons.	Per cent	Foreign Tons.	Per cent
1894.....	$195,268,216	1,273,022,456	1,468,290,672	13.3	9,394,597	23	30,866,756	77
1895.....	170,507,196	1,285,896,192	1,456,403,388	11.7	8,977,057	23	30,068,404	77
1896.....	187,691,887	2,377,973,521	1,565,665,408	12	10,525,919	25	31,877,850	75
1897.....	189,075,277	1,525,753,766	1,714,829,043	11	11,143,470	23	36,325,975	77
1898.....	161,328,017	1,582,492,479	1,743,820,496	9.3	10,351,493	20	40,976,138	80
1899.....	160,612,206	1,646,263,857	1,806,876,063	8.9	10,812,412	21	41,564,380	79
1900.....	195,084,192	1,894,444,424	2,089,528,616	9.3	12,344,570	22	44,099,576	78
1901.....	177,398,615	1,974,536,796	2,151,935,411	8.2	12,798,652	21	46,789,262	79
1902.....	185,819,987	1,919,029,314	2,104,849,301	8.8	13,782,755	23	47,315,759	77
1903.....	214,695,032	2,026,106,388	2,240,801,420	9.1	13,881,809	22	48,528,022	78
1904.....	229,735,119	2,001,203,514	2,230,938,633	10.3	13,320,547	22	46,647,438	78
1905.....	290,689,269	2,103,195,566	2,393,884,828	12.1	14,242,315	23	47,825,269	77
1906.....	322,343,088	2,367,721,372	2,690,064,460	11.86	15,193,221	22	52,744,776	78
1907.....	318,231,760	2,684,295,462	3,002,527,222	10.58	16,208,213	22	56,404,100	78
1908	272,513,322	2,520,739,864	2,793,253,186	9.73	16,908,434	21	59,912,457	79
1909.....	258,658,244	2,462,692,087	2,721,350,331	9.48	17,263,189	22	59,991,430	78
1910.....	260,820,278	2,722,815,800	2,983,636,078	8.71	17,697,062	22	62,344,602	78
1911.....	281,089,277	2,930,398,998	3,211,488,265	8.75	19,446,323	24	65,592,547	76
1912.....	322,451,565	3,109,018,858	3,431,470,423	9.38	22,960,565	25	69,614,418	75

TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, SAIL AND STEAM, 1899-1912.

Entered.

Year ending June 30:	American. Sail, tons.	Steam, tons.	Foreign. Sail, tons.	Steam, tons.	Totals. Sail & steam tons.
1900	1,727,198	4,608,454	2,755,133	19,272,220	28,163,005
1901	1,513,792	4,867,513	2,523,178	20,863,543	29,768,021
1902	1,592,989	5,368,211	2,501,439	21,191,793	30,645,423
1903	1,431,922	5,474,660	2,445,350	21,741,731	31,093,663
1904	1,115,873	5,563,300	2,174,759	21,098,478	29,952,410
1905	1,363,163	5,717,461	1,819,766	22,082,827	30,983,217
1906	1,478,920	6,133,770	1,879,392	24,663,363	34,155,445
1907	1,354,866	6,760,790	1,718,666	26,792,934	36,622,256
1908	1,222,573	7,250,654	1,621,671	28,444,297	38,539,195
1909	1,182,773	7,588,691	1,344,889	28,941,785	39,058,138
1910	1,288,517	7,649,942	1,319,856	30,027,491	40,235,806
1911	1,098,405	8,594,365	1,275,421	31,706,798	42,674,989
1912	1,204,494	10,052,604	1,183,630	33,717,343	46,158,071

The Simplon tunnel through the Swiss Alps is 12.3 miles long.

Cleared.

Year ending June 30:	American. Sail, tons.	American. Steam, tons.	Foreign. Sail, tons.	Foreign. Sail & steam	Totals. Sail & steam tons.
1899	1,525,304	3,946,448	2,712,621	18,081,603	26,265,976
1900	1,573,603	4,635,315	2,764,116	19,308,107	28,281,141
1901	1,590,150	4,827,197	2,517,589	20,884,957	29,819,893
1902	1,543,571	5,277,984	2,521,573	21,100,954	30,444,082
1903	1,435,856	5,539,371	2,391,144	21,949,797	31,316,168
1904	1,147,340	5,494,084	2,174,705	21,199,496	30,015,575
1905	1,389,287	5,813,771	1,888,052	22,066,481	31,157,541
1906	1,540,153	6,040,380	1,932,551	24,271,370	33,784,454
1907	1,383,429	6,709,128	1,739,298	26,158,202	35,990,057
1908	1,291,173	7,144,084	1,588,208	28,258,281	38,281,696
1909	1,129,852	7,361,873	1,372,760	28,331,996	38,196,481
1910	1,224,704	7,583,899	1,378,047	29,519,208	39,705,858
1911	1,100,242	8,653,221	1,339,085	31,344,599	42,437,147
1912	1,254,714	10,448,753	1,221,731	33,491,714	46,416,912

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

On June 30, 1911, the merchant marine of the United States, including all kinds of documented shipping, comprised 25,991 vessels of 7,638,790 gross tons. On June 30, 1910, it comprised 25,740 vessels of 7,508,082 gross tons.

Comparison of Merchant Marine of 1910 and 1911.

Classification.	1910. Number.	1910. Gross tons.	1911. Number.	1911. Gross tons
Geographical Distribution.				
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	16,999	3,517,132	16,881	3,559,805
Porto Rico	85	5,541	100	10,333
Pacific Coast	3,534	918,489	3,834	954,425
Hawaii	40	18,102	42	19,180
Northern lakes	3,273	2,895,102	3,286	2,943,523
Western rivers	1,809	153,716	1,848	151,524
Totals	25,740	7,508,082	25,991	7,638,790
Power and Material.				
Sail:				
Wood	8,811	1,405,692	8,067	1,345,515
Metal	136	249,781	137	252,308
Totals	8,947	1,655,473	8,204	1,597,823
Steam:				
Wood	10,534	1,139,535	11,300	1,125,562
Metal	1,918	3,769,826	2,007	3,948,507
Totals	12,452	4,900,361	13,307	5,074,069
Canal: Wood	674	74,068	659	72,370
Barges:				
Wood	3,508	780,300	3,659	796,124
Metal	159	97,880	162	98,404
Totals	3,667	878,180	3,821	894,528
Grand totals	25,740	7,508,082	25,991	7,638,790
CONSTRUCTION.				
Geographical Distribution.				
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	601	150,828	588	163,178
Porto Rico	7	131	9	200
Pacific Coast	279	16,870	407	27,234
Northern lakes	281	168,751	216	94,157
Western rivers	193	5,488	202	6,393
Total construction	1,361	342,068	1,422	291,162
Power and Material.				
Sail:				
Wood	121	15,659	81	8,802
Metal	6	3,699	1	1,290
Totals	127	19,358	82	10,092
Steam:				
Wood	842	23,005	857	31,267
Metal	94	234,988	112	195,964
Totals	936	257,993	969	227,231
Canal: Wood	50	5,720	51	5,862
Barges:				
Wood	229	47,060	307	43,258
Metal	19	11,937	13	4,719
Totals	248	58,997	320	47,977
Total construction	1,361	342,068	1,422	291,162

The estimated loss by fire in greater New York in 1911 was $12,470,806.

DOCUMENTED TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE, THE COASTING TRADE AND THE FISHERIES, 1890-1911.

Year ended June 30—	Foreign trade.		Coasting trade.		Whale fisheries.		Cod and mackerel fisheries.		Total merchant marine.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890	1,451	928,062	20,481	3,409,435	76	18,633	1,459	68,367	23,467	4,424,497
1891	1,516	988,719	20,829	3,609,876	71	17,231	1,483	68,933	23,809	4,684,759
1892	1,459	977,624	21,303	3,700,773	73	17,052	1,548	69,472	24,383	4,764,921
1893	1,272	983,199	21,602	3,854,693	71	16,604	1,567	70,575	24,512	4,825,071
1894	1,279	899,698	20,630	3,696,276	71	16,482	1,606	71,573	23,586	4,684,029
1895	1,193	822,347	20,382	3,728,714	67	15,839	1,598	69,060	23,240	4,635,960
1896	1,193	829,833	20,030	3,790,296	64	15,121	1,621	68,630	22,908	4,703,880
1897	1,176	792,870	19,802	3,896,826	54	12,714	1,601	66,610	22,633	4,769,020
1898	1,084	726,213	20,090	3,959,702	52	11,496	1,479	52,327	22,705	4,749,738
1899	1,283	837,229	19,980	3,965,313	48	11,017	1,417	50,679	22,728	4,864,238
1900	1,288	816,795	20,568	4,286,516	42	9,899	1,435	51,629	23,333	5,164,839
1901	1,286	879,595	21,269	4,582,645	41	9,534	1,461	52,444	24,057	5,524,218
1902	1,190	873,235	21,516	4,858,714	36	9,320	1,531	56,633	24,273	5,797,902
1903	1,134	879,264	21,746	5,141,037	36	9,512	1,509	57,532	24,425	6,087,345
1904	1,166	888,628	21,859	5,335,164	38	10,140	1,495	57,603	24,558	6,291,535
1905	1,333	943,750	21,788	5,441,688	39	10,763	1,521	60,342	24,681	6,456,543
1906	1,401	928,466	22,045	5,674,044	40	11,020	1,520	61,439	25,006	6,674,969
1907	1,399	861,466	22,027	6,010,601	35	9,680	1,450	57,047	24,911	6,938,794
1908	1,553	930,413	22,451	6,371,862	38	9,655	1,383	53,515	25,425	7,365,445
1909	1,600	878,523	22,709	6,451,042	33	8,982	1,346	50,208	25,688	7,388,755
1910	1,490	782,517	22,982	6,668,966	36	9,308	1,232	47,291	25,740	7,508,082
1911	1,669	863,495	23,124	6,720,313	34	9,176	1,164	45,806	25,991	7,638,790

GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

ORDINARY REVENUES EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAL REVENUES, BY FISCAL YEARS, 1880 TO 1912.

The following table shows the ordinary revenue of the government by fiscal years and the excess of revenue or expenditure for each fiscal year, the figures marked by a star indicating excess of expenditure. Receipts are grouped under the heads of customs, internal revenue and miscellaneous items. Prior to 1880 receipts from premiums on loans and sales of gold coin were tabulated separately, prior to 1888 receipts from direct taxes were tabulated separately and prior to 1903 receipts from sales of public lands were tabulated separately. The figures of total revenue in years prior to 1903 include relatively small receipts from these sources; since 1903 all receipts other than those from customs and internal revenue are included under the head of miscellaneous.

Up to 1906 the figures showing an excess of revenue or of expenditures include all ordinary expenditures, but a new form of statement has been adopted by the Treasury classifying separately from 1906 the expenditures on the Panama Canal. Surpluses and deficits since 1906 show therefore the excess of revenue over expenditures except for Panama Canal purposes. The new Treasury statements showing also receipts and disbursements in connection with the public debt are given in a separate table.

Year.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total Revenue.	Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures.
1880.....	$186,522,064	$124,009,373	$27,978,525	$338,526,610	$65,883,653
1881.....	198,159,676	135,264,385	25,154,850	360,782,292	100,069,404
1882.....	220,410,730	146,497,595	31,703,642	403,525,250	145,543,810
1883.....	214,706,496	144,720,368	30,796,695	398,287,581	132,879,444
1884.....	195,067,489	121,586,072	21,984,881	348,519,869	104,393,625
1885.....	181,471,939	112,498,725	24,014,055	323,690,706	63,463,771
1886.....	192,905,023	116,805,936	20,989,527	336,439,727	93,956,588
1887.....	217,286,893	118,823,391	26,005,814	371,403,277	103,471,097
1888.....	219,091,173	124,296,871	24,674,446	379,266,074	111,341,273
1889.....	223,832,741	130,881,513	24,297,151	387,050,058	87,761,080
1890.....	229,668,584	142,606,705	24,447,419	403,080,982	85,040,271
1891.....	219,522,205	145,686,249	23,374,457	392,612,447	26,838,541
1892.....	177,452,964	153,971,072	20,251,871	354,937,784	9,914,453
1893.....	203,355,016	161,027,623	18,254,898	385,819,628	2,341,674
1894.....	131,818,530	147,111,232	17,118,618	297,722,019	*69,803,260
1895.....	152,158,617	143,421,672	16,706,438	313,390,075	*42,805,223
1896.....	160,021,751	146,762,864	19,186,060	326,976,200	*25,203,245
1897.....	176,554,126	146,688,574	23,614,422	347,721,705	*18,052,454
1898.....	149,575,062	170,900,641	83,602,501	405,321,335	*38,047,247
1899.....	206,128,481	273,437,161	34,716,730	515,960,620	*89,111,559
1900.....	233,164,871	295,327,926	35,911,170	567,240,851	79,527,060

During the year 1910 there were 4,852 adults and 170 children passengers over the Siberian Railway between the European cities and China, Japan and other Eastern Asia points.

Year.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total Revenue.	Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures.
1901	238,585,455	307,180,663	88,954,098	587,685,337	77,717,984
1902	254,444,708	271,880,122	52,009,280	562,478,233	91,287,375
1903	284,479,581	230,810,124	56,180,557	560,396,674	54,297,667
1904	261,274,564	232,904,119	46,453,065	540,631,749	*41,770,571
1905	261,798,856	234,095,740	48,380,087	544,274,684	*23,004,228
1906	300,251,877	249,150,212	45,052,030	594,717,942	45,312,516
1907	332,233,362	269,666,772	61,240,198	663,125,659	111,420,530
1908	286,118,130	251,711,126	63,301,102	601,060,723	*20,041,667
1909	300,977,438	246,109,553	56,130,684	603,589,489	*58,734,954
1910	333,683,445	289,933,519	51,894,750	675,511,715	15,806,323
1911	314,497,071	322,529,201	64,354,103	701,372,375	47,234,377
1912	†311,257,347	†321,536,107	†58,346,999	691,778,465	37,224,501

* Excess of expenditures over receipts. †These figures are preliminary and subject to correction. Deficit for 1904 includes $50,000 Panama Canal payment.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAL DISBURSEMENTS, EXCEPT POSTAL DEFICIENCY, FISCAL YEARS 1880 TO 1912.

Year.	Civil and Miscellaneous.	War.	Navy.	Indians.
1880	$57,508,849	$38,116,916	$13,536,384	$5,945,457
1881	65,477,572	40,466,460	15,686,671	6,514,161
1882	57,219,750	43,570,494	15,032,046	9,736,747
1883	68,678,022	48,911,382	15,283,437	7,362,590
1884	70,920,433	39,429,603	17,292,601	6,475,999
1885	87,494,258	42,670,578	16,021,079	6,552,494
1886	74,166,929	34,324,152	13,907,887	6,099,158
1887	85,264,825	38,561,025	15,141,126	6,194,522
1888	81,223,102	38,522,436	16,926,437	6,249,307
1889	97,956,426	44,435,270	21,378,809	6,892,207
1890	101,707,480	44,582,838	22,006,206	6,708,046
1891	120,449,387	48,720,065	26,113,896	8,527,469
1892	99,841,988	46,895,456	29,174,138	11,150,577
1893	103,732,799	49,641,773	30,136,084	13,345,347
1894	101,943,884	54,567,929	31,701,293	10,293,481
1895	93,279,730	51,804,759	28,797,795	9,939,754
1896	87,216,234	50,830,920	27,147,732	12,165,528
1897	90,401,267	48,950,267	34,561,546	13,016,802
1898	96,520,595	91,902,000	58,823,984	10,994,667
1899	119,191,255	229,841,254	63,942,104	12,805,711
1900	105,773,190	134,774,767	55,953,077	10,175,106
1901	122,282,003	144,615,697	60,506,978	10,896,073
1902	113,469,323	112,272,216	67,803,128	10,049,584
1903	124,944,289	118,619,520	82,618,034	12,935,168
1904	186,766,702	115,035,410	102,956,101	10,438,356
1905	146,952,548	122,175,074	117,550,308	14,236,073
1906	120,000,627	93,659,461	111,166,784	12,746,859
1907	108,244,531	122,576,465	97,128,469	15,163,608
1908	146,898,929	110,284,863	118,037,097	14,579,755
1909	167,001,087	161,067,462	115,546,011	15,894,618
1910	171,580,829	155,911,745	123,173,716	18,504,131
1911	173,972,383	160,135,976	119,937,644	20,933,869
[1]1912	173,046,342	150,182,311	135,556,259	20,057,439

[1]These figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAL DISBURSEMENTS, EXCEPT POSTAL DEFICIENCY, FISCAL YEARS 1880 TO 1912—(Continued).

Year.	Pensions.	Postal deficiency.	Interest on public debt.	Total expenditures
1880	$56,777,174	———	$95,757,575	$267,642,957
1881	50,059,279	———	82,508,741	260,712,887
1882	61,059,193	———	71,077,206	257,981,439
1883	66,012,573	———	59,160,131	265,408,137
1884	55,429,228	———	54,578,378	244,126,244
1885	56,102,267	———	51,386,256	260,226,935
1886	63,404,864	———	50,580,145	242,483,138
1887	75,029,101	———	47,741,577	267,932,179
1888	80,288,508	———	44,715,007	267,924,801
1889	87,624,779	———	41,001,484	299,288,978
1890	106,936,855	———	36,099,284	318,040,710
1891	124,415,951	———	37,547,135	365,773,905
1892	134,583,052	———	23,378,116	345,023,330
1893	159,357,557	———	27,264,392	383,477,954
1894	141,177,284	———	27,841,405	367,525,279
1895	141,395,228	———	30,978,030	356,195,298
1896	139,434,000	———	35,385,028	352,179,446

The Senator of the United States with the longest record of continuous service was William B. Allison, of Iowa, who served 35 years and 5 months, from March 4, 1873, to August 4, 1908.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES, EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAL DISBURSEMENTS, EXCEPT POSTAL DEFICIENCY, FISCAL YEARS 1880 TO 1912 (Continued).

Year.	Pensions.	Postal deficiency.	Interest in public debt.	Total expenditures
1897	141,053,164	———	37,791,110	365,774,159
1898	147,452,368	———	37,585,056	443,368,582
1899	139,394,929	———	39,896,925	605,072,179
1900	140,877,316	———	40,160,338	487,713,791
1901	139,323,621	———	32,342,979	509,967,353
1902	138,488,559	———	29,108,044	471,190,857
1903	138,425,646	———	28,556,348	506,099,007
1904	142,559,266	———	24,646,489	582,402,321
1905	141,773,964	———	24,590,944	567,278,913
1906	141,034,561	———	24,310,576	549,405,425
1907	139,309,514	———	24,481,158	551,705,129
1908	163,892,467	———	21,426,138	621,102,390
1909	161,710,367	———	21,803,836	662,324,444
1910	160,696,415	$8,495,612	21,342,978	659,705,391
1911	157,980,575	———	21,311,334	654,137,998
1912	153,596,450	1,568,195	22,616,300	654,804,624

Between 1906 and 1909 the expenditures for public works were tabulated separately. The postal deficiency has been tabulated separately since 1909.

NEW TREASURY STATEMENT.

Receipts and Disbursements, 1909 to 1912.

	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Ordinary receipts	$691,778,465 37	$701,372,374 99	$675,511,715 02	$603,589,489 84
Ordinary disbursements	654,553,963 47	654,137,997 89	659,705,391 08	662,324,444 77
Excess of receipts over disbursements	$37,224,501 90	$47,234,377 10	$15,806,323 94	[1]$58,734,954 93
Panama Canal receipts	$33,189,104 15	$18,102,170 04	———	$30,731,008 21
Panama Canal disbursements	35,327,370 66	37,063,515 33	33,911,673 37	31,419,442 41
Excess of receipts over disbursements	[1]$2,138,266 51	[1]$18,961,345 29	[1]$33,911,673 37	[1]$688,434 20
Public debt receipts	$20,537,645 00	$40,232,555 00	$31,674,292 50	$45,624,239 50
Public debt disbursements	28,648,327 53	35,223,336 35	33,049,695 50	104,996,770 00
Excess of receipts over disbursements	[1]$8,110,682 53	$5,009,218 65	[1]$1,375,403 00	[1]$59,372,530 50
Excess of all receipts over all disbursements	$26,975,552 86	$33,282,250 46	[1]$19,480,752 43	[1]$118,795,919 63
Balance in general fund at close of year	$167,152,478 99	$140,176,926 13	$106,894,675 67	$126,375,428 10

[1]Excess of disbursements over receipts.

PANAMA CANAL ACCOUNT, OCTOBER 31, 1912.

Total amount expended on purchase and construction of canal to October 31, 1912	$290,430,728 08
Amount expended from proceeds of sales of bonds, including premiums	138,600,869 02
Balance expended out of General Fund of Treasury reimbursable from proceeds of bonds not yet sold	$151,829,859 06
Total bonds authorized by existing laws for Panama Canal	$375,200,980 00
Total bonds issued to October 31, 1912	134,631,980 00
Balance of bonds authorized but not yet issued	$240,569,000 00

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE, 1879-1912.

Fiscal year.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold	Silver.	Total.
1879	$5,624,948	$14,671,052	$20,296,000	$4,587,614	$20,409,827	$24,997,441
1880	80,758,396	12,275,914	93,034,310	3,639,025	13,503,894	17,142,919
1881	100,031,259	10,544,238	110,575,497	2,565,132	16,841,715	19,406,847

The total mileage of the South African railways is 7,045, of which Cape Colony has 3,328 miles, Natal 995 miles, Orange River Colony 992 miles and the Transvaal 1,730 miles.

Fiscal year.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1882	$34,377,054	$8,095,336	$42,472,390	$32,587,880	$16,829,599	$49,417,479
1883	17,734,149	10,755,242	28,489,391	11,600,888	20,219,445	31,820,333
1884	22,831,317	14,594,945	37,426,262	41,081,957	26,051,426	67,133,383
1885	26,691,696	16,550,627	43,242,323	8,477,892	33,753,633	42,231,525
1886	20,743,349	17,850,307	38,593,656	42,952,191	29,511,219	72,463,410
1887	42,910,601	17,260,191	60,170,792	9,701,187	26,296,504	35,997,691
1888	43,934,317	15,403,669	59,337,986	18,376,234	28,037,949	46,414,183
1889	10,284,858	18,678,215	28,963,073	59,952,285	36,689,248	96,641,533
1890	12,943,342	21,032,984	33,976,326	17,274,491	34,873,929	52,148,420
1891	18,232,567	18,026,880	36,259,447	86,362,654	22,590,988	108,953,642
1892	49,699,454	19,955,086	69,654,540	50,195,327	32,810,559	83,005,886
1893	21,174,381	23,193,252	44,367,633	108,680,844	40,737,319	149,418,163
1894	72,449,119	13,286,552	85,735,671	76,978,061	50,451,265	127,429,326
1895	36,384,760	20,211,179	56,595,939	66,468,481	47,295,286	113,763,767
1896	33,525,065	28,777,186	62,302,251	112,409,947	60,541,670	172,951,617
1897	85,014,780	30,533,227	115,548,007	40,361,580	61,946,638	102,308,218
1898	120,391,674	30,927,781	151,319,455	15,406,391	55,105,239	70,511,630
1899	88,954,603	30,675,056	119,629,659	37,522,086	56,319,055	93,841,141
1900	44,573,184	35,256,302	79,829,486	48,266,759	56,712,275	104,979,034
1901	66,051,187	36,386,521	102,437,708	53,185,177	64,285,180	117,470,357
1902	52,021,254	28,232,254	80,253,508	48,568,950	49,732,390	98,301,340
1903	44,982,027	24,163,491	69,145,518	47,090,595	44,250,259	91,340,854
1904	99,055,368	27,768,814	126,824,182	81,459,986	49,497,702	130,957,688
1905	58,648,961	27,484,865	81,133,826	92,594,024	48,848,812	141,442,836
1906	96,221,730	44,442,540	140,664,270	38,573,591	65,869,063	107,442,654
1907	114,510,249	42,946,624	157,456,873	51,399,176	56,739,073	108,138,249
1908	148,337,321	44,658,097	192,995,418	72,432,924	57,921,202	130,374,126
1909	44,003,989	43,954,810	87,958,799	91,531,818	55,682,792	147,214,610
1910	43,339,905	45,217,194	88,557,099	118,563,215	55,286,861	173,850,076
1911	73,607,013	45,937,249	119,544,262	22,509,653	64,749,958	87,259,611
1912	48,936,500	47,050,219	95,986,719	57,328,348	64,890,665	122,219,013
[1]Totals	.....	.....	$3,482,567,647	.....	.....	$5,055,455,140

[1]Totals are for all imports and exports since 1790.

HISTORICAL TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Value of Merchandise Imports Into and Exports from the United States, 1879 to 1912.

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Exc. imports (— signs). exports (+ sign).
1879	$445,777,775	$710,439,441	+ $264,661,666
1880	667,954,746	835,638,658	+ 167,683,912
1881	642,664,628	902,377,346	+ 259,712,718
1882	724,639,574	750,542,257	+ 25,902,683
1883	723,180,914	823,839,402	+ 100,658,488
1884	667,697,693	740,513,609	+ 72,815,916
1885	577,527,329	742,189,755	+ 164,662,426
1886	635,436,136	679,524,830	+ 44,088,694
1887	692,319,768	716,183,211	+ 23,863,443
1888	723,957,114	695,954,507	— 28,002,607
1889	745,131,652	742,401,375	— 2,730,277
1890	789,310,409	857,828,684	+ 68,518,275
1891	844,916,196	884,480,810	+ 39,564,614
1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148	+ 202,875,686
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	— 18,735,728
1894	654,994,622	892,140,572	+ 237,145,950
1895	731,969,965	807,538,165	+ 75,568,200
1896	779,724,674	882,606,938	+ 102,882,264
1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	+ 286,263,144
1898	616,049,654	1,231,482,330	+ 615,432,676
1899	697,148,489	1,227,023,302	+ 529,874,813
1900	849,941,184	1,394,483,082	+ 544,541,898
1901	823,172,165	1,487,764,991	+ 664,592,826
1902	903,320,948	1,381,719,401	+ 378,398,453
1903	1,025,719,237	1,420,141,679	+ 394,422,442
1904	991,087,371	1,460,827,271	+ 469,739,400
1905	1,117,513,071	1,518,561,666	+ 401,048,595
1906	1,226,562,446	1,743,864,500	+ 517,302,056
1907	1,434,421,425	1,880,851,078	+ 446,429,653
1908	1,194,341,792	1,860,773,346	+ 666,431,554
1909	1,311,920,224	1,663,011,104	+ 351,090,880
1910	1,556,947,430	1,744,984,720	+ 188,037,290
1911	1,527,226,105	2,049,320,199	+ 522,094,094
1912	1,653,264,934	2,204,332,400	+ 551,067,466
[1]Totals	$46,291,458,054	$53,989,825,668	+$7,698,367,614

[1]Totals are for all imports and exports since 1790.

The increase in the value of factory products in the South between 1904 and 1909 was from $2,251,983,000 to $3,158,107,000, or at the rate of 40.2 per cent.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN AREA, POPULATION AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES.

Items.	1890.	1900.	1910.	[1]1912.
Area[2].....sq. miles	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population[3]	62,947,714	75,994,575	92,174,515	95,410,503
Population[3]...sq. miles	21.16	25.55	30.99	32.08
Wealth[4] [5].....$	65,037,091,000	88,517,306,775	———	———
Wealth per capita[4] [5]..$	1,038.57	1,164.79	———	———
Debt, less cash in Treasury .....$	890,784,371	1,107,711,258	1,046,449,185	1,027,574,697
Debt per capita.....$	14.15	14.58	11.35	10.74
Interest bearing debt.$	725,313,110	1,023,478,860	913,317,490	963,776,770
Annual interest charge $	29,417,603	33,545,130	21,275,602	22,787,084
Interest per capita....$	0.47	0.44	0.23	0.24
Gold coined .....$	20,467,183	99,272,943	104,723,735	[1]156,176,823
Silver coined .....$	39,202,908	36,345,321	3,740,468	[1]16,457,302
Gold in circulation...$	374,258,923	610,806,472	[14]490,877,993	607,445,193
Silver in circulation..$	110,311,336	142,050,334	[14]208,016,245	211,561,984
Gold certificates in circulation .....$	130,830,859	200,733,019	802,754,199	942,692,184
Silver certificates in circulation .....$	297,556,238	408,465,571	478,597,238	469,049,230
U. S. notes in circulation .....$	334,688,977	313,971,545	334,787,870	337,922,133
National bank notes in circulation .....$	181,604,937	300,115,112	683,659,535	705,196,304
Miscellaneous currency[15] .....$	———	79,008,942	3,662,525	2,919,095
Circulation of money.$	1,429,251,270	2,055,150,998	[14]3,102,355,605	3,276,786,613
Per capita .....$	22.82	26.93	[14]34.33	34.26
National banks ....No.	3,484	3,732	7,145	7,372
Capital .....$	642,073,461	621,536,461	989,567,114	1,033,570,675
Bank clearings, New York .....$	37,660,686,572	51,964,588,564	102,553,959,000	[11]92,420,120,000
Total, U. S.....$	58,845,279,505	84,582,450,081	168,986,664,000	[11]159,373,450,000
Ind. deposits national banks .....$	1,521,745,665	2,458,092,758	5,287,216,312	5,825,461,163
Deposits in savings banks .....$	1,550,023,956	2,389,719,954	4,070,486,247	[14]4,212,583,595
Depositors, savings banks .....No.	4,258,893	6,107,083	9,142,708	[14]9,597,185
Farms and propery[4]..$	16,082,267,689	[18]20,439,901,164	[19]40,991,449,096	———
Farm products, value[4]$	2,460,107,454	4,417,069,973	[20]8,694,000,000	[20]8,417,000,000
Manufacturing establishments[4] .....No.	355,415	512,254	[21]268,461	———
Value of products[4].$	9,372,437,283	13,004,400,143	[21]20,672,051,870	———
Receipts—ordinary[22]. $	403,080,983	567,240,852	675,511,715	691,140,455
Customs .....$	229,668,585	233,164,871	333,683,445	311,257,348
Internal revenue....$	142,606,706	295,327,927	[24]289,933,519	[24]321,536,108
Disbursements — ordinary[25] .....$	297,736,487	487,713,792	659,705,391	654,804,625
War .....$	44,582,838	134,774,768	155,911,706	150,182,311
Navy .....$	22,006,206	55,953,078	123,173,717	135,556,259
Pensions .....$	106,936,855	140,877,316	160,696,416	153,596,750
Interest on public debt .....$	36,099,284	40,160,333	21,342,979	22,616,300
Imports of mdse.....$	789,310,409	849,941,184	1,556,947,430	1,653,354,434
Per capita .....$	12.16	10.93	16.54	17.08
Exports of mdse.....$	857,828,684	1,394,483,082	1,744,984,720	2,204,322,409
Per capita .....$	13.43	17.76	18.28	22.41
Imports, silk, raw...lb.	5,943,360	11,259,310	20,363,327	21,609,520
Rubber, crude ....lb.	33,842,374	49,377,138	101,044,681	110,210,173
Tin plate .....lb.	680,060,925	147,963,804	154,566,599	6,616,805
Iron, steel, manufactures of .....$	41,679 591	20,478,728	38,502,457	26,551,040
Domestic exports:				
All manufactures...$	178,982.042	484,846,235	766,981,245	1,021,753,918
Iron and steel manufactures .....$	25,542,208	121,913,548	179,133,186	268,154,262
Farm animals—value.$	2,418,766,028	2,228,123,134	4,925,173,610	5,008,149,000
Cattle .....No.	52,801,907	43,902,414	61,803,866	57,959,000
Horses .....No.	14,213,837	13,537,524	19,833,113	20,508,000
Sheep .....No.	44,336,072	41,883,065	52,447,861	52,362,000
Mules .....No.	2,331,027	2,086,027	4,209,769	4,362,000
Swine .....No.	51,602,780	37,079,356	58,185,676	65,410,000
Production of gold....$	32,845,000	79,171,000	96,269,100	[11]96,233,528
Silver commercial value .....$	57,242,100	35,741,100	30,854,500	[11]31,787,866

At the close of 1910 there were about 1,230 miles of government railways in Java. The number of passengers travelling over the government lines in 1910 was 26,439,020.

Items.	1890.	1900.	1910.	[1]1912.
Coal .....tons	140,866,931	240,789,310	447,853,909	[11]443,025,275
Petroleum .....gal.	1,924,590,024	2,672,062,218	8,801,354,016	[11]9,258,874,422
Pig iron .....tons	9,202,703	13,789,242	27,303,567	[11]23,649,347
Steel .....tons	4,277,071	10,188,329	26,094,919	[11]23,676,106
Tin plates .....lb.	[33]2,236,743	849,004,022	1,619,005,000	———
Copper .....tons	115,966	270,588	482,214	[11]489,833
Wool .....lb.	276,000,000	288,636,62[7]	321,362,750	[11]318,547,900
Wheat .....bush.	399,262,000	522,229,505	635,121,000	[11]621,338,000
Corn .....bush.	1,489,970,000	2,105,102,516	2,886,260,000	[11]2,531,488,000
Cotton, running bales	8,652,597	10,245,602	11,965,962	[11]16,050,819
Cane sugar.....lb.	301,284,395	322,549,011	750,400,000	696,640,000
Sugar consumed.....lb.	3,192,735,098	4,477,175,236	7,360,130,811	[17]7,222,532,746
Cotton consumed, 500-lb. .....bales	2,604,491	3,603,516	4,516,779	———
Domestic cotton exported .....lb.	2,471,799,853	3,100,583,188	3,206,708,226	5,535,125,429
Railways in operation, miles	167,191	[1]98,964	249,992	[11]246,124
Passengers carried .....No.	492,430,865	576,831,251	971,683,199	[11]997,409,882
Freight carried one mile, per mile of line .....tons	77,207,047,298	141,596,551,161	255,016,910,451	[11]253,783,701,839
revenue ton per mile .....cts.	.927	.729	.753	[11].757
Passenger cars ..No.	———	34,713	47,095	[11]49,818
Other cars .....No.	———	1,416,125	2,243,238	[11]2,309,517
American vessels—Built .....tons	294,122	393,790	342,068	[11]291,162
Trading, domestic, tons	3,477,802	4,338,145	6,716,257	[11]6,766,119
Trading, foreign.tons	946,695	826,694	791,825	[11]872,671
On Great Lakes..tons	1,063,063	1,565,587	2,895,102	[11]2,943,523
Vessels through "Soo" Canal .....tons	8,454,435	22,313,834	49,856,123	[11]41,653,488
Commercial failures, No.	10,907	10,774	12,652	[11]13,441
Amount of liabilities .....$	189,856,964	138,495,673	201,757,097	[11]191,061,665
Postoffices .....No.	62,401	76,688	59,580	58,279
Receipts, Postoffice Department .....$	60,882,098	102,354,579	224,128,657	[11]237,879,824
Telegrams sent[39]...No.	63,258,762	79,696,227	[40]75,195,465	[40] [11]77,780,732
Newspapers, etc.[41].No.	16,948	20,806	22,725	22,837
Public school salaries.$	91,836,484	137,687,746	[42]253,915,170	———
Patents issued .....No.	26,292	26,499	35,930	[11]34,084
Immigrants arrived,[44] No.	455,302	448,572	1,041,570	838,172

[1]Figures of 1912 are largely preliminary and subject to revision. [2]Exclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States. [3]Census figures, relating to Continental United States; the figures for 1910 and 1912 represent estimates. [4]Census figures. [5]True valuation of real and personal property. [11]1911. [14]As the result of a special investigation by the Director of the Mint a reduction of $135,000,000 was made in the estimate of gold coin in circulation on July 1, 1907, as compared with the basis of previous years, and on September 1, 1910, a reduction of $9,700,000 was made in the estimate of subsidiary silver. [15]Includes notes of Bank of United States; state bank notes; demand notes of 1862 and 1863; fractional currency, 1863 to 1878; Treasury notes of 1890, 1891 to date, and currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872, 1892 to 1900. [17]Gold values, being 80 per cent of currency values reported; figures of products include betterments and additions to livestock. [18]Includes value of buildings, $3,556,639,496. The Twelfth Census was the first to collect statistics of buildings on farms. [19]Includes value of buildings, $6,325,451,528. [20]Data of the Department of Agriculture, representing wealth production on farms. [21]Exclusive of neighborhood industries and hand trades, included in years previous to 1905. [22]"Ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands and "miscellaneous," but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, Treasury notes or revenues of Postoffice Department. [24]Includes corporation tax, $20,951,781 in 1910 and $28,583,104 in 1912. [25]"Ordinary disbursements" include disbursements for war, navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest and "miscellaneous," but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof. [33]Last six months of 1891. [39]Western Union to 1880; includes Postal Telegraph after 1880, except that in 1910 the figures relate to the Western Union only. [40]Not including messages sent by Western Union over leased wires or under railroad contracts. [41]1810 to 1860, inclusive, from census of 1880; from 1870 to 1900, inclusive, from Rowell's Newspaper Directory; after 1900, from Ayer's American Newspaper Annual. Figures for 1910 and 1912 include outlying possessions. [42]Includes salaries for teachers only. [44]1820 to 1850, total alien passengers arrived; 1820 and 1830, years ending September 30; 1850, fifteen months ending December 31; 1840 and 1860, calendar years; after 1860, fiscal years ending June 30.

The greatest wheat growing country in the world is the Russian Empire, which produced in 1909 about 21.5 per cent of the wheat crop of the world, the production of the United States being about 20 per cent.

INTERNAL REVENUE STATISTICS.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30. 1911.	1912.
Spirits.		
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	$2,677,506 77	$2,694,264 47
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	145,382,705 57	146,715,203 60
Rectifiers (special tax)	339,834 09	328,210 70
Wine made in imitation of champagne	———	52 00
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	5,569,915 32	5,396,991 25
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	779,323 42	729,440 53
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	901 28	1,218 76
Stills and worms manufactured (special tax)	2,155 83	1,920 00
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	1,752 60	2,620 05
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	373,374 00	332,274 30
Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines	152,389 37	189,292 11
Totals	$155,279,858 25	$156,391,487 77
Tobacco.		
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	$21,755,714 06	$21,769,170 91
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	917,294 25	820,296 60
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	76,108 76	64,482 55
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	11,541,513 00	14,027,031 23
Snuff of all descriptions	2,251,746 62	2,406,358 60
Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions	30,463,573 87	31,502,811 71
Totals	[1]$67,005,950 56	[1]$70,590,151 60
Fermented Liquors.		
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors	$63,216,851 24	$62,108,633 39
Brewers (special tax)	160,383 40	153,812 61
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	361,242 59	354,296 46
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	629,300 42	652,028 05
Totals	$64,367,777 65	$63,268,770 51
Oleomargarine.		
Oleomargarine, domestic, artifically colored in imitation of butter	$284,262 94	$325,948 33
Oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow	286,895 81	307,479 16
Oleomargarine imported from foreign countries	———	8 40
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	23,684 90	24,925 00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax)	33,622 00	23,258 50
Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax)	229,217 04	271,145 74
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax)	4,050 04	4,466 67
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax)	138,482 06	171,475 45
Totals	$1,000,214 79	$1,128,707 25
Filled Cheese.		
Filled cheese, domestic	———	330 31
Manufacturers of filled cheese (special tax)	———	300 00
Retail dealers in filled cheese (special tax)	———	———
Wholesale dealers in filled cheese (special tax)	———	———
Totals	———	630 31
Mixed Flour.		
Per barrel of 196 pounds or more than 98 pounds	$27 00	$20 00
Half barrel of 98 pounds or more than 49 pounds	1,144 56	1,034 50

There are more suicides in San Francisco than in any other city of the country. From 1900 to 1909 there were 1,957 suicides—52 a year for every 100,000 inhabitants.

Objects of taxation.	Receipts during fiscal years ended June 30. 1911.	1912.
Quarter barrel of 49 pounds or more than 24½ pounds	1,285 83	1,889 19
Eighth barrel of 24½ pounds or less	19 75	42 56
Manufacturers, packers or repackers of mixed flour (special tax)	287 00	157 00
Totals	$2,764 14	$3,143 25
Adulterated Butter.		
Adulterated butter manufactured or sold, etc	$23,049 10	$9,051 60
Manufacturers of adulterated butter (special tax)	16,919 90	31,556 80
Retail dealers in adulterated butter (special tax)	2,676 00	614 00
Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter (special tax)	5,240 00	4,880 00
Totals	$47,885 00	$46,102 40
Process or Renovated Butter.		
Process or renovated butter manufactured or sold, etc.	$99,685 01	$117,544 50
Manufacturers of process or renovated butter (special tax)	2,266 67	1,991 68
Totals	$101,951 68	$119,536 18
Miscellaneous.		
Excise tax on corporations	$33,511,536 46	$28,583,259 81
Opium	847 00	
Playing cards	581,640 78	616,233 60
Penalties	597,416 58	856,407 83
Collections not otherwise herein provided for	28,426 84	11,464 18
Totals	$34,719,867 66	$30,067,365 42
Aggregate receipts	$322,526,269 73	$321,615,894 69

[1]Includes $224,758 05 from sale of internal revenue stamps affixed to Philippine products, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1909.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES IN 1911-'12.

States and territories.	Aggregate collections.	States and territories.	Aggregate collections.
Alabama	$265,759 77	Nevada	$185,550 45
Alaska	22,246 97	New Hampshire	476,349 14
Arizona	104,593 73	New Jersey	10,582,235 36
Arkansas	165,314 34	New Mexico	56,705 80
California	9,221,700 80	New York	43,254,768 18
Colorado	1,075,823 38	North Carolina	8,953,480 66
Connecticut	1,890,719 12	North Dakota	58,872 37
Delaware	528,582 03	Ohio	23,823,944 53
District of Columbia	942,887 86	Oklahoma	148,906 24
Florida	1,347,573 64	Oregon	893,921 74
Georgia	541,253 11	Pennsylvania	26,453,570 07
Hawaii	266,225 42	Porto Rico	614,121 75
Idaho	82,315 56	Rhode Island	1,104,180 40
Illinois	52,614,483 95	South Carolina	185,703 72
Indiana	30,321,315 73	South Dakota	138,509 78
Iowa	1,125,642 43	Tennessee	2,363,520 25
Kansas	525,804 09	Texas	1,397,483 85
Kentucky	32,187,875 16	Utah	257,926 33
Louisiana	4,997,769 41	Vermont	77,750 60
Maine	222,788 57	Virginia	8,355,560 81
Maryland	7,866,724 92	Washington	1,363,225 76
Massachusetts	7,220,745 69	West Virginia	1,799,445 62
Michigan	7,353,335 30	Wisconsin	9,400,140 99
Minnesota	2,942,186 55	Wyoming	81,569 66
Mississippi	72,922 68	Philippine Islands	224,758 05
Missouri	12,062,821 58		
Montana	405,937 61	Total	$321,615,894 69
Nebraska	2,988,343 18		

Note.—Alabama and Mississippi comprise the District of Alabama; Colorado and Wyoming, the District of Colorado; Connecticut and Rhode Island, the District of Connecticut; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va., the District of Maryland; Montana, Idaho and

There are in Mexico 854 periodical publications. Of these 276 are issued in the federal district, 70 in Guadalajara, 37 in Monterey, 28 in Merida, 22 in Morelia and 20 in Puebla.

Utah, the District of Montana; New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, the District of New Hampshire; New Mexico and Arizona, the District of New Mexico; North Dakota and South Dakota, the District of North and South Dakota; Washington and Alaska, the District of Washington, and Nevada forms a part of the Fourth District of California.

The collections credited to Porto Rico were returned from the following named districts, viz.:

First District of New York	$88,203 04
Second District of New York	523,233 06
Third District of Massachusetts	2,685 65
Total	$614,121 75

Of the Philippine collections, $174 was returned from the District of Minnesota.

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION, 1910-'11 AND 1911-'12.

Articles taxed.	Fiscal years ended June 30.	
	1911.	1912.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries ....gals.	2,434,045	2,449,331
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries....gals.	132,166,148	133,377,458
Wine made in imitation, etc., bottles (pint)....No.		520
Fermented liquors ....bbls.	63,216,851	62,108,633
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.No.	7,251,904,686	7,256,390,303
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand ....No.	1,223,058,100	1,093,728,800
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand ....No.	21,141,322	17,911,819
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand ....No.	9,233,210,400	11,221,624,984
Snuff ....lbs.	28,146,833	30,079,482
Tobacco, chewing and smoking....lbs.	380,794,673	393,785,146
Opium ....lbs.	84 7/10	
Oleomargarine ....lbs.	117,600,953	[1]126,251,203
Filled cheese ....lbs.		63,031
Adulterated butter ....lbs.	230,491	90,516
Process or renovated butter....lbs.	39,874,004	47,017,800

[1]Includes 3,259,483 pounds at 10 cents, 122,991,664 pounds at one-fourth of 1 cent, and 56 pounds imported oleomargarine at 15 cents per pound.

Note.—The above statement of withdrawals includes, on account of Porto Rican products, as follows: 82,765 gallons spirits distilled from materials other than fruit; 169,133,410 cigars, at $3 per thousand; 135,725 cigarettes, at $3 60 per thousand, and 12,152,880 cigarettes, at $1 25 per thousand, and on account of Philippine products as follows: 72,843,780 cigars, at $3 per thousand; 5,900 cigarettes, at $3 60 per thousand; 4,962,808 cigarettes, at $1 25 per thousand, and 24½ pounds manufactured tobacco, at 8 cents per pound.

CORPORATION TAX RETURNS FOR EACH STATE OR TERRITORY, 1910-'11.

State or territory.	No. of returns received.	Amount of capital stock.	Amount of bonded & other indebtedness.	Net income.
Alabama	1,797	$261,314,735 39	$194,673,991 96	$19,300,825 72
Alaska	102	13,817,432 50	2,200,721 52	442,785 88
Arizona	635	239,399,964 74	50,891,691 67	5,840,787 29
Arkansas	2,289	142,658,459 76	105,519,291 30	10,609,095 68
California	17,932	4,485,925,956 70	1,475,986,797 67	137,653,325 33
Colorado	7,334	2,384,297,604 13	477,624,384 05	35,026,223 46
Connecticut	3,811	904,144,266 26	507,783,850 77	72,753,426 74
Delaware	658	448,409,914 02	72,544,794 38	6,940,614 46
District of Columbia.	799	416,649,783 82	333,009,943 08	15,858,231 74
Florida	1,554	108,325,717 64	96,432,910 82	11,062,810 26
Georgia	4,853	388,134,591 90	286,040,691 45	28,858,236.43
Hawaii	466	122,926,449 59	41,280,295 55	13,722,505 21
Idaho	1,161	189,337,810 66	42,014,756 63	4,231,574 04
Illinois	17,839	3,801,841,505 90	2,943,683,560 90	337,679,864 01
Indiana	5,461	513,262,766 09	355,249,429 73	57,833,395 28
Iowa	7,462	371,567,017 41	178,672,399 00	33,049,186 80
Kansas	4,187	597,062,263 22	444,683,592 23	47,964,980 79
Kentucky	4,317	385,834,608.48	281,110,218 79	35,166,911 21
Louisiana	2,820	362,919,792 27	259,638,397 18	24,403,769 15
Maine	2,770	980,631,177 04	428,941,419 59	26,838,245 01
Maryland	3,157	714,677,208 91	629,199,007 74	42,898,404 47
Massachusetts	8,435	2,110,313,134 92	1,267,570,664 62	158,229,612 42

The average number of wage-earners employed in the manufacture of cutlery and tools in the United States in 1909 was 32,996.

State or territory.	No. of returns received	Amount of capital stock.	Amount of bonded & other indebtedness.	Net income.
Michigan	7,268	954,321,840 58	618,458,501 41	91,681,527 27
Minnesota	7,152	1,428,302,749 45	1,223,864,417 72	127,946,133 21
Mississippi	1,105	74,035,604 44	50,143,341 02	7,600,434 00
Missouri	11,621	2,027,002,496 39	1,586,812,551 28	102,834,343 76
Montana	2,028	369,647,253 15	62,793,659 90	9,438,248 56
Nebraska	3,889	268,798,727 23	105,808,458 94	19,060,595 03
Nevada	1,163	587,010,073 93	17,210,340 47	11,299,819 29
New Hampshire	890	84,413,021 07	43,671,722 31	7,019,240 65
New Jersey	8,062	1,962,149,202 79	909,549,441 58	128,764,699 42
New Mexico	771	124,718,366 78	40,100,659 38	2,834,816 62
New York	32,925	14,532,108,376 93	7,529,120,943 71	689,414,892 69
North Carolina	3,407	195,007,355 47	100,481,333 17	13,034,858 83
North Dakota	2,368	55,569,093 83	23,803,682 44	6,717,670 29
Ohio	14,882	2,310,372,934 41	1,299,479,432 20	222,756,521 47
Oklahoma	3,623	171,967,045 68	69,366,042 85	12,745,339 87
Oregon	3,854	456,017,843 18	234,668,899 29	20,698,495 72
Pennsylvania	17,782	5,860,588,980 80	3,316,054,053 84	424,002,712 30
Rhode Island	1,728	362,980,338 23	101,483,223 05	35,948,248 21
South Carolina	2,592	137,473,339 16	109,907,822 70	11,317,129 20
South Dakota	2,271	184,108,785 82	23,492,857 90	6,490,383 16
Tennessee	3,528	343,579,154 97	207,042,944 85	24,606,433 79
Texas	7,275	705,670,931 00	637,364,071 00	60,059,556 00
Utah	3,217	699,275,035 22	142,669,535 83	13,574,887 54
Vermont	820	77,133,641 95	48,723,326 86	6,655,290 97
Virginia	3,920	999,303,378 90	883,114,388 76	48,962,145 36
Washington	8,363	1,553,803,610 26	302,359,787 58	39,266,972 54
West Virginia	3,922	491,372,056 15	184,681,234 06	23,682,260 37
Wisconsin	8,790	649,350,656 62	330,964,095 39	60,784,929 18
Wyoming	1,147	276,896,463 30	37,392,428 72	4,687,245 97
Total	270,202	$57,886,430,519 04	$30,715,336,008 84	$3,360,250,642 65

CORPORATION EXCISE TAX COLLECTED IN 1910-'11 BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and territories.	Tax collected.	States and territories.	Tax collected.
Alabama	$164,640 54	Nebraska	130,800 38
Alaska	3,938 56	Nevada	101,559 64
Arkansas	70,361 90	New Hampshire	62,109 12
Arizona	79,527 32	New Jersey	1,486,397 52
California	1,258,941 62	New Mexico	16,108 74
Colorado	301,542 41	New York	7,909,265 06
Connecticut	758,166 11	North Carolina	108,655 60
Delaware	50,590 37	North Dakota	26,158 91
District of Columbia	189,232 92	Ohio	1,951,047 93
Florida	99,498 19	Oklahoma	68,066 56
Georgia	237,271 47	Oregon	183,538 73
Hawaii	128,059 02	Pennsylvania	4,139,872 08
Idaho	28,630 49	Rhode Island	413,424 06
Illinois	3,253,197 82	South Carolina	57,710 85
Indiana	500,326 48	South Dakota	28,294 56
Iowa	228,990 05	Tennessee	192,979 02
Kansas	409,104 54	Texas	466,061 32
Kentucky	301,111 44	Utah	115,394 99
Louisiana	204,865 61	Vermont	54,984 23
Maine	280,516 63	Virginia	583,613 91
Maryland	425,584 39	Washington	306,688 03
Massachusetts	1,856,230 57	West Virginia	175,710 53
Michigan	955,416 12	Wisconsin	527,468 03
Minnesota	1,324,384 21	Wyoming	37,826 51
Mississippi	47,185 30		
Missouri	989,615 11	Total	$33,362,495 70
Montana	71,830 00		

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1889-'90 TO 1911-'12.

Fiscal years.	Receipts.	Fiscal years.	Receipts.
1889-'90	$142,606,705	1901-'02	$271,880,122
1890-'91	145,686,249	1902-'03	230,810,124
1891-'92	153,971,072	1903-'04	232,904,119
1892-'93	161,027,623	1904-'05	234,095,740
1893-'94	147,111,232	1905-'06	249,150,212
1894-'95	143,421,672	1906-'07	269,666,772
1895-'96	146,762,864	1907-'08	251,711,126
1896-'97	146,688,574	1908-'09	246,212,719
1897-'98	170,900,641	1909-'10	289,728,014
1898-'99	273,437,161	1910-'11	322,526,269
1899-1900	295,327,926	1911-'12	321,615,894
1900-'01	307,180,663		

The first official message over the Atlantic cable was sent by Queen Victoria to President Buchanan on August 3, 1858

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

(Figures furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, except where otherwise stated. All prices on gold basis.)

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CORN, 1906-'10.

Country.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
North America.					
United States	2,927,416,000	2,592,320,000	2,668,651,000	2,552,190,000	2,886,260,000
Canada:					
Ontario	23,989,000	21,899,000	21,742,000	18,211,000	17,853,000
Quebec	———	1,377,000	1,126,000	1,047,000	860,000
Mexico	110,065,000	140,000,000	150,000,000	170,000,000	190,766,000
Total	3,061,470,000	2,755,596,000	2,841,519,000	2,741,448,000	3,095,739,000
South America.					
Argentina	194,910,000	71,768,000	136,055,000	177,155,000	175,187,000
Chili	846,000	1,500,000	1,218,000	1,178,000	1,878,000
Uruguay	3,226,000	5,359,000	4,004,000	6,671,000	6,514,000
Total	198,982,000	78,627,000	141,277,000	185,004,000	183,579,000
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary:					
Austria	18,177,000	16,599,000	15,170,000	16,102,000	17,388,000
Hungary proper	162,925,000	155,619,000	146,124,000	161,858,000	187,733,000
Croatia-Slavonia	20,470,000	17,934,000	20,536,000	21,752,000	25,589,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	8,900,000	6,468,000	8,821,000	10,972,000	10,051,000
Total Austria-Hungary	210,472,000	196,620,000	190,651,000	210,684,000	240,761,000
Bulgaria	27,780,000	14,080,000	20,717,000	20,472,000	28,360,000
France	14,581,000	24,027,000	26,247,000	26,075,000	23,399,000
Italy	93,007,000	88,513,000	95,953,000	99,289,000	101,722,000
Portugal	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Roumania	130,546,000	57,576,000	78,892,000	70,138,000	103,665,000
Russia:					
Russia proper	59,320,000	41,903,000	49,663,000	29,223,000	———
Poland	———	1,000	———	———	———
Northern Caucasia	11,181,000	8,860,000	11,449,000	10,375,000	———
Total Russia (European)	70,501,000	50,764,000	61,112,000	39,598,000	77,181,000
Servia	27,786,000	17,691,000	21,010,000	27,558,000	29,101,000
Spain	18,714,000	25,372,000	20,115,000	26,433,000	27,366,000
Total	608,387,000	489,643,000	529,697,000	535,247,000	646,555,000
Africa.					
Algeria	544,000	402,000	426,000	807,000	552,000
Egypt	65,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000	70,294,000
Union of South Africa	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Total	85,544,000	85,402,000	85,426,000	85,807,000	90,846,000
Australasia.					
Australia:					
Queensland	2,233,000	3,820,000	3,191,000	2,855,000	2,588,000
New South Wales	5,714,000	5,945,000	4,671,000	5,380,000	7,322,000
Victoria	661,000	727,000	525,000	671,000	1,195,000
West Australia	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
South Australia	———	———	———	———	7,000
Total	8,609,000	10,493,000	8,388,000	8,908,000	11,113,000

Inauguration Day will fall on a Sunday three times during each century, viz., 1917, 1945, 1973, 2001, 2029, 2057, etc.

Country.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New Zealand	653,000	419,000	519,000	736,000	750,000
Total Australasia	9,262,000	10,912,000	8,907,000	9,644,000	11,863,000
Grand total	3,963,645,000	3,420,180,000	3,606,826,000	3,557,150,000	4,028,582,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CORN IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1911, BY STATES.

State, Territory or Division.	Crop of 1911.		
	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Maine	18,000	792,000	713,000
New Hampshire	23,000	1,035,000	849,000
Vermont	46,000	1,886,000	1,509,000
Massachusetts	47,000	2,068,000	1,716,000
Rhode Island	11,000	495,000	470,000
Connecticut	59,000	2,862,000	2,375,000
New York	530,000	20,405,000	15,712,000
New Jersey	270,000	9,936,000	7,055,000
Pennsylvania	1,435,000	63,858,000	43,423,000
N. Atlantic	2,439,000	103,337,000	73,822,000
Delaware	195,000	6,630,000	4,044,000
Maryland	670,000	24,455,000	15,407,000
Virginia	1,980,000	47,520,000	34,690,000
West Virginia	707,000	18,170,000	13,091,000
North Carolina	2,700,000	49,680,000	40,738,000
South Carolina	1,700,00	32,578,000	29,646,000
Georgia	3,692,000	59,072,000	49,030,000
Florida	636,000	9,286,000	7,429,000
S. Atlantic	12,370,000	247,391,000	194,975,000
Ohio	3,900,000	150,540,000	87,313,000
Indiana	4,850,000	174,600,000	94,284,000
Illinois	10,150,000	334,950,000	184,222,000
Michigan	1,690,000	55,770,000	36,250,000
Wisconsin	1,600,000	58,080,000	34,848,000
N. C. E. Miss. River	22,190,000	773,940,000	436,917,000
Minnesota	2,200,000	74,140,000	39,294,000
Iowa	9,850,000	305,350,000	161,836,000
Missouri	7,400,000	192,400,000	115,440,000
North Dakota	290,000	7,250,000	4,350,000
South Dakota	2,310,000	50,820,000	26,935,000
Nebraska	7,425,000	155,925,000	85,759,000
Kansas	8,700,000	126,150,000	79,474,000
N. C. W. Miss. River	38,175,000	912,035,000	513,088,000
Kentucky	3,600,000	93,600,000	58,968,000
Tennessee	3,400,000	91,120,000	55,583,000
Alabama	3,000,000	54,000,000	42,120,000
Mississippi	2,850,000	54,150,000	38,988,000
Louisiana	1,800,000	33,300,000	23,310,000
Texas	7,300,000	69,350,000	55,480,000
Oklahoma	5,675,000	36,888,000	25,822,000
Arkansas	2,390,000	49,712,000	35,793,000
S. Central	30,015,000	482,120,000	336,064,000
Montana	20,000	530,000	424,000
Wyoming	13,000	195,000	148,000
Colorado	373,000	5,222,000	4,073,000
New Mexico	94,000	2,322,000	1,950,000
Arizona	15,000	495,000	480,000
Utah	8,000	280,000	227,000
Nevada	1,000	30,000	27,000
Idaho	11,000	330,000	280,000
Washington	30,000	855,000	675,000
Oregon	20,000	570,000	456,000
California	51,000	1,836,000	1,652,000
Far Western	636,000	12,665,000	10,392,000
United States	105,825,000	2,531,488,000	1,565,258,000

The second largest city in Mexico is Guadalajara, which in 1910 had a population of 118,799.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES AND EXPORTS OF CORN IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1911.

Year.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1	Farm value Dec. 1.	Domestic exports including corn meal, fiscal year beginning July 1.	Per cent of crop exported.
		Bu.	Bushels.	Cts.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Pct.
1890	71,971,000	20.7	1,489,970,000	50.6	754,433,000	32,041,529	2.2
1891	76,205,000	27.0	2,060,154,000	40.6	836,439,000	76,602,285	3.7
1892	70,627,000	23.1	1,628,464,000	39.4	642,147,000	47,121,894	2.9
1893	72,036,000	22.5	1,619,496,000	36.5	591,626,000	66,489,529	4.1
1894	62,582,000	19.4	1,212,770,000	45.7	554,719,000	28,585,405	2.4
1895	82,076,000	26.2	2,151,139,000	25.3	544,986,000	101,100,375	4.7
1896	81,027,000	28.2	2,283,875,000	21.5	491,007,000	178,817,417	7.8
1897	80,095,000	23.8	1,902,968,000	26.3	501,073,000	212,055,543	11.1
1898	77,722,000	24.8	1,924,185,000	28.7	552,023,000	177,255,046	9.2
1899	82,109,000	25.3	2,078,144,000	30.3	629,210,000	213,123,412	10.3
1900	83,321,000	25.3	2,105,103,000	35.7	751,220,000	181,405,473	8.6
1901	91,350,000	16.7	1,522,520,000	60.5	921,556,000	28,028,688	1.8
1902	94,044,000	26.8	2,523,648,000	40.3	1,017,017,000	76,639,261	3.0
1903	88,092,000	25.5	2,244,177,000	42.5	952,869,000	58,222,061	2.6
1904	92,232,000	26.8	2,467,481,000	44.1	1,087,461,000	90,293,483	3.7
1905	94,011,000	28.8	2,707,994,000	41.2	1,116,697,000	119,893,833	4.4
1906	96,738,000	30.3	2,927,416,000	39.9	1,166,626,000	86,368,228	3.0
1907	99,931,000	25.9	2,592,320,000	51.6	1,336,901,000	55,063,860	2.1
1908	101,788,000	26.2	2,668,651,000	60.6	1,616,145,000	37,665,040	1.4
1909	108,771,000	25.5	2,772,376,000	59.6	1,652,822,000	38,128,498	1.4
1910	104,035,000	27.7	2,886,260,000	48.0	1,384,817,000	65,614,522	2.3
1911	105,825,000	23.9	2,531,488,000	61.8	1,565,258,000	—	—

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11.

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
North America.					
United States	634,087,000	664,602,000	683,350,000	635,121,000	621,338,000
Canada:					
New Brunswick	411,000	349,000	395,000	371,000	270,000
Ontario	18,019,000	18,057,000	16,262,000	17,805,000	19,252,000
Manitoba	39,688,000	50,269,000	52,706,000	41,159,000	60,275,000
Saskatchewan	27,692,000	34,742,000	85,197,000	81,139,000	97,665,000
Alberta	4,194,000	6,842,000	9,579,000	6,593,000	36,143,000
Other	2,687,000	2,175,000	2,605,000	2,923,000	2,246,000
Total Canada	92,691,000	112,434,000	166,744,000	149,990,000	215,851,000
Mexico	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	11,976,000	12,000,000
Total	736,778,000	787,036,000	860,094,000	797,087,000	849,189,000
South America.					
Argentina	155,991,000	192,487,000	156,162,000	131,010,000	145,981,000
Chili	15,776,000	18,967,000	17,743,000	19,743,000	18,000,000
Uruguay	6,867,000	7,430,000	8,595,000	7,750,000	6,009,000
Total	178,634,000	218,884,000	182,500,000	158,503,000	169,990,000
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary:					
Austria	52,369,000	62,129,000	58,468,000	57,589,000	58,880,000
Hungary proper	120,599,000	152,205,000	113,352,000	169,700,000	175,030,000
Croatia-Slavonia	10,170,000	13,220,000	11,662,000	11,434,000	15,210,000

In 1910 the number of passengers carried on the transit lines of New York City numbered 1,489,682,000.

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,169,000	3,023,000	2,594,000	2,671,000	2,941,000
Total Austria-Hungary	185,217,000	230,577,000	186,076,000	241,394,000	252,061,000
Belgium	15,835,000	13,393,000	14,603,000	12,449,000	14,616,000
Bulgaria	23,545,000	36,496,000	32,071,000	42,247,000	48,000,000
Denmark	4,343,000	4,318,000	3,829,000	4,547,000	4,469,000
Finland	140,000	111,000	134,000	125,000	125,000
France	376,999,000	317,765,000	356,193,000	257,667,000	315,444,000
Germany	127,843,000	138,442,000	138,000,000	141,884,000	149,411,000
Greece	8,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
Italy	177,543,000	152,236,000	189,959,000	153,168,000	192,395,000
Montenegro	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Netherlands	5,325,000	5,121,000	4,158,000	4,371,000	5,648,000
Norway	290,000	333,000	313,000	294,000	271,000
Portugal	7,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	11,850,000
Roumania	42,257,000	54,813,000	56,751,000	110,761,000	93,724,000
Russia:					
Russia proper	340,416,000	383,016,000	586,819,000	———	———
Poland	18,173,000	21,182,000	21,194,000	———	———
North Caucasia	79,184,000	84,964,000	103,465,000	———	———
Total Russia (European)	437,773,000	489,162,000	711,478,000	699,413,000	447,016,000
Servia	8,375,000	11,495,000	13,962,000	12,784,000	15,312,000
Spain	100,331,000	119,970,000	144,105,000	137,448,000	148,495,000
Sweden	6,279,000	6,756,000	6,978,000	7,450,000	7,945,000
Switzerland	4,000,000	3,527,000	3,568,000	2,756,000	3,524,000
Turkey (European)	18,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	19,462,000	20,000,000
United Kingdom:					
Great Britain—					
England	53,855,000	51,371,000	60,121,000	53,464,000	60,729,000
Scotland	1,953,000	1,854,000	2,111,000	2,020,000	2,786,000
Wales	1,138,000	966,000	1,147,000	1,122,000	1,118,000
Ireland	1,367,000	1,438,000	1,809,000	1,716,000	1,656,000
Total United Kingdom	58,313,000	55,629,000	65,188,000	58,322,000	66,289,000
Total	1,607,608,000	1,676,344,000	1,962,566,000	1,922,742,000	1,803,288,000
Asia.					
British India, including such native states as report	317,023,000	228,670,000	285,189,000	359,654,000	371,646,000
Cyprus	2,636,000	2,556,000	1,912,000	2,238,000	1,963,000
Japanese Empire:					
Japan	22,795,000	22,587,000	22,966,000	24,487,000	24,820,000
Formosa	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Total Japanese Empire	22,995,000	22,787,000	23,166,000	24,687,000	25,020,000
Persia	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Russia:					
Central Asia	27,085,000	21,416,000	26,429,000	———	———
Siberia	45,771,000	55,755,000	45,269,000	———	———
Transcaucasia	63,000	66,000	94,000	———	———
Total Russia (Asiatic)	72,919,000	77,237,000	71,792,000	76,282,000	62,475,000
Turkey (Asiatic)	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Total	466,573,000	382,250,000	433,059,000	513,861,000	512,104,000
Africa.					
Algeria	31,261,000	29,739,000	34,769,000	39,374,000	35,874,000

The second oldest university in America is the University of Cordoba, Argentine Republic, which was founded in 1713.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11 (Continued).

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Egypt	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	32,623,000	37,932,000
Tunis	6,314,000	3,674,000	6,430,000	5,512,000	5,000,000
Union of South Africa	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Total	70,075,000	65,913,000	73,699,000	80,009,000	81,306,000
Australasia.					
Australia:					
Queensland	1,144,000	715,000	1,241,000	1,621,000	1,055,000
New South Wales	22,506,000	9,444,000	15,971,000	29,431,000	28,793,000
Victoria	23,331,000	12,482,000	24,081,000	29,687,000	35,910,000
South Australia	18,017,000	19,739,000	20,009,000	25,926,000	25,112,000
West Australia	2,845,000	3,018,000	2,538,000	5,779,000	6,083,000
Tasmania	672,000	665,000	723,000	819,000	1,156,000
Total Australia	68,515,000	46,063,000	64,563,000	93,263,000	98,109,000
New Zealand	5,782,000	5,743,000	9,049,000	9,008,000	8,535,000
Total Australasia	74,297,000	51,806,000	73,612,000	102,271,000	106,644,000
Grand total	3,133,965,000	3,188,234,000	3,585,530,000	3,574,473,000	3,522,522,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE DECEMBER 1 OF WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT, BY STATES, IN 1911, AND UNITED STATES TOTALS, 1890 TO 1910.

State, territory and year.	Winter wheat.				Spring wheat.			
	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Farm value December 1.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Farm value December 1.
	Acres.	Bu.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bu.	Bushels.	Dollars
Me.	—	—	—	—	3,000	21.0	63,000	69,000
Vt.	—	—	—	—	1,000	27.8	28,000	28,000
N. Y.	345,000	19.5	6,728,000	6,392,000	—	—	—	—
N. J.	84,000	17.4	1,462,000	1,404,000	—	—	—	—
Penn.	1,289,000	13.5	17,402,000	16,010,000	—	—	—	—
Del.	113,000	16.7	1,887,000	1,698,000	—	—	—	—
Md.	605,000	15.5	9,378,000	8,534,000	—	—	—	—
Va.	750,000	12.0	9,000,000	8,640,000	—	—	—	—
W. Va.	238,000	11.5	2,737,000	2,792,000	—	—	—	—
N. C.	626,000	10.6	6,636,000	6,769,000	—	—	—	—
S. C.	83,000	11.4	946,000	1,164,000	—	—	—	—
Ga.	145,000	12.0	1,740,000	1,984,000	—	—	—	—
Ohio	2,265,000	16.0	36,240,000	32,978,000	—	—	—	—
Ind.	2,337,000	14.7	34,354,000	30,575,000	—	—	—	—
Ill.	2,625,000	16.0	42,000,000	37,380,000	—	—	—	—
Mich.	1,025,000	18.0	18,450,000	16,236,000	—	—	—	—
Wis.	90,000	17.5	1,575,000	1,418,000	105,000	14.5	1,522,000	1,370,000
Minn.	—	—	—	—	4,350,000	10.1	43,935,000	40,420,000
Iowa	287,000	19.7	5,654,000	4,976,000	360,000	13.8	4,968,000	4,372,000
Mo.	2,300,000	15.7	36,110,000	31,777,000	—	—	—	—
N. Dak.	—	—	—	—	9,150,000	8.0	73,200,000	65,148,000
S. Dak.	—	—	—	—	3,700,000	4.0	14,800,000	13,468,000
Neb.	2,788,000	13.8	38,474,000	33,472,000	310,000	10.0	3,100,000	2,697,000
Kan.	4,725,000	10.8	51,030,000	46,437,000	85,000	4.2	357,000	325,000
Ky.	780,000	12.7	9,906,000	9,114,000	—	—	—	—
Tenn.	720,000	11.5	8,280,000	7,949,000	—	—	—	—
Ala.	30,000	11.5	345,000	414,000	—	—	—	—
Miss.	9,000	12.0	108,000	108,000	—	—	—	—
Tex.	700,000	9.4	6,580,000	6,580,000	—	—	—	—
Okla.	1,122,000	8.0	8,976,000	8,258,000	—	—	—	—
Ark.	96,000	10.5	1,008,000	907,000	—	—	—	—
Mont.	229,000	31.7	7,259,000	5,589,000	200,000	25.2	5,040,000	3,881,000
Wyo.	24,000	26.0	624,000	587,000	45,000	26.0	1,170,000	1,100,000
Colo.	178,000	18.0	3,204,000	2,691,000	260,000	19.5	5,070,000	4,259,000

The Industrial Removal Office of New York City between 1900 and 1910 distributed 55,000 alien immigrants throughout the United States and Canada.

State, territory and year	Winter wheat. Acreage	Average yield per acre	Production	Farm value December 1.	Spring wheat. Acreage	Average yield per acre	Production	Farm value December 1.
	Acres.	Bu.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bu.	Bushels.	Dollars.
N. Mex	30,000	25.0	750,000	750,000	25,000	20.5	512,000	512,000
Ariz	25,000	30.0	750,000	712,000	2,000	25.0	50,000	48,000
Utah	150,000	20.0	3,000,000	2,100,000	75,000	27.0	2,025,000	1,418,000
Nev	16,000	23.0	368,000	350,000	20,000	32.5	650,000	618,000
Idaho	347,000	31.5	10,930,000	7,214,000	170,000	29.0	4,930,000	3,254,000
Wash	920,000	27.3	25,116,000	17,832,000	1,310,000	19.5	25,545,000	18,137,000
Oreg	586,000	22.2	13,009,000	9,757,000	210,000	17.7	3,717,000	2,788,000
Cal	480,000	18.0	8,640,000	7,603,000	—	—	—	—
U. S.	29,162,000	14.8	430,656,000	379,151,000	20,381,000	9.4	190,682,000	163,912,000
1910	27,329,000	15.9	434,142,000	382,318,000	18,352,000	11.0	200,979,000	178,733,000
1909	28,330,000	15.8	446,366,000	459,154,000	18,393,000	15.8	290,813,000	270,892,000
1908	30,349,000	14.4	437,908,000	410,330,000	17,208,000	13.2	226,694,000	206,496,000
1907	28,132,000	14.6	409,442,000	361,217,000	17,079,000	13.2	224,645,000	193,220,000
1906	29,600,000	16.7	492,888,000	336,435,000	17,706,000	13.7	242,373,000	153,898,000
1905	29,864,000	14.3	428,462,000	334,987,000	17,990,000	14.7	264,517,000	183,386,000
1904	26,866,000	12.4	332,935,000	325,611,000	17,209,000	12.8	219,464,000	184,879,000
1903	32,511,000	12.3	399,867,000	286,243,000	16,954,000	14.0	237,955,000	156,782,000
1902	28,581,000	14.4	411,789,000	266,727,000	17,621,000	14.7	253,274,000	155,497,000
1901	30,240,000	15.2	458,835,000	303,227,000	19,656,000	14.7	289,626,000	164,133,000
1900	26,236,000	13.3	350,025,000	221,668,000	16,259,000	10.6	172,204,000	101,847,000
1899	25,358,000	11.5	291,706,000	183,767,000	19,235,000	13.3	255,598,000	135,778,000
1898	25,745,000	14.9	382,492,000	237,736,000	18,310,000	16.0	292,657,000	155,034,000
1897	22,926,000	14.1	323,616,000	275,323,000	16,539,000	12.5	206,533,000	153,224,000
1896	22,794,000	11.8	267,934,000	206,270,000	11,825,000	13.5	159,750,000	104,328,000
1895	22,609,000	11.6	261,242,000	150,944,000	11,438,000	18.0	205,861,000	86,995,000
1894	23,519,000	14.0	329,290,000	164,022,000	11,364,000	11.5	130,977,000	61,880,000
1893	23,118,000	12.0	278,469,000	156,720,000	11,511,000	10.2	117,662,000	56,451,000
1892	26,209,000	13.7	359,416,000	234,037,000	12,345,000	12.7	156,531,000	88,075,000
1891	27,524,000	14.7	405,116,000	356,415,000	12,393,000	16.7	206,665,000	157,058,000
1890	23,520,000	10.9	255,374,000	223,362,000	12,567,000	11.4	143,890,000	111,411,000

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT, 1906-'10.

Exports.

Country.	Year beginning.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Argentina	Jan. 1	82,599,397	98,502,584	133,610,896	92,377,517	69,209,449
Australia	Jan. 1	30,262,335	28,784,130	15,027,388	31,549,498	47,761,895
Austria-Hungary	Jan. 1	1,118,588	683,014	14,720	10,872	28,476
Belgium	Jan. 1	16,051,913	17,852,194	24,178,475	22,844,944	22,897,924
British India	Jan. 1	26,488,483	37,515,771	4,289,344	34,712,087	40,480,707
Bulgaria	Jan. 1	9,856,687	8,845,502	7,818,338	5,912,621	[2]8,688,073
Canada	Jan. 1	38,135,023	37,503,057	52,502,903	49,428,195	46,425,872
Chili	Jan. 1	8,065	1,297,765	4,946,857	4,015,335	2,246,921
Germany[3]	Jan. 1	7,365,175	3,520,763	9,594,177	7,708,178	10,339,162
Netherlands	Jan. 1	33,126,858	44,717,615	29,914,096	47,469,644	58,300,147
Roumania	Jan. 1	63,485,127	42,307,592	26,247,406	31,514,810	[4]31,514,810
Russia	Jan. 1	132,410,638	85,270,647	54,050,456	189,272,459	[2]225,440,173
Servia	Jan. 1	3,365,644	1,992,514	3,319,526	5,296,155	[4]5,296,155
United States	Jan. 1	62,850,984	91,383,648	92,779,509	48,489,674	24,257,392
Other countries	—	6,038,597	10,600,009	6,042,808	11,267,187	[2]11,723,744
Total	—	513,163,514	510,776,805	464,336,899	581,869,176	604,610,900

Imports.

Austria-Hungary	Jan. 1	1,216,790	87,535	290,334	26,976,334	10,445,042
Belgium	Jan. 1	67,928,168	67,469,371	67,032,575	70,921,646	75,219,303
Brazil	Jan. 1	8,511,259	9,070,298	9,551,436	9,527,692	[4]9,527,692
Denmark	Jan. 1	4,168,334	2,820,299	3,593,773	3,496,826	2,823,854
France	Jan. 1	11,288,433	13,131,250	2,752,415	5,248,539	23,326,840
Germany[3]	Jan. 1	73,784,363	90,200,107	76,814,333	89,400,124	86,116,905
Greece	Jan. 1	7,426,048	7,454,387	6,638,757	6,490,139	7,659,686
Italy	Jan. 1	50,473,571	34,281,799	29,026,788	48,955,825	45,259,960
Japan	Jan. 1	789,540	2,008,998	1,319,524	778,524	1,818,229
Netherlands	Jan. 1	44,506,710	53,704,405	40,159,483	59,724,417	71,027,060
Portugal	Jan. 1	3,853,239	962,467	4,604,041	3,898,434	3,024,080
Spain	Jan. 1	19,312,985	4,290,674	2,902,239	3,529,873	5,932,747

The oldest university in territory belonging to the United States is the University of St. Thomas, at Manila, which was founded in 1605.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT, 1906-'10 (Continued).

Country.	Year beginning:	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Sweden	Jan. 1	7,838,974	5,656,901	7,599,881	7,070,799	6,810,148
Switzerland	Jan. 1	16,196,009	17,211,359	12,140,012	14,699,277	14,661,145
United Kingdom.	Jan. 1	172,808,565	180,443,017	168,629,046	182,219,770	195,965,190
Other countries..	———	20,373,515	17,537,946	13,722,243	15,000,129	[2]14,066,062
Total	———	510,476,503	506,330,813	446,776,880	547,938,348	573,681,187

[2]Preliminary. [3]Not including free ports prior to March 1, 1906. [4]Year preceding.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT FLOUR, 1906-'10.

Exports.

Country.	Year beginning:	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
		Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Argentina	Jan. 1	1,450,979	1,434,118	1,276,656	1,310,241	1,298,104
Australia	Jan. 1	1,702,801	1,667,722	1,191,861	1,326,216	1,428,019
Austria-Hungary	Jan. 1	658,449	658,555	413,076	163,111	145,777
Belgium	Jan. 1	439,659	442,303	529,660	583,822	718,100
British India ...	Jan. 1	417,984	476,995	350,407	365,851	448,576
Bulgaria	Jan. 1	261,974	293,509	287,042	348,572	[2]581,360
Canada	Jan. 1	1,516,170	1,858,483	1,747,163	2,541,849	3,189,208
Chili	Jan. 1	50,008	42,207	25,446	72,073	128,593
France	Jan. 1	344,996	299,247	365,496	493,116	283,272
Germany[3]	Jan. 1	663,437	987,604	1,702,862	1,855,560	2,137,285
Italy	Jan. 1	355,934	510,538	499,259	472,266	660,894
Netherlands	Jan. 1	110,985	159,970	145,451	292,223	267,489
Roumania	Jan. 1	745,296	556,898	172,470	212,673	[4]212,673
Russia	Jan. 1	1,131,591	744,832	597,477	1,062,040	[2]1,139,764
Servia	Jan. 1	86,885	33,570	62,998	53,027	[4]53,027
United Kingdom.	Jan. 1	599,560	692,366	988,326	780,172	722,449
United States ..	Jan. 1	14,324,100	15,276,506	13,013,025	9,687,993	8,370,201
Other countries..	———	282,193	560,528	802,922	1,745,518	[2]1,971,464
Total	———	25,143,001	26,695,951	24,171,597	23,366,323	23,756,255

Imports.

Belgium	Jan. 1	55,601	48,735	31,735	23,211	29,365
Brazil	Jan. 1	1,731,596	1,915,018	1,699,315	1,645,630	[4]1,645,630
China	Jan. 1	1,214,069	3,002,982	1,194,514	405,971	503,973
Cuba	Jan. 1	735,950	861,865	780,514	807,220	852,876
Denmark	Jan. 1	328,972	384,268	441,515	515,921	519,230
Egypt	Jan. 1	1,684,257	1,582,387	1,919,766	1,916,444	1,367,797
Finland	Jan. 1	879,955	963,974	1,022,029	964,691	999,454
France	Jan. 1	98,572	197,245	81,824	49,118	140,729
Germany[3]	Jan. 1	242,116	221,301	190,882	141,292	166,857
Greece	Jan. 1	110,867	60,923	24,953	12,711	9,379
Italy	Jan. 1	15,043	18,605	18,021	11,864	13,820
Japan	Jan. 1	1,082,671	838,641	352,537	172,165	203,337
Netherlands	Jan. 1	2,260,321	1,908,957	2,200,426	2,085,637	2,204,100
Newfoundland ..	July 1	411,781	366,237	340,876	410,526	[4]410,526
Norway	Jan. 1	472,995	564,617	632,712	548,686	547,309
Philippine Islands	Jan. 1	231,301	266,644	231,305	296,560	349,929
Spain	Jan. 1	161,765	695	172	630	867
Sweden	Jan. 1	83,949	125,421	120,137	70,646	88,870
Trinidad and Tobago	Apr. 1	227,838	226,291	230,994	220,039	222,378
United Kingdom..	Jan. 1	8,024,846	7.565,526	7,358,072	6,282,145	5,614,907
Other countries..	———	4,056,874	4,415,503	5,293,688	4,950,415	[2]4,652,378
Total	———	24,111,339	25,535,835	24,165,987	21,531,522	20,573,717

[2]Preliminary. [3]Not including free ports prior to March 1, 1906. [4]Year preceding.

Liverpool is the second largest city in England, having a population of 746,566 in 1911.

OAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11.

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
North America.					
United States.....	754,443,000	807,156,000	1,007,129,000	1,186,341,000	922,298,000
Canada:					
New Brunswick..	6,107,000	5,373,000	6,136,000	6,748,000	6,085,000
Ontario	88,745,000	110,310,000	116,017,000	136,974,000	87,846,000
Manitoba	44,775,000	47,506,000	58,721,000	44,351,000	61,511,000
Saskatchewan ...	24,783,000	31,030,000	97,533,000	65,203,000	104,085,000
Alberta	9,826,000	24,227,000	40,775,000	25,122,000	60,524,000
Other	54,981,000	47,580,000	56,376,000	65,267,000	49,898,000
Total Canada..	229,217,000	266,026,000	375,558,000	343,665,000	369,949,000
Mexico	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Total	983,677,000	1,073,199,000	1,382,704,000	1,530,023,000	1,292,264,000
South America.					
Argentina	12,257,000	33,949,000	31,984,000	36,483,000	47,192,000
Uruguay	121,000	239,000	462,000	400,000	590,000
Total	12,378,000	34,188,000	32,446,000	36,883,000	47,782,000
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary:					
Austria	170,605,000	144,069,000	171,940,000	142,139,000	156,384,000
Hungary proper..	79,484,000	70,168,000	92,270,000	70,701,000	90,151,000
Croatia-Slavonia .	4,174,000	4,253,000	5,607,000	5,445,000	5,554,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,575,000	3,572,000	4,575,000	5,322,000	5,405,000
Total Austria-Hungary	256,838,000	222,062,000	274,392,000	223,607,000	257,494,000
Belgium	45,937,000	43,058,000	43,231,000	35,000,000	40,000,000
Bulgaria	7,416,000	11,252,000	9,356,000	10,789,000	11,000,000
Denmark	42,529,000	40,437,000	42,170,000	40,596,000	49,830,000
Finland	20,643,000	18,321,000	19,759,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
France	303,889,000	285,837,000	331,183,000	290,776,000	305,370,000
Germany	630,324,000	530,131,000	628,718,000	544,287,000	530,764,000
Italy	30,000,000	30,000,000	43,402,000	28,574,000	40,973,000
Netherlands	20,933,000	19,683,000	19,361,000	20,357,000	18,515,000
Norway	6,946,000	11,315,000	8,804,000	10,488,000	8,593,000
Roumania	17,842,000	17,212,000	25,945,000	29,647,000	26,222,000
Russia:					
Russia proper ...	729,813,000	743,523,000	960,498,000	———	———
Poland	72,574,000	66,135,000	73,758,000	———	———
North'n Caucasia.	19,697,000	24,860,000	33,428,000	———	———
Total Russia (European) .	822,084,000	834,518,000	1,067,684,000	966,248,000	792,902,000
Servia	2,984,000	3,057,000	3,445,000	4,334,000	5,050,000
Spain	16,998,000	28,114,000	34,307,000	29,018,000	33,858,000
Sweden	64,597,000	72,773,000	69,292,000	75,238,000	63,462,000
United Kingdom:					
Great Britain—					
England	94,606,000	82,470,000	80,573,000	80,225,000	74,119,000
Scotland	36,193,000	37,920,000	39,097,000	37,425,000	36,750,000
Wales	7,829,000	7,133,000	7,233,000	8,018,000	7,087,000
Ireland	50,850,000	54,032,000	57,467,000	65,770,000	59,207,000
Total United Kingdom	189,478,000	181,555,000	184,370,000	191,438,000	177,163,000
Total	2,479,438,000	2,349,325,000	2,805,419,000	2,518,397,000	2,379,196,000

The value of paper products in the United States in 1899 was $127,327,000 and in 1910 $267,869,000.

OAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11 (Continued).

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Asia.					
Cyprus	331,000	382,000	385,000	525,000	480,000
Russia:					
Central Asia	18,049,000	17,371,000	15,633,000	———	———
Siberia	67,114,000	89,500,000	62,033,000	———	———
Transcaucasia	13,000	27,000	37,000	———	———
Total Russia (Asiatic)	85,176,000	106,898,000	77,703,000	79,743,000	65,454,000
Total	85,507,000	107,280,000	78,088,000	80,268,000	65,934,000
Africa.					
Algeria	10,651,000	9,600,000	10,673,000	13,258,000	11,520,000
Tunis	3,149,000	1,736,000	5,443,000	5,374,000	5,000,000
Union of South Africa	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Total	17,300,000	14,836,000	19,616,000	22,132,000	20,020,000
Australasia.					
Australia:					
Queensland	30,000	10,000	40,000	52,000	52,000
New South Wales	1,449,000	879,000	1,154,000	2,029,000	1,756,000
Victoria	9,124,000	5,365,000	11,475,000	8,163,000	10,005,000
South Australia	924,000	902,000	1,320,000	1,247,000	1,172,000
West Australia	472,000	745,000	765,000	1,287,000	801,000
Tasmania	2,042,000	1,574,000	1,900,000	2,422,000	2,128,000
Total Australia	14,041,000	9,475,000	16,654,000	15,200,000	15,914,000
New Zealand	11,555,000	15,495,000	19,503,000	13,953,000	10,412,000
Total Australasia	25,596,000	24,970,000	36,157,000	29,153,000	26,326,000
Grand total	3,603,896,000	3,603,798,000	4,354,430,000	4,216,856,000	3,831,522,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE AND DISTRIBUTION OF OATS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1911, BY STATES.

(Quantity expressed in bushels, 000 omitted.)

State, Territory or Division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	State, Territory or Division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels	Dollars		Acres.	Bushels	Dollars
Maine	135	5,198	2,807	Indiana	1,640	47,068	20,239
New Hamp.	12	406	248	Illinois	4,220	121,536	51,045
Vermont	76	2,660	1,569	Michigan	1,500	42,900	19,734
Mass.	8	280	162	Wisconsin	2,250	67,050	30,172
Rhode Island	2	58	34				
Connecticut	11	386	216	N. C. E. of Miss. R.	11,310	333,124	145,746
New York	1,310	38,645	19,709				
New Jersey	71	2,024	1,012				
Penna.	1,121	31,724	15,862	Minnesota	2,948	67,214	26,886
				Iowa	4,950	126,225	51,752
N. Atlantic	2,746	81,381	41,619	Missouri	1,200	17,760	7,992
				North Dakota	2,180	51,230	21,004
Delaware	4	120	56	South Dakota	1,540	11,396	4,900
Maryland	46	1,242	609	Nebraska	2,500	34,750	14,942
Virginia	194	3,880	2,095	Kansas	2,000	30,000	13,500
West Virginia	110	2,420	1,355				
North Carolina	219	3,614	2,277	N. C. W. of Miss. R.	17,318	338,575	140,976
South Carolina	345	7,038	5,067				
Georgia	404	8,686	6,080				
Florida	43	580	435	Kentucky	170	3,128	1,564
				Tennessee	315	6,142	3,071
S. Atlantic	1,365	27,580	17,974	Alabama	283	5,434	3,586
				Mississippi	130	2,392	1,555
Ohio	1,700	54,570	24,556	Louisiana	40	840	546

Immigration to the United States from Ireland averaged 37,000 a year for the decade between 1900 and 1910.

State, Territory or Division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	State, Territory or Division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels	Dollars.		Acres.	Bushels	Dollars.
Texas	737	18,499	9,989	Utah	87	3,889	1,828
Oklahoma	909	8,181	3,927	Nevada	8	360	223
Arkansas	205	4,100	2,173	Idaho	331	14,564	5,826
				Washington ..	281	14,528	6,538
S. Central...	2,789	48,716	26,411	Oregon	359	12,457	5,481
				California	210	7,140	4,213
Montana	425	21,165	8,466				
Wyoming	190	6,555	3,278	Far Western	2,235	92,922	41,937
Colorado	290	10,150	4,872				
New Mexico...	48	1,862	1,061	United States	37,763	922,298	414,663
Arizona	6	252	151				

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, EXPORTS, ETC., OF OATS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1911.

Year.	Acreage sown and harvested. Acres.	Average yield per acre (bu.)	Production. Bushels.	Average farm price per bu. Dec. 1 (cts.).	Farm value Dec. 1.	Domestic exports, including oatmeal, fiscal year begin'g July 1* Bushels.	Imports during fiscal year beginning July 1† Bushels.
1890...	26,431,000	19.8	523,621,000	42.4	222,048,000	1,382,836	41,848
1891...	25,582,000	28.9	738,394,000	31.5	232,312,000	10,586,644	47,782
1892...	27,064,000	24.4	661,035,000	31.7	209,254,000	2,700,793	49,432
1893...	27,273,000	23.4	638,855,000	29.4	187,576,000	6,290,229	31,759
1894...	27,024,000	24.5	662,037,000	32.4	214,817,000	1,708,824	330,318
1895...	27,878,000	29.6	824,444,000	19.9	163,655,000	15,156,618	66,602
1896...	27,566,000	25.7	707,346,000	18.7	132,485,000	37,725,083	131,204
1897...	25,730,000	27.2	698,768,000	21.2	147,975,000	73,880,307	25,093
1898...	25,777,000	28.4	730,907,000	25.5	186,405,000	38,534,362	28,098
1899...	26,341,000	30.2	796,178,000	24.9	198,168,000	45,048,857	54,576
1900...	27,365,000	29.6	809,126,000	25.8	208,669,000	42,268,931	32,107
1901...	28,541,000	25.8	736,809,000	39.9	293,659,000	13,277,612	38,978
1902...	28,653,000	34.5	987,843,000	30.7	303,585,000	8,331,805	150,065
1903...	27,638,000	28.4	784,094,000	34.1	267,662,000	1,960,740	183,983
1904...	27,843,000	32.1	894,596,000	31.3	279,900,000	8,394,692	55,699
1905...	28,047,000	34.0	953,216,000	29.1	277,048,000	48,434,541	40,025
1906...	30,959,000	31.2	964,905,000	31.7	306,293,000	6,386,334	91,289
1907...	31,837,000	23.7	754,443,000	44.3	334,568,000	2,518,855	883,418
1908...	32,344,000	25.0	807,156,000	47.2	381,171,000	2,333,817	6,691,703
1909...	33,204,000	30.3	1,007,353,000	40.5	408,174,000	2,548,726	1,034,511
1910...	37,548,000	31.6	1,186,341,000	34.4	408,388,000	3,845,850	107,318
1911...	37,763,000	24.4	922,298,000	45.0	414,663,000		

*Oatmeal not included 1880 to 1882, inclusive. †Oatmeal not included 1880 to 1882, inclusive.

BARLEY CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11.

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
North America.					
United States.....	153,597,000	166,756,000	173,321,000	173,832,000	160,240,000
Canada:					
New Brunswick..	97,000	79,000	94,000	73,000	74,000
Ontario	21,718,000	21,124,000	20,952,000	20,727,000	13,760,000
Manitoba	16,753,000	17,093,000	20,866,000	13,826,000	14,447,000
Saskatchewan ...	1,350,000	1,952,000	4,493,000	3,598,000	5,445,000
Alberta	1,083,000	3,881,000	5,999,000	3,953,000	4,151,000
Other	3,341,000	2,633,000	2,994,000	2,971,000	2,764,000
Total Canada..	44,342,000	46,762,000	55,398,000	45,148,000	40,641,000
Mexico	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	6,329,000	6,500,000
Total	204,939,000	220,518,000	235,719,000	225,309,000	207,381,000

The total area under hay and clover in Canada in 1910 was 8,515,400 acres, yielding 15,498,900 tons, valued at $149,716,000.

BARLEY CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11 (Continued).

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Europe.					
Austria	78,555,000	69,497,000	79,368,000	67,618,000	74,414,000
Hungary proper	63,078,000	56,324,000	71,868,000	53,630,000	72,970,000
Croatia-Slavonia	2,064,000	2,552,000	2,394,000	2,732,000	2,640,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,388,000	2,389,000	3,755,000	3,787,000	2,970,000
Total Austria-Hungary	146,085,000	130,762,000	157,385,000	127,767,000	152,994,000
Belgium	5,129,000	4,409,000	4,574,000	3,748,000	4,595,000
Bulgaria	6,772,000	11,311,000	9,322,000	14,083,000	16,000,000
Denmark	21,616,000	20,166,000	21,599,000	21,793,000	23,027,000
Finland	5,124,000	5,131,000	4,887,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
France	43,043,000	40,673,000	46,144,000	43,477,000	47,460,000
Germany	160,650,000	140,539,000	160,552,000	133,330,000	145,132,000
Italy	8,000,000	9,000,000	10,951,000	9,483,000	10,882,000
Netherlands	4,091,000	3,953,000	3,332,000	3,383,000	3,664,000
Norway	2,597,000	3,028,000	2,596,000	2,900,000	2,550,000
Roumania	20,062,000	12,873,000	19,955,000	29,359,000	26,157,000
Russia:					
Russia proper	277,500,000	297,449,000	382,163,000	———	———
Poland	25,395,000	23,790,000	26,671,000	———	———
North'n Caucasia	41,206,000	46,219,000	55,900,000	———	———
Total Russia (European)[1]	344,101,000	367,458,000	464,734,000	448,832,000	401,228,000
Servia	3,137,000	3,351,000	3,123,000	4,029,000	4,609,000
Spain	53,598,000	69,596,000	81,579,000	76,308,000	86,792,000
Sweden	12,811,000	15,520,000	13,900,000	14,763,000	13,725,000
United Kingdom:					
Great Britain—					
England	51,926,000	46,353,000	52,323,000	48,777,000	43,378,000
Scotland	7,466,000	7,410,000	7,731,000	6,578,000	6,490,000
Wales	2,881,000	2,682,000	2,804,000	2,896,000	2,729,000
Ireland	6,934,000	7,064,000	8,258,000	6,846,000	7,099,000
Total United Kingdom	69,207,000	63,509,000	71,116,000	65,097,000	59,696,000
Total	906,023,000	901,279,000	1,075,749,000	1,003,352,000	1,003,511,000
Asia.					
Cyprus	2,963,000	2,613,000	2,469,000	2,104,000	1,800,000
Japanese Empire:					
Japan	90,480,000	87,138,000	87,185,000	81,953,000	95,533,000
Formosa	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	60,000
Total Japanese Empire	90,530,000	87,188,000	87,235,000	82,003,000	95,593,000
Russia:					
Central Asia	4,385,000	4,266,000	4,099,000	———	———
Siberia	4,957,000	6,103,000	4,775,000	———	———
Transcausia	4,000	13,000	10,000	———	———
Total Russia (Asiatic)[1]	9,346,000	10,382,000	8,884,000	10,160,000	10,006,000
Total	102,839,000	100,183,000	98,588,000	94,267,000	107,399,000
Africa.					
Algeria	41,543,000	31,511,000	50,008,000	48,708,000	47,588,000
Tunis	9,506,000	5,057,000	9,186,000	6,660,000	6,600,000
Union of South Africa	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	54,049,000	39,568,000	62,194,000	58,368,000	57,188,000

The immigrants into Canada in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, numbered 311,084, of whom 121,451 were from the United States.

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Australasia.					
Australia:					
Queensland	163,000	67,000	142,000	200,000	86,000
New South Wales	158,000	77,000	172,000	281,000	85,000
Victoria	1,295,000	1,093,000	1,706,000	1,056,000	1,383,000
South Australia..	507,000	585,000	852,000	713,000	562,000
West Australia..	50,000	79,000	77,000	105,000	35,000
Tasmania	146,000	154,000	190,000	158,000	147,000
Total Australia.	2,319,000	2,055,000	3,139,000	2,513,000	2,298,000
New Zealand	1,068,000	1,200,000	2,000,000	1,345,000	950,000
Total Australasia	3,387,000	3,255,000	5,139,000	3,858,000	3,248,000
Grand total.....	1,271,237,000	1,264,803,000	1,477,389,000	1,385,582,000	1,378,727,000

[1]Exclusive of winter barley.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF BARLEY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1911, BY STATES.

State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.		Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Maine ...	4,000	112,000	101,000	Kansas .	250,000	1,625,000	975,000
N. H....	1,000	24,000	21,000				
Vt.	12,000	366,000	300,000	N. C. W. of Miss.			
N. Y....	80,000	2,000,000	1,940,000	River ..	4,421,000	68,023,000	61,196,000
Penna. ..	7,000	175,000	114,000				
N. Atlantic	104,000	2,677,000	2,476,000	Ky.	3,000	86,000	68,000
				Tenn. ...	3,000	84,000	76,000
				Texas ..	5,000	90,000	84,000
Md.	4,000	92,000	55,000	Okla. ...	10,000	100,000	61,000
Va.	10,000	230,000	161,000				
S. Atlantic	14,000	322,000	216,000	S. Central	21,000	360,000	289,000
				Mont. ...	31,000	1,070,000	728,000
				Wyo. ...	11,000	374,000	280,000
Ohio	20,000	544,000	457,000	Col.	74,000	2,146,000	1,481,000
Indiana .	9,000	238,000	178,000	N. Mex..	2,000	66,000	46,000
Illinois ..	55,000	1,540,000	1,417,000	Ariz.	35,000	1,278,000	1,112,000
Mich. ...	90,000	2,160,000	1,858,000	Utah	24,000	1,032,000	681,000
Wis.	820,000	20,910,000	20,701,000	Nevada .	12,000	480,000	389,000
				Idaho ...	142,000	5,964,000	4,175,000
				Wash. ..	176,000	6,512,000	4,428,000
N. C. E. of Miss.				Oregon ..	116,000	3,944,000	2,564,000
River ..	994,000	25,392,000	24,611,000	Cal.	1,450,000	40,600,000	34,510,000
Minn. ...	1,475,000	28,025,000	26,904,000	Far Western	2,073,000	63,466,000	50,394,000
Iowa	500,000	10,950,000	10,184,000				
Missouri	6,000	120,000	90,000				
N. D....	1,050,000	20,475,000	17,404,000	United States .	7,627,000	160,240,000	139,182,000
S. D.....	1,020,000	5,508,000	4,847,000				
Neb.	120,000	1,320,000	792,000				

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES, EXPORTS, ETC., OF BARLEY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1911.

Year.	Acreage sown and harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel December 1.	Farm value December 1.	Domestic exports, fiscal year beginning July 1.	Imports, fiscal year beginning July 1.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1890.....	3,135,000	21.4	67,168,000	62.7	42,141,000	973,062	5,078,723
1891.....	3,353,000	25.9	86,839,000	52.4	45,470,000	2,800,075	3,146,823
1892.....	3,400,000	23.6	80,097,000	47.5	38,026,000	3,035,267	1,970,129
1893.....	3,220,000	21.7	69,869,000	41.1	28,729,000	5,219,405	791,061

The oldest man to be inaugurated President of the United States was William Henry Harrison, who was sixty-eight years and one month old when he took office.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES, EXPORTS, ETC., OF BARLEY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1911 (Continued).

Year.	Acreage sown and harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel December 1.	Farm value December 1.	Domestic exports, fiscal year beginning July 1.	Imports, fiscal year beginning July 1.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1894	3,171,000	19.4	61,400,000	44.2	27,184,000	1,563,754	2,116,816
1895	3,300,000	26.4	87,073,000	33.7	29,312,000	7,680,331	837,384
1896	2,951,000	23.6	69,695,000	32.3	22,491,000	20,030,301	1,271,787
1897	2,719,000	24.5	66,685,000	37.7	25,142,000	11,237,077	124,804
1898	2,583,000	21.6	55,792,000	41.3	23,064,000	2,267,403	110,475
1899	2,878,000	25.5	73,382,000	40.3	29,594,000	23,661,662	189,757
1900	2,894,000	20.4	58,926,000	40.9	24,075,000	6,293,207	171,004
1901	4,296,000	25.6	109,933,000	45.2	49,705,000	8,714,268	57,406
1902	4,661,000	29.0	134,954,000	45.9	61,899,000	8,429,141	56,462
1903	4,993,000	26.4	131,861,000	45.6	60,166,000	10,881,627	90,708
1904	5,146,000	27.2	139,749,000	42.0	58,652,000	10,661,655	81,020
1905	5,096,000	26.8	136,651,000	40.3	55,047,000	17,729,360	18,049
1906	6,324,000	28.3	178,916,000	41.5	74,236,000	8,238,842	38,319
1907	6,448,000	23.8	153,597,000	66.6	102,290,000	4,349,078	199,741
1908	6,646,000	25.1	166,756,000	55.4	92,442,000	6,580,393	2,644
1909	7,011,000	24.3	170,284,000	55.2	93,971,000	4,311,566	——
1910	7,743,000	22.5	173,832,000	57.8	100,426,000	9,399,348	——
1911	7,627,000	21.0	160,240,000	86.9	139,182,000	——	——

RYE CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11.

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
North America.					
United States	31,566,000	31,851,000	29,520,000	34,897,000	33,119,000
Canada:					
Ontario	1,039,000	1,030,000	1,097,000	923,000	1,766,000
Manitoba	84,000	101,000	75,000	92,000	——
Quebec	——	325,000	335,000	308,000	321,000
Other	371,000	255,000	208,000	221,000	607,000
Total Canada	1,494,000	1,711,000	1,715,000	1,544,000	2,694,000
Mexico	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Total	33,130,000	33,632,000	31,305,000	36,511,000	35,883,000
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary:					
Austria	86,452,000	113,309,000	114,433,000	108,938,000	104,123,000
Hungary proper	39,445,000	45,185,000	44,858,000	49,686,000	50,379,000
Croatia-Slavonia	2,136,000	2,520,000	2,393,000	2,318,000	3,793,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	271,000	298,000	368,000	394,000	379,000
Total Austria-Hungary	128,304,000	161,312,000	162,052,000	161,336,000	157,181,000
Belgium	23,484,000	22,199 000	23,154,000	22,085,000	23,089,000
Bulgaria	3,883,000	5,604,000	6,906,000	9,045,000	10,000,000
Denmark	15,893,000	19,170,000	18,922,000	19,565,000	19,729,000
Finland	11,032,000	11,195,000	12,085,000	11,000,000	11,000,000
France	55,896,000	51,703,000	54,934,000	44,064,000	47,354,000
Germany	384,150,000	422,692,000	446,767,000	413,802,000	427,776,000
Italy	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,032,000	5,439,000	5,297,000
Netherlands	14,483,000	15,866,000	17,652,000	15,126,000	17,410,000
Norway	823,000	869,000	1,011,000	896,000	948,000
Roumania	2,554,000	2,640,000	3,090,000	7,885,000	4,989,000

Hawaii's total over-seas trade from 1901 to 1910 was valued at $479,662,671, of which $441,503,562 was with the mainland of the United States.

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Russia:					
Russia proper....	693,257,000	673,736,000	783,055,000	——	——
Poland	74,127,000	77,954,000	86,775,000	——	——
North'n Caucasia.	6,807,000	6,993,000	7,335,000	——	——
(European) .	774,191,000	758,683,000	877,165,000	843,699,000	742,376,000
Servia	911,000	974,000	1,024,000	1,362,000	1,711,000
Spain	27,027,000	26,412,000	34,901,000	27,596,000	28,897,000
Sweden	22,001,000	26,052,000	25,728,000	24,154,000	23,825,000
United Kingdom ..	1,895,000	1,776,000	1,954,000	1,800,000	1,750,000
Total	1,471,527,000	1,532,147,000	1,692,377,000	1,608,854,000	1,524,825,000
Asia.					
Russia:					
Central Asia	993,000	564,000	1,498,000	——	——
Siberia	32,931,000	22,775,000	18,152,000	——	——
Transcaucasia ...	12,000	9,000	18,000	——	——
Total Russia (Asiatic)	33,936,000	23,348,000	19,668,000	23,927,000	19,733,000
Australasia.					
Australia:					
Queensland	3,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	2,000
New South Wales	98,000	56,000	51,000	66,000	59,000
Victoria	21,000	22,000	33,000	27,000	30,000
South Australia..	——	——	——	15,000	8,000
West Australia..	5,000	5,000	4,000	10,000	6,000
Tasmania	15,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	24,000
Total Australia.	142,000	99,000	107,000	139,000	129,000
New Zealand	43,000	73,000	94,000	100,000	109,000
Total Australasia	185,000	172,000	201,000	239,000	238,000
Grand total ...	1,538,778,000	1,589,299,000	1,742,466,000	1,669,531,000	1,580,679,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF RYE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1911, BY STATES.

State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.		Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Vermont ..	1,000	22,000	21,000	Missouri ..	16,000	226,000	190,000
Mass.	3,000	48,000	46,000	N. D.....	36,000	598,000	454,000
Conn.....	8,000	148,000	138,000	S. D.....	13,000	130,000	99,000
New York..	135,000	2,254,000	2,006,000	Nebraska .	52,000	676,000	507,000
New Jersey	72,000	1,181,000	980,000	Kansas ...	18,000	198,000	160,000
Penn.	285,000	4,304,000	3,443,000				
N. Atlantic	504,000	7,957,000	6,634,000	N. C. W. of Miss. River .	405,000	6,856,000	5,327,000
Delaware .	1,000	15,000	14,000	Kentucky .	22,000	264,000	248,000
Maryland .	28,000	406,000	349,000	Tennessee .	19,000	226,000	224,000
Virginia ...	48,000	552,000	491,000	Alabama ..	1,000	10,000	12,000
W. Va.....	17,000	187,000	168,000	Texas	2,000	20,000	21,000
N. C.....	47,000	470,000	470,000	Oklahoma .	4,000	38,000	40,000
S. C.....	3,000	30,000	44,000	Arkansas .	1,000	10,000	9,000
Georgia ...	12,000	114,000	157,000				
S. Atlantic	156,000	1,774,000	1,693,000	S. Central	49,000	568,000	554,000
				Montana ..	8,000	184,000	132,000
				Wyoming ..	2,000	40,000	36,000
Ohio	60,000	930,000	790,000	Colorado ..	21,000	252,000	176,000
Indiana ...	73,000	1,000,000	800,000	Utah	5,000	78,000	55,000
Illinois	52,000	874,000	708,000	Idaho	3,000	68,000	46,000
Michigan ..	400,000	5,840,000	4,964,000	Wash.	8,000	176,000	141,000
Wisconsin .	355,000	6,035,000	5,069,000	Oregon	18,000	351,000	316,000
				California .	8,000	136,000	116,000
N. C. E of Miss. River .	940,000	14,679,000	12,331,000	Far Western ...	73,000	1,285,000	1,018,000
Minn.	240,000	4,488,000	3,501,000				
Iowa	30,000	540,000	416,000	United States..	2,127,000	33,119,000	27,557,000

The largest city in the West Indies is Havana, Cuba, which had a population in 1907 of 297,159.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES AND EXPORTS OF RYE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1911.

Year.	Acreage	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Domestic exports, including rye flour, fiscal year beginning July 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.	Bushels.
1890	2,142,000	12.0	25,807,000	62.9	16,230,000	358,263
1891	2,176,000	14.6	31,752,000	77.4	24,589,000	12,068,628
1892	2,164,000	12.9	27,979,000	54.2	15,160,000	1,493,924
1893	2,038,000	13.0	26,555,000	51.3	13,612,000	249,152
1894	1,945,000	13.7	26,728,000	50.1	13,395,000	32,045
1895	1,890,000	14.4	27,210,000	44.0	11,965,000	1,011,128
1896	1,831,000	13.3	24,369,000	40.9	9,961,000	8,575,663
1897	1,704,000	16.1	27,363,000	44.7	12,240,000	15,562,035
1898	1,643,000	15.6	25,658,000	46.3	11,875,000	10,169,822
1899	1,659,000	14.4	23,962,000	51.0	12,214,000	2,382,012
1900	1,591,000	15.1	23,996,000	51.2	12,295,000	2,345,512
1901	1,988,000	15.3	30,345,000	55.7	16,910,000	2,712,077
1902	1,979,000	17.0	33,631,000	50.8	17,081,000	5,445,273
1903	1,907,000	15.4	29,363,000	54.5	15,994,000	784,068
1904	1,793,000	15.2	27,242,000	68.8	18,748,000	29,749
1905	1,730,000	16.5	28,486,000	61.1	17,414,000	1,387,826
1906	2,002,000	16.7	33,375,000	58.9	19,671,000	769,717
1907	1,926,000	16.4	31,566,000	73.1	23,068,000	2,444,588
1908	1,948,000	16.4	31,851,000	73.6	23,455,000	1,295,692
1909	2,006,000	16.1	32,239,000	73.9	23,809,000	242,269
1910	2,185,000	16.0	34,897,000	71.5	24,953,000	40,123
1911	2,127,000	15.6	33,119,000	83.2	27,557,000	

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF BUCKWHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1911.

State, territory or division.	Acreage sown and harvested.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	State, territory or division.	Acreage sown and harvested.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.		Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Maine	15,000	450,000	315,000	Michigan	67,000	1,206,000	856,000
N. H.	1,000	27,000	22,000	Wisconsin	18,000	315,000	236,000
Vermont	8,000	194,000	165,000				
Mass.	2,000	42,000	37,000	N. C. E. of Miss. River	113,000	2,084,000	1,539,000
Conn.	3,000	57,000	54,000				
New York	280,000	5,964,000	4,354,000	Minnesota	7,000	126,000	96,000
New Jersey	13,000	260,000	195,000	Iowa	7,000	122,000	110,000
Penn.	291,000	6,373,000	4,397,000	Missouri	2,000	20,000	21,000
				Nebraska	1,000	16,000	15,000
N. Atlantic	613,000	13,367,000	9,539,000	Kansas	1,000	12,000	12,000
Delaware	4,000	76,000	49,000				
Maryland	12,000	240,000	161,000	N. C. W. of Miss. River	18,000	296,000	254,000
Virginia	24,000	384,000	269,000				
W. Va.	36,000	864,000	734,000	Tennessee	3,000	48,000	38,000
N. C.	10,000	190,000	152,000				
S. Atlantic	86,000	1,754,000	1,365,000	S. Central	3,000	48,000	38,000
Ohio	19,000	399,000	311,000	United States	833,000	17,549,000	12,735,000
Indiana	5,000	92,000	68,000				
Illinois	4,000	72,000	68,000				

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF BUCKWHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1911.

Year.	Acreage sown and harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.
1890	845,000	14.7	12,433,000	57.4	7,133,000
1891	849,000	15.0	12,761,000	57.0	7,272,000
1892	861,000	14.1	12,143,000	51.8	6,296,000

Of the 430,514 Cuban citizens of voting age in 1907 212,930 were literate and 217,584 were illiterate.

Year.	Acreage sown and harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel. Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.
1893	816,000	14.9	12,132,000	58.3	7,074,000
1894	789,000	16.1	12,668,000	55.6	7,040,000
1895	763,000	20.1	15,341,000	45.2	6,936,000
1896	755,000	18.7	14,090,000	39.2	5,522,000
1897	718,000	20.9	14,997,000	42.1	6,319,000
1898	678,000	17 3	11,722,000	45.0	5,271,000
1899	670,000	16.6	11,094,000	55.7	6,184,000
1900	638,000	15.0	9,567,000	55.8	5,341,000
1901	811,000	18.6	15,126,000	56.3	8,523,000
1902	805,000	18.1	14,530,000	59.6	8,655,000
1903	804,000	17.7	14,244,000	60.7	8,651,000
1904	794,000	18.9	15,008,000	62.2	9,331,000
1905	760,000	19.2	14 585,000	58.7	8,565,000
1906	789,000	18.6	14,642,000	59.6	8,727,000
1907	800,000	17.9	14,290,000	69.8	9,975,000
1908	803,000	19.8	15,874,000	75.6	12,004,000
1909	834,000	20.9	17,438,000	69.9	12,188,000
1910	860,000	20.5	17,598,000	66.1	11,636,000
1911	833,000	21.1	17,549,000	72.6	12,735,000

POTATO CROP OF THE WORLD, 1906-'10.

Divisions.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
North America	370,116,000	372,773,000	355,049,000	490,554,000	425,354,000
South America	16,532,000	16,532,000	18,063,000	16,404,000	17,863,000
Europe	4,348,416,000	4,665,379,000	4,831,002,000	4,960,178,000	4,706,117,000
Asia	35,172,000	37,386,000	52,933,000	53,038,000	21,996,000
Africa	4,256,000	4,296,000	3,777,000	3,833,000	4,196,000
Australasia	14,620,000	25,277,000	19,360,000	21,700,000	21,189,000
Total	4,789,112,000	5,121,643,000	5,280,184,000	5,545,707,000	5,196,715,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF POTATOES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1911.

State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.		Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Maine	118,000	21,240,000	16,355,000	Wis.	280,000	32,480,000	20,138,000
N. H.	17,000	2,125,000	1,849,000				
Vermont	26,000	2,730,000	2,157,000	N. C. E. of Miss. River	1,027,000	87,912,000	63,237,000
Mass.	25,000	2,325,000	2,232,000				
R. I.	5,000	550,000	583,000				
Conn.	23,000	1,955,000	2,053,000				
N. Y.	375,000	27,750,000	24,975,000	Minn.	225,000	25,875,000	15,008,000
N. J.	84,000	6,132,000	6,439,000	Iowa	174,000	12,876,000	9,399,000
Penn.	270,000	15,120,000	14,062,000	Mo.	95,000	2,565,000	2,616,000
				N. D.	42,000	5,040,000	2,772,000
N. Atlantic	943,000	79,927,000	70,705,000	S. D.	56,000	4,032,000	2,822,000
				Neb.	116,000	6,032,000	5,549,000
				Kansas	80,000	1,760,000	1,866,000
Del.	11,000	660,000	634,000				
Md.	39,000	1,755,000	1,597,000	N. C. W. of Miss. River	788,000	58,180,000	40,032,000
Va.	95,000	4,275,000	4,104,000				
W. V.	44,000	1,980,000	2,059,000				
N. C.	31,000	1,488,000	1,607,000				
S. C.	10,000	700,000	854,000	Ky.	52,000	2,028,000	2,170,000
Georgia	12,000	864,000	950,000	Tenn.	38,000	1,558,000	1,683,000
Florida	10,000	900,000	1,305,000	Ala.	15,000	1,170,000	1,381,000
				Miss.	9,000	747,000	859,000
S. Atlantic	252,000	12,622,000	13,110,000	La.	22,000	1,518,000	1,518,000
				Texas	50,000	2,850,000	3,591,000
				Okla.	30,000	540,000	670,000
Ohio	190,000	12,350,000	10,374,000	Ark.	26,000	1,430,000	1,644,000
Ind.	89,000	5,162,000	4,491,000				
Illinois	138,000	6,900,000	6,210,000	S. Central	242,000	11,841,000	13,516,000
Mich.	330,000	31,020,000	22,024,000				

Japan has six cities whose population exceeds 375,000. They are Tokio, Osaka, Kioto, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF POTATOES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1911 (Continued).

State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.		Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Mont. ...	27,000	4,050,000	2,997,000	Oregon ..	46,000	5,980,000	4,007,000
Wyo. ...	10,000	420,000	588,000	Cal.	72,000	9,720,000	8,748,000
Col.	90,000	3,150,000	3,118,000				
N. M....	10,000	800,000	800,000	Far Western	367,000	42,255,000	33,178,000
Arizona .	1,000	95,000	133,000				
Utah	15,000	2,100,000	1,785,000				
Nevada .	8,000	1,280,000	1,190,000	United States..	3,619,000	292,737,000	233,778,000
Idaho ...	29,000	5,220,000	3,393,000				
Wash. ..	59,000	9,440,000	6,419,000				

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES, EXPORTS, ETC., OF POTATOES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1911.

Year.	Acreage planted and harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per bushel Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Domestic exports fiscal year beginning July 1.	Imports during fiscal year beginning July 1.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bushels.	Cts.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1890	2,652,000	55.9	148,290,000	75.8	112,342,000	341,189	5,401,912
1891	2,715,000	93.7	254,424,000	35.8	91,013,000	557,022	186,871
1892	2,548,000	61.5	156,655,000	66.1	103,568,000	845,720	4,317,021
1893	2,605,000	70.3	183,034,000	59.4	108,662,000	803,111	3,002,578
1894	2,738,000	62.4	170,787,000	53.6	91,527,000	527,957	1,341,533
1895	2,955,000	100.6	297,237,000	26.6	78,985,000	680,049	175,240
1896	2,767,000	91.1	252,235,000	28.6	72,182,000	926,646	246,178
1897	2,535,000	64.7	164,016,000	54.7	89,643,000	605,187	1,171,378
1898	2,558,000	75.2	192,306,000	41.4	79,575,000	579,833	530,420
1899	2,581,000	88.6	228,783,000	39.0	89,329,000	809,472	155,861
1900	2,611,000	80.8	210,927,000	43.1	90,811,000	741,483	371,911
1901	2,864,000	65.5	187,598,000	76.7	143,979,000	528,484	7,656,162
1902	2,966,000	96.0	284,633,000	47.1	134,111,000	843,075	358,505
1903	2,917,000	84.7	247,128,000	61.4	151,638,000	484,042	3,166,581
1904	3,016,000	110.4	332,830,000	45.3	150,673,000	1,163,270	181,199
1905	2,997,000	87.0	260,741,000	61.7	160,821,000	1,000,326	1,948,160
1906	3,013,000	102.2	308,038,000	51.1	157,547,000	1,530,461	176,917
1907	3,128,000	95.4	298,262,000	61.8	184,184,000	1,203,894	403,952
1908	3,257,000	85.7	278,985,000	70.6	197,039,000	763,651	8,383,969
1909	3,525,000	106.8	376,537,000	54.9	206,545,000	999,476	353,208
1910	3,720,000	93.8	349,032,000	55.7	194,566,000	2,383,887	216,984
1911	3,619,000	80.9	292,737,000	79.9	233,778,000		

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HAY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES, 1911.

State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Tons.	Dollars.		Acres.	Tons.	Dollars.
Maine ...	1,400,000	1,540,000	22,176,000	Florida .	18,000	23,000	426,000
N. H....	640,000	672,000	11,558,000				
Vermont	930,000	1,209,000	16,926,000	S. Atlantic...	1,763,000	1,348,000	26,637,000
Mass. ...	584,000	631,000	14,513,000				
R. I.....	61,000	61,000	1,470,000				
Conn. ...	490,000	539,000	12,666,000	Ohio	2,556,000	2,505,000	47,344,000
N. Y.....	4,763,000	4,858,000	86,958,000	Ind.	1,848,000	1,737,000	29,182,000
N. J.....	428,000	449,000	9,878,000	Illinois ..	2,376,000	1,948,000	33,116,000
Penn. ...	3,148,000	3,148,000	62,960,000	Mich. ...	2,411,000	2,797,000	47,549,000
				Wis.	2,079,000	2,495,000	38,922,000
N. Atlantic...	12,444,000	13,107,000	239,105,000	N. C. E. of Miss. River...	11,270,000	11,482,000	196,113,000
Del.	72,000	63,000	1,418,000				
Md.	276,000	199,000	4,458,000				
Virginia	437,000	280,000	5,740,000	Minn. ...	799,000	799,000	9,508,000
W. Va...	648,000	428,000	8,560,000	Iowa	3,240,000	2,592,000	32,400,000
N. C.....	161,000	169,000	2,873,000	Mo.	2,430,000	1,458,000	19,391,000
S. C.....	64,000	69,000	1,173,000	N. D.....	192,000	211,000	1,477,000
Georgia .	87,000	117,000	1,989,000	S. D.....	459,000	252,000	2,142,000

The second largest city in France is Marseilles, which in 1911 had a population of 549,000.

State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	State, territory or division.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Tons.	Dollars.		Acres.	Tons.	Dollars.
Neb.	1,350,000	1,148,000	11,136,000	Mont. ...	612,000	1,224,000	12,240,000
Kansas ..	1,649,000	1,402,000	13,880,000	Wyo. ...	330,000	693,000	7,138,000
				Col.	707,000	1,414,000	13,150,000
N. C. W. of Miss.				N. M....	221,000	575,000	7,475,000
River...	10,119,000	7,862,000	89,934,000	Arizona .	130,000	502,000	6,024,000
				Utah	380,000	950,000	8,550,000
				Nevada .	254,000	864,000	8,208,000
Ky.	450,000	428,000	7,404,000	Idaho ..	525,000	1,628,000	12,373,000
Tenn. ...	400,000	400,000	6,680,000	Wash. ..	400,000	960,000	11,520,000
Ala.	120,000	168,000	2,150,000	Oregon ..	452,000	949,000	9,110,000
Miss. ...	100,000	150,000	1,650,000	Cal.	700,000	1,225,000	13,352,000
La.	24,000	31,000	372,000				
Texas	606,000	606,000	7,211,000	Far Western	4,711,000	10,984,000	109,140,000
Okla. ...	810,000	648,000	5,184,000				
Ark.	200,000	230,000	2,990,000				
S. Central ...	2,710,000	2,661,000	33,641,000	United States..	43,017,000	47,444,000	694,570,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, PRICES AND EXPORTS OF HAY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1885-1911.

Year.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Average farm price per ton Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Domestic exports fiscal year beginning July 1.
	Acres.	Tons.*	Tons.*	Dolls.	Dollars.	Tons.†
1885	39,850,000	1.12	44,732,000	8.71	389,753,000	13,390
1886	36,502,000	1.15	41,796,000	8.46	353,438,000	13,873
1887	37,665,000	1.10	41,454,000	9.97	413,440,000	18,198
1888	38,592,000	1.21	46,643,000	8.76	408,500,000	21,928
1889	52,949,000	1.26	66,831,000	7.04	470,394,000	36,274
1890	50,713,000	1.19	60,198,000	7.87	473,570,000	28,066
1891	51,044,000	1.19	60,818,000	8.12	494,114,000	35,201
1892	50,853,000	1.18	59,824,000	8.20	490,428,000	33,084
1893	49,613,000	1.33	65,766,000	8.68	570,883,000	54,446
1894	48,321,000	1.14	54,874,000	8.54	468,578,000	47,117
1895	44,206,000	1.06	47,079,000	8.35	393,186,000	59,052
1896	43,260,000	1.37	59,282,000	6.55	388,146,000	61,658
1897	42,427,000	1.42	60,665,000	6.62	401,391,000	81,827
1898	42,781,000	1.55	66,277,000	6.00	398,061,000	64,916
1899	41,828,000	1.35	56,656,000	7.27	411,926,000	72,716
1900	39,133,000	1.28	50,111,000	8.89	445,589,000	89,364
1901	39,391,000	1.28	50,591,000	10.01	506,192,000	153,431
1902	39,825,000	1.50	59,858,000	9.06	542,036,000	50,974
1903	39,934,000	1.54	61,306,000	9.08	556,377,000	60,780
1904	39,999,000	1.52	60,696,000	8.72	529,108,000	66,557
1905	39,362,000	1.54	60,532,000	8.52	515,960,000	70,172
1906	42,476,000	1.35	57,146,000	10.37	592,540,000	58,602
1907	44,028,000	1.45	63,677,000	11.68	743,507,000	77,231
1908	46,486,000	1.52	70,798,000	8.98	635,423,000	64,641
1909	45,744,000	1.42	64,938,000	10.62	689,345,000	55,007
1910	45,691,000	1.33	60,978,000	12.26	747,769,000	55,223
1911	43,017,000	1.10	47,444,000	14.64	694,570,000	———

*2,000 pounds. †2,240 pounds.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF FLAXSEED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES, IN 1911.

State.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	State.	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.		Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
Wisconsin .	10,000	120,000	222,000	Kansas ...	75,000	225,000	428,000
Minnesota	400,000	3,200,000	5,824,000	Oklahoma	1,000	3,000	5,000
Iowa	16,000	128,000	237,000	Montana ..	425,000	3,272,000	5,890,000
Missouri ..	18,000	54,000	103,000	Colorado ..	3,000	21,000	38,000
N. D.....	1,200,000	9,120,000	16,781,000				
S. D.....	607,000	3,217,000	5,726,000	United States..	2,757,000	19,370,000	35,272,000
Nebraska .	2,000	10,000	18,000				

The second largest city in Ireland is Dublin, which in 1911 had a population of 294,443.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, ETC., OF FLAXSEED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1902-'11.

Year.	Acreage sown and harvested.	Average yield per acre	Production.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cents.	Dollars.
1902	3,740,000	7.8	29,285,000	105.0	30,815,000
1903	3,233,000	8.4	27,301,000	81 7	22,292,000
1904	2,264,000	10.3	23,401,000	99 3	23,229,000
1905	2,535,000	11.2	28,478,000	84.4	24,049,000
1906	2,506,000	10.2	25,576,000	101.3	25,899,000
1907	2,864,000	9.0	25,851,000	95.6	24,713,000
1908	2,679,000	9.6	25,805,000	118.4	30,577,000
1909	2,742,000	9.4	25,856,000	152.6	39,466,000
1910	2,467,000	5.2	12,718,000	231.7	29,472,000
1911	2,757,000	7.0	19,370,000	182.1	35,272,000

COTTON CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-1911.

(The statistics for the United States were collected by the Federal Census Bureau. Those for other countries have been compiled from a number of sources, among them being: "The Cotton Gazette," Liverpool; Mitsui & Co., Osaka; the Herman Capelle Company, New York; Commercial Intelligence Department of the Indian government; E. T. Craig, Mexico City; Pan-American Union, and the United States consular reports.)

Country.	Cotton production (bales of 500 pounds net.)				
	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
United States	15,546,000	11,483,000	9,863,000	13,002,000	10,882,000
British India	2,514,000	3,082,000	3,774,000	2,953,000	2,498,000
Egypt	1,450,000	1,506,000	911,000	1,275,000	1,296,000
Russia	1,200,000	900,000	720,000	846,000	620,000
China	625,000	775,000	600,000	600,000	426,000
Brazil	320,000	310,000	360,000	425,000	370,000
Peru	128,000	128,000	107,000	80,000	55,000
Turkey	124,000	105,000	32,000	80,000	80,000
Mexico	100,000	135,000	125,000	140,000	70,000
Persia	80,000	92,000	90,000	50,000	50,000
All other countries	210,000	195,000	195,000	185,000	165,000
Total	22,297,000	18,711,000	16,777,000	19,636,000	16,512,000

PRODUCTION OF LINT COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES (EXCLUDING LINTERS), IN 500-POUND GROSS WEIGHT BALES, BY STATES, 1906 TO 1911.

(As reported by United States Bureau of Census.)

State or territory.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Virginia	13,862	9,223	12,326	10,095	14,815	29,891
N. C.	579,326	605,310	646,958	600,606	706,142	1,075,826
S. C.	876,181	1,119,220	1,170,608	1,099,955	1,163,501	1,648,712
Georgia	1,592,572	1,815,834	1,931,179	1,804,014	1,767,202	2,768,627
Florida	55,945	49,794	62,089	54,011	58,949	83,388
Alabama	1,261,522	1,112,698	1,345,713	1,024,350	1,194,250	1,716,534
Mississippi	1,530,748	1,468,177	1,655,945	1,083,215	1,262,680	1,203,545
Louisiana	987,779	675,428	470,136	253,412	245,648	384,597
Texas	4,174,206	2,300,179	3,814,485	2,522,811	3,049,409	4,256,427
Arkansas	941,177	774,721	1,032,920	713,463	821,233	939,302
Tennessee	306,037	275,235	344,485	246,630	331,947	449,737
Missouri	54,358	36,243	61,907	45,141	59,633	96,808
Oklahoma	487,306	}				
Ind. Ter.	410,520	} 862,383	690,752	544,954	923,063	1,022,092
All other	2,270	2,734	2,296	2,292	10,144	17,215
U. S.	13,273,809	11,107,179	13,241,799	10,004,949	11,608,616	15,692,701
Total value of crop.	$620,310,000	$613,630,000	$588,810,000	$688,350,000	$820,320,000	———

The most populous province in Ireland is Ulster, which in 1911 had 1,578,572 inhabitants.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1880-1911.

Year.	Production.				Consumption (equivalent 500-pound bales).	Exports of domestic cotton (equivalent 500-pound bales).	Net imports (equivalent 500-pound bales).
	Running bales. counting round as half bales (number).	Equivalent 500-pound bales, gross weight (number).	Average net weight of bale (lbs.)	Value of lint upland per pound. cotton (cents)			
1911	16,109,349	16,250,276	482	9.7	——	——	——
1910	11,965,962	12,005,688	480	14.7	4,516,779	8,025,991	231,191
1909	10,386,209	10,315,382	475	14.3	4,559,002	6,491,843	151,395
1908	13,432,131	13,587,306	484	9.2	5,198,963	8,889,724	165,451
1907	11,325,882	11,375,461	480	11.5	4,493,028	7,779,508	140,869
1906	13,305,265	13,595,498	490	10.0	4,974,199	8,825,236	202,733
1905	10,725,602	10,804,556	482	10.9	4,877,465	6,975,494	133,464
1904	13,697,310	13,679,954	478	8.7	4,523,208	9,057,397	130,182
1903	10,015,721	10,045,615	480	12.2	3,980,567	6,233,682	100,298
1902	10,784,473	10,827,168	481	8.2	4,187,076	6,913,506	149,113
1901	9,748,546	9,675,771	489	8.1	4,080,287	6,870,313	190,080
1900	10,245,602	10,266,527	480	9.3	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610
1899	9,507,786	9,459,935	476	7.6	3,687,253	6,167,623	134,778
1898	11,189,205	11,435,368	489	4.9	3,672,097	7,626,525	103,223
1897	10,897,857	10,985,040	482	5.6	3,472,398	7,811,031	105,802
1896	8,532,705	8,515,640	477	7.3	2,841,394	6,124,026	114,712
1895	7,161,094	7,146,772	477	8.2	2,499,731	4,761,505	112,001
1894	9,901,251	10,025,534	484	5.9	2,983,665	6,961,372	99,399
1893	7,493,000	7,433,056	474	7.5	2,300,276	5,307,295	59,405
1892	6,700,365	6,658,313	475	8.4	2,415,875	4,485,251	85,735
1891	9,035,379	8,940,867	473	7.3	2,846,753	5,896,800	64,394
1890	8,652,597	8,562,089	473	8.6	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580
1889	7,472,511	7,472,511	478	11.5	2,518,409	4,928,921	18,334
1888	6,938,290	6,923,775	477	10.7	2,309,250	4,730,192	15,284
1887	7,046,833	6,884,667	467	10.3	2,205,302	4,519,254	11,983
1886	6,505,087	6,314,561	464	10.3	2,049,687	4,301,542	7,552
1885	6,575,691	6,369,341	463	9.4	2,094,682	4,200,651	8,270
1884	5,682,000	5,477,448	460	10.5	1,687,108	3,783,319	7,144
1883	5,713,200	5,521,963	462	10.6	1,813,865	3,733,369	11,247
1882	6,949,756	6,833,442	470	10.6	2,038,400	4,591,331	4,716
1881	5,456,048	5,136,447	450	12.2	1,849,457	3,376,521	3,261
1880	6,605,750	6,356,998	460	11.3	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON, 1906-'10.

(Bales of 500 pounds, gross weight, 478 pounds of lint, net.)

Exports.

Country.	Year beginning:	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
		Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Brazil	Jan. 1	146,060	129,308	16,441	45,974	51,471
British India	Jan. 1	1,625,261	2,214,504	1,423,692	1,795,846	2,354,852
China	Jan. 1	214,656	275,608	171,132	176,761	347,923
Egypt	Jan. 1	1,387,636	1,421,818	1,315,968	1,426,102	1,232,657
France	Jan. 1	169,840	193,357	213,791	270,387	411,101
Germany[2]	Jan. 1	181,056	269,548	248,768	255,294	231,039
Netherlands	Jan. 1	105,827	111,005	108,262	134,994	140,922
Persia	Mar. 21	91,431	89,689	83,985	128,031	[3]128,031
Peru	Jan. 1	48,174	56,910	73,884	98,262	[3]98,262
United States	Jan. 1	7,700,458	8,384,108	8,749,379	7,790,900	7,289,806
Other countries	——	137,225	160,971	118,000	128,000	[4]138,000
Total	——	11,807,624	13,306,826	12,523,302	12,250,551	12,424,064

Imports.

Austria-Hungary	Jan. 1	762,887	928,097	816,444	866,981	783,531
Belgium	Jan. 1	249,285	287,095	226,183	308,583	290,104
Canada	Jan. 1	144,484	131,737	125,546	58,181	139,113
France	Jan. 1	1,124,520	1,258,161	1,294,295	1,469,837	1,178,168
Germany[2]	Jan. 1	1,895,837	2,323,684	2,189,209	2,235,384	1,967,955
Italy	Jan. 1	844,118	1,005,293	953,538	880,187	804,842
Japan	Jan. 1	842,749	1,139,993	890,132	1,071,801	1,350,246
Mexico	Jan. 1	15,670	3,820	7,611	59,071	10,750
Netherlands	Jan. 1	208,638	245,315	243,184	238,003	233,835
Russia	Jan. 1	757,035	821,027	1,100,041	847,799	[4]914,304
Spain	Jan. 1	401,409	422,331	437,752	325,486	334,877

The population of the Commonwealth of Australia increased from 3,773,801 in 1901 to 4,449,495 in 1911.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON, 1906-'11 (Continued).

Country.	Year beginning:	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
		Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Sweden	Jan. 1	95,207	95,208	97,755	79,746	95,378
Switzerland	Jan. 1	109,592	118,430	107,309	109,590	96,574
United Kingdom	Jan. 1	3,686,006	4,302,494	3,762,357	4,017,004	3,591,298
United States	Jan. 1	137,415	236,293	154,662	193,940	178,409
Other countries	——	257,894	299,607	309,000	297,000	[4]293,000
Total	——	11,532,726	13,617,895	12,655,018	13,058,593	12,262,384

[2]Not including free ports prior to March 1, 1906. [3]Year preceding. [4]Preliminary.

RICE CROP OF THE WORLD, 1906-'10.

(Mostly cleaned rice. The United States crop as given here is computed from the official returns, which are for rough rice, allowing 45 pounds rough to one bushel, and 162 pounds rough to 100 pounds cleaned. China, which is omitted, has a roughly estimated crop of 50,000,000,000 to 60,000,000,000 pounds. Other omitted countries are Afghanistan, Algeria, Colombia, Federated Malay States, Persia, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and a few other countries of small production.)

(Quantity expressed in pounds, 000 omitted.)

Countries.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
North America.					
United States:					
Contiguous	496,000	520,000	608,056	676,889	680,833
Non-contiguous—Hawaii	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Total United States (except Philippine Islands)	529,400	553,400	641,456	710,289	714,233
Central America:					
Guatemala	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Honduras	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100
Mexico	69,932	69,932	69,932	69,932	124,900
Total	608,732	632,732	720,788	789,621	848,533
South America.					
Argentina	2,000	17,808	19,000	19,000	19,000
Brazil: Sao Paulo	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000
British Guiana	56,000	59,000	71,300	91,000	91,000
Dutch Guiana	3,298	3,331	3,718	4,326	4,326
Peru	209,500	209,500	194,000	225,000	225,000
Total	353,798	372,639	371,018	422,326	422,326
Europe.					
Austria	200	——	——	——	——
Bulgaria	8,205	7,758	6,336	11,426	10,240
Greece	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900
Italy	704,000	796,000	716,000	647,000	596,031
Spain	425,800	475,400	449,700	456,900	465,431
Turkey, European	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Total	1,143,305	1,284,258	1,177,136	1,120,426	1,076,802
Asia.					
British India:					
British Provinces	67,464,000	60,729,000	61,306,000	87,359,000	86,872,000
Native States	688,000	739,000	1,602,000	1,602,000	1,602,000
Total British India	68,152,000	61,468,000	62,908,000	88,961,000	88,474,000
Ceylon	283,000	333,000	309,000	320,000	320,000

Chocolate originated in Mexico, and was first introduced into Europe by the Spaniards in 1850.

Countries.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Formosa	2,478,603	2,818,100	2,908,000	2,892,000	2,892,000
French Indo-China	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Japan	14,459,285	15,317,905	16,217,500	16,375,000	14,562,000
Java and Madura	6,953,000	6,877,000	7,276,000	7,566,000	7,566,000
Corea	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
Philippine Islands	725,000	695,000	568,000	1,048,000	1,048,000
Russia, Asiatic: Caucasus and Central Asia	393,000	393,000	393,000	372,000	363,000
Siam	6,824,000	6,824,000	6,824,000	6,824,000	6,824,000
Straits Settlements	94,000	79,000	77,000	77,000	77,000
Turkey, Asiatic	222,480	222,480	222,480	222,480	222,480
Total	108,784,368	103,227,485	105,902,980	132,857,480	130,548,480
Africa.					
Egypt	515,573	557,124	577,379	630,894	663,556
Madagascar	953,000	953,000	953,000	953,000	953,000
Nyassaland	1,400	1,978	1,600	1,900	1,900
Total	1,469,973	1,512,102	1,531,979	1,585,794	1,618,456
Oceania.					
Fiji	3,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
Grand total	112,363,176	107,031,216	109,766,901	136,780,647	134,519,597

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF RICE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1911, BY STATES.

State.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre. Bushels.	Production. Bushels.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
North Carolina	500	25.6	13,000	76	10,000
South Carolina	10,000	11.7	117,000	75	88,000
Georgia	1,450	26.8	39,000	77	30,000
Florida	700	25.0	18,000	75	14,000
Alabama	300	20.0	6,000	70	4,000
Mississippi	2,100	36.0	76,000	77	59,000
Louisiana	371,200	31.5	11,693,000	79	9,237,000
Texas	238,300	34.3	8,174,000	80	6,539,000
Arkansas	71,600	39.0	2,792,000	82	2,289,000
California	150	40.0	6,000	75	4,000
United States	696,300	32.9	22,934,000	79.7	18,274,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION. VALUE, ETC., OF RICE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1904-'11.

Year.	Acreage sown and harvested.	Average yield per acre. Bushels.	Production. Bushels.	Average farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
1904	662,000	31.9	21,096,000	$0 65.8	$13,892,000
1905	460,000	28.1	12,933,000	95.0	12,286,000
1906	575,000	31.1	17,855,000	90.3	16,121,000
1907	627,000	29.9	18,738,000	85.8	16,081,000
1908	655,000	33.4	21,890,000	81.2	17,771,000
1909	720,000	33.8	24,368,000	79.4	19,341,000
1910	723,000	33.9	24,510,000	67.8	16,624,000
1911	696,000	32.9	22,934,000	79.7	18,274,000

HOP CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11.

(Excluding Canada, for which the census of 1901 shows a production during the preceding year of 1,004,216 pounds. Other omitted countries are of very small production.)

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.[1]
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
North America.					
United States[2]	57,510,103	43,900,311	50,697,048	49,634,028	[3]40,000,000

Pennsylvania led all the other states in slate production in 1910, the value of the output being $3,740,806.

HOP CROP OF THE WORLD, 1907-'11 (Continued).

Country.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.[1]
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary:					
Austria	29,975,000	41,331,000	18,706,000	36,402,000	21,000,000
Hungary	2,254,000	1,913,000	1,871,000	1,708,000	2,200,000
Total Austria-Hungary	32,229,000	43,244,000	20,577,000	38,110,000	23,200,000
Belgium	6,790,000	8,530,000	3,861,000	6,300,000	5,700,000
France	8,672,000	11,369,000	5,029,000	7,126,000	4,950,000
Germany	53,255,000	58,069,000	13,356,000	44,998,000	23,430,000
Netherlands[4]	158,000	158,000	158,000	158,000	158,000
Russia	12,639,000	9,750,000	8,267,000	6,500,000	10,500,000
United Kingdom: England	41,992,000	52,725,000	24,022,000	33,900,000	36,739,000
Total	155,645,000	183,845,000	75,270,000	137,092,000	104,677,000
Australasia.					
Australia:					
Victoria	312,000	132,000	123,000	99,000	[2]99,000
Tasmania	1,356,000	1,402,000	1,334,000	1,160,000	1,775,000
New Zealand	[6]1,100,000	[6]941,000	[6]749,000	[6]764,000	[5]764,000
Total	2,768,000	2,475,000	2,206,000	2,023,000	2,638,000
Grand total	215,923,103	230,220,311	128,173,048	188,749,028	147,315,000

[1]Preliminary. [2]Commercial movement for years beginning July 1, based upon exports, imports and internal revenue data for hops used in brewing. [3]Unofficial estimate. [4]Estimated average, 1900-'03. [5]Year preceding. [6]Estimate based on the official figures of area, multiplied by yield as given in census of 1895, 1,088 pounds.

TOBACCO CROP OF THE WORLD, 1906-'10.

Country.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
North America.					
United States:					
Contiguous	682,429,000	698,126,000	718,061,000	1,055,765,000	1,103,415,000
Non-contiguous, Porto Rico	8,000,000	13,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total United States (except Philippine Islands)	690,429,000	711,126,000	728,061,000	1,065,765,000	1,113,415,000
Canada:					
Ontario	7,575,000	———	3,504,000	5,610,000	8,750,000
Quebec	3,750,000	3,000,000	7,656,000	7,656,000	7,656,000
Other	107,000	107,000	107,000	107,000	107,000
Total Canada	11,432,000	3,107,000	11,267,000	13,373,000	16,513,000
Cuba	28,629,000	55,603,000	66,650,000	59,323,000	46,081,000
Guatemala	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Mexico	34,711,000	34,711,000	34,711,000	34,711,000	34,711,000
Santo Domingo	30,600,000	26,400,000	32,500,000	30,000,000	42,000,000
Total	797,101,000	832,247,000	874,489,000	1,204,472,000	1,254,020,000
South America.					
Argentina	31,000,000	31,000,000	31,200,000	31,000,000	31,000,000
Bolivia	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000

The consumption of distilled spirits in France is 1.81 gallons per head annually.

Country.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Brazil	52,095,000	65,460,000	32,130,000	64,654,000	75,285,000
Chili	6,000,000	6,000,000	9,067,000	2,984,000	2,984,000
Ecuador	122,000	144,000	143,000	376,000	376,000
Paraguay	10,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
Peru	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total	103,717,000	120,104,000	90,040,000	116,514,000	127,145,000
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary:					
Austria	17,884,000	15,129,000	14,630,000	19,188,000	13,590,000
Hungary	160,616,000	135,013,000	165,638,000	159,622,000	159,763,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10,077,000	6,396,000	6,396,000	11,464,000	11,464,000
Total Austria-Hungary	188,577,000	156,538,000	186,664,000	190,274,000	184,817,000
Belgium	15,001,000	19,476,000	18,597,000	19,474,000	19,474,000
Bulgaria	14,171,000	9,016,000	7,607,000	7,819,000	13,944,000
Denmark	340,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
France	36,416,000	40,810,000	50,056,000	42,273,000	36,446,000
Germany	70,713,000	61,665,000	75,858,000	62,120,000	63,611,000
Greece	18,300,000	14,300,000	16,500,000	15,840,000	15,840,000
Italy	14,494,000	14,999,000	13,476,000	15,552,000	15,552,000
Netherlands	1,609,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Roumania	9,994,000	15,554,000	16,099,000	12,098,000	15,434,000
Russia (including Asiatic)	162,020,000	226,258,000	207,948,000	194,948,000	200,773,000
Servia	2,381,000	2,422,000	1,732,000	4,633,000	4,314,000
Sweden	2,661,000	2,300,000	2,270,000	1,962,000	1,962,000
Turkey (European)	49,177,000	49,177,000	49,177,000	49,177,000	49,177,000
Total	585,854,000	614,375,000	647,844,000	618,030,000	623,204,000
Asia.					
British India	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000
British North Borneo	3,264,000	2,953,000	3,155,000	2,678,000	2,678,000
Dutch East Indies:					
Java	112,000,000	125,000,000	81,000,000	84,000,000	84,000,000
Sumatra, East Coast of	47,363,000	51,460,000	51,460,000	50,100,000	44,669,000
Total Dutch East Indies	159,363,000	176,460,000	132,460,000	134,100,000	128,669,000
Japanese Empire:					
Japan	96,997,000	100,390,000	91,374,000	91,850,000	91,850,000
Formosa	380,000	471,000	927,000	832,000	832,000
Total Japanese Empire	97,377,000	100,861,000	92,301,000	92,682,000	92,682,000
Philippine Islands	46,800,000	40,056,000	38,725,000	40,258,000	40,258,000
Total	756,804,000	770,330,000	716,641,000	719,718,000	714,287,000
Africa.					
Algeria	11,668,000	14,177,000	13,929,000	28,629,000	20,723,000
Mauritius	13,000	16,000	26,000	39,000	27,000
Nyasaland	1,037,000	585,000	570,000	1,234,000	1,643,000
Union of South Africa:					
Cape of Good Hope	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Natal	3,103,000	2,771,000	3,105,000	2,527,000	2,527,000
Orange River Colony	650,000	650,000	650,000	646,000	646,000
Transvaal	3,226,000	5,077,000	2,754,000	2,891,000	5,346,000
Total Union of South Africa	11,979,000	13,498,000	11,509,000	11,064,000	13,519,000
Total	24,697,000	28,276,000	26,034,000	40,966,000	35,912,000

The consumption of wines in France is nearly 40 gallons a head per annum.

TOBACCO CROP OF THE WORLD, 1906-'10 (Continued).

Country.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Oceania.					
Australia:					
Queensland	1,146,000	723,000	274,000	604,000	450,000
New South Wales	821,000	602,000	385,000	430,000	728,000
Victoria	157,000	68,000	310,000	296,000	307,000
Total Australia.	2,124,000	1,393,000	969,000	1,330,000	1,485,000
Fiji	1,000	44,000	38,000	18,000	24,000
Total	2,125,000	1,437,000	1,007,000	1,348,000	1,509,000
Grand total....	2,270,298,000	2,366,769,000	2,356,055,000	2,701,048,000	2,756,077,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF TOBACCO IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1911.

State, territory or division	Acreage	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	State, territory or division	Acreage.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.		Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.
N. H.....	100	170,000	27,200	Illinois ...	1,000	750,000	58,500
Vermont .	100	170,000	27,200	Wis.	41,000	51,250,000	5,125,000
Mass.	5,600	9,240,000	1,848,000				
Conn.	17,000	27,625,000	5,663,125	N. C. E. of Miss.			
N. Y.....	3,800	5,054,000	525,116	River ..	152,000	153,420,000	12,931,460
Penn.	46,000	65,320,000	6,205,400				
N. Atlantic	72,600	107,579,000	14,296,541	Missouri ..	6,000	4,800,000	576,000
				N. C. W. of Miss.			
Md.	26,000	19,110,000	1,433,250	River ...	6,000	4,800,000	576,000
Va.	160,000	128,000,000	12,288,000				
W. Va.....	15,000	11,250,000	900,000				
N. C.....	140,000	99,400,000	11,530,400	Ky.	345,000	303,600,000	23,377,200
S. C.....	13,600	11,016,000	1,388,016	Tenn.	77,000	62,370,000	5,301,450
Georgia ..	1,200	1,080,000	302,400	Ala.	200	140,000	35,000
Florida ..	2,600	2,444,000	684,320	La.	500	225,000	69,750
				Texas	300	195,000	39,000
S. Atlantic	358,400	272,300,000	28,526,386	Ark.	800	480,000	57,600
				S. Central	423,800	367,010,000	28,880,000
Ohio	88,000	81,400,000	6,186,400				
Indiana ..	22,000	20,020,000	1,561,560	U. S.....	1,012,800	905,109,000	85,210,387

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, ETC., OF TOBACCO IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900-'11.

Year.	Acreage, planted and harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.	Farm value Dec. 1.	Domestic exports of unmanufactured, fiscal year beginning July 1.	Imports of unmanufactured, fiscal year beginning July 1.
	Acres.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1900.....	1,046,000	778.0	814,345,000	53,661,000	315,787,782	26,851,253
1901.....	1,039,000	788.0	818,953,000	58,283,000	301,007,365	29,428,837
1902.....	1,031,000	797.3	821,824,000	57,564,000	368,184,084	34,016,956
1903.....	1,038,000	786.3	815,972,000	55,515,000	311,971,831	31,162,636
1904.....	806,000	819.0	660,461,000	53,388,000	334,302,091	33,288,378
1905.....	776,000	815.6	633,034,000	53,519,000	312,227,202	41,125,970
1906.....	796,000	857.2	682,429,000	68,233,000	340,742,864	40,898,807
1907.....	821,000	850.5	698,126,000	71,411,000	330,812,658	35,005,131
1908.....	875,000	820.2	718,061,000	74,130,000	287,900,946	43,123,196
1909.....	1,180,000	804.3	949,357,000	95,719,000	357,196,074	46,838,330
1910.....	1,366,000	807.7	1,103,415,000	102,142,000	355,327,072	45,927,230
1911.....	1,013,000	893.7	905,109,000	85,210,000		

The consumption of malt liquors in France is 9½ gallons a head per annum.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO, 1906-'10.

Exports.

Country.	Year beginning:	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Algeria	Jan. 1	10,047,124	7,754,758	4,073,480	[1]8,655,360	[1]13,726,720
Austria-Hungary	Jan. 1	19,093,790	21,637,704	21,044,440	21,456,931	24,903,382
Brazil	Jan. 1	52,094,709	65,459,601	32,129,345	64,654,476	[1]75,284,885
British India	Jan. 1	28,092,899	28,787,031	19,006,506	17,195,391	24,515,681
Bulgaria	Jan. 1	3,493,435	2,678,406	5,532,100	4,347,506	5,233,789
Ceylon	Jan. 1	4,390,497	4,425,619	4,075,075	6,077,221	1,543,920
Cuba	Jan. 1	28,568,069	19,135,347	40,111,922	49,468,425	34,822,228
Dutch East Indies	Jan. 1	163,378,243	156,810,583	175,685,251	127,133,401	[1]130,572,400
Greece	Jan. 1	17,736,290	14,965,568	10,786,962	13,159,838	12,659,828
Mexico	Jan. 1	4,023,645	4,479,953	3,884,456	2,837,311	1,231,928
Netherlands	Jan. 1	4,345,341	5,163,992	3,751,654	4,232,501	3,843,420
Philippine Islands	Jan. 1	26,685,768	23,589,657	24,927,663	20,976,743	21,926,744
Russia	Jan. 1	18,317,207	14,246,861	17,117,323	20,610,622	[1]20,656,522
Santo Domingo	Jan. 1	15,179,810	22,947,168	18,665,594	24,822,623	22,262,108
Turkey	Mar. 14	[2]239,267,984	[2]39,267,984	65,600,000	77,800,000	[3]77,800,000
United States	Jan. 1	336,730,455	317,399,986	305,455,871	351,564,177	328,562,036
Other countries	———	9,872,908	25,094,185	38,790,000	37,629,000	[1]36,597,000
Total	———	778,318,174	773,844,403	790,637,642	852,621,526	836,142,651

Imports.

Country.	Year beginning:	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Argentina	Jan. 1	8,353,648	8,689,694	10,500,798	11,756,931	12,431,627
Australia	Jan. 1	7,538,329	10,169,916	12,886,746	9,370,516	13,586,845
Austria-Hungary	Jan. 1	52,855,812	36,349,587	43,908,354	48,820,867	53,311,196
Belgium	Jan. 1	21,146,214	20,158,453	20,927,037	21,194,579	20,994,432
British India	Jan. 1	5,284,295	4,993,124	6,618,473	7,514,446	6,583,970
Canada	Jan. 1	14,821,069	17,338,976	16,760,080	12,654,798	16,674,292
China	Jan. 1	16,034,533	17,770,000	11,234,933	8,273,200	13,519,067
Denmark	Jan. 1	10,399,902	11,208,298	19,896,714	3,306,900	9,272,768
Egypt	Jan. 1	18,250,013	18,801,016	19,147,819	18,753,130	18,103,095
Finland	Jan. 1	9,548,533	9,834,354	9,561,443	9,477,672	9,384,259
France	Jan. 1	54,816,081	62,557,408	63,594,945	44,485,742	61,265,614
Germany[4]	Jan. 1	131,495,120	156,698,138	170,494,442	172,018,104	146,926,890
Italy	Jan. 1	45,918,749	43,913,866	44,893,159	49,666,772	41,454,417
Netherlands	Jan. 1	46,588,181	50,172,040	47,965,176	52,343,677	55,045,754
Norway	Jan. 1	3,487,734	3,877,092	3,648,473	3,700,179	4,141,628
Portugal	Jan. 1	4,355,601	5,713,143	5,160,110	6,990,132	5,701,360
Spain	Jan. 1	30,043,202	51,055,584	31,921,214	40,997,520	44,337,800
Sweden	Jan. 1	8,361,847	9,212,130	9,165,985	9,135,007	9,438,252
Switzerland	Jan. 1	15,747,394	17,561,357	16,721,617	16,542,877	17,135,474
United Kingdom	Jan. 1	83,766,884	87,329,290	87,933,057	85,654,211	88,141,019
United States	Jan. 1	41,726,224	34,088,288	37,665,211	44,221,940	42,343,323
Other countries	———	55,711,151	50,720,308	61,800,000	63,139,000	[1]59,646,000
Total	———	686,249,816	728,212,062	752,405,786	740,018,200	749,439,082

[1]Preliminary. [2]Data for 1900. [3]Year preceding. [4]Not including free ports prior to March 1, 1906.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, 1906-'07—1910'11.

(All data are from official sources, except where otherwise stated. Some figures in the table refer to raw and some to refined sugar, according to the kind reported in the original returns.)

Country.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11 (preliminary).
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
CANE SUGAR.					
North America.					
United States:					
Contiguous—					
Louisiana	230,000	340,000	355,000	290,625	300,000
Texas	13,000	12,000	15,000	7,679	11,000
Non-contiguous—					
Hawaii	393,000	465,000	478,000	463,000	506,000
Porto Rico	184,700	186,000	224,400	279,500	291,900
Total United States	820,700	1,003,000	1,072,400	1,040,804	1,108,900

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, 1906-'07—1910-'11 (Continued).

Country.	1906'07.	1907'08.	1908'09.	1909'10.	1910'11 (preliminary).
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
Central America:					
British Honduras	600	600	600	400	400
Costa Rica	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Guatemala	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Nicaragua	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Salvador	6,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Mexico	117,600	121,300	140,900	145,600	157,500
West Indies:					
British—					
Antigua	10,800	14,800	13,300	9,200	9,200
Barbados	56,100	38,000	36,400	18,300	40,400
Dominica	100	100	100	100	100
Jamaica	31,800	28,500	24,000	18,800	12,000
Montserrat	800	400	100	100	100
St. Christopher-Nevis	15,900	14,900	11,700	12,300	13,200
St. Lucia	5,400	5,000	5,500	5,000	5,000
St. Vincent	300	200	200	300	300
Trinidad and Tobago	63,000	50,600	48,900	53,000	52,000
Cuba	1,441,900	969,300	1,521,800	1,817,500	1,500,000
Danish	12,000	12,600	4,400	11,900	11,600
French—					
Guadeloupe	38,300	35,500	24,800	42,200	42,200
Martinique	36,300	35,400	37,400	37,400	37,400
Santo Domingo	56,000	62,200	69,500	91,400	91,400
Total	2,727,600	2,411,400	3,038,000	3,329,304	3,106,700
South America.					
Argentina	116,900	111,600	159,100	125,300	146,200
Brazil	261,000	194,000	244,000	249,000	282,000
Guiana:					
British	100,700	115,200	108,500	101,000	108,300
Dutch	12,400	11,700	11,800	10,800	10,800
Peru	159,000	133,000	148,000	148,000	162,000
Total	650,000	565,500	671,400	634,100	709,300
Europe.					
Spain	15,500	15,800	13,800	21,300	22,600
Asia.					
British India	2,205,300	2,046,900	1,872,900	2,127,100	2,226,400
Federated Malay States:					
Perak	12,000	12,200	11,400	12,000	12,000
Formosa	62,900	64,500	120,400	120,400	120,400
Japan	50,000	49,200	53,100	57,900	57,900
Java	1,051,000	1,191,000	1,222,000	1,222,000	1,234,000
Philippine Islands	118,400	149,300	110,600	125,700	147,000
Total	3,499,600	3,513,100	3,390,400	3,665,100	3,797,700
Africa.					
Egypt	42,000	55,000	49,000	52,000	54,000
Mauritius	216,700	161,500	192,800	248,000	219,300
Natal	24,200	32,000	77,500	77,500	77,500
Reunion	45,800	46,500	38,800	39,000	43,000
Total	328,700	295,000	358,100	416,500	393,800
Oceania.					
Australia:					
Queensland	182,200	185,100	150,400	132,800	210,800
New South Wales	23,400	29,200	15,300	14,700	18,800
Fiji	41,900	68,300	66,100	68,900	61,800
Total	247,500	282,600	231,800	216,400	291,400
Total cane sugar	7,468,900	7,083,400	7,703,500	8,282,700	8,321,500

The estimated value of the agricultural products of Chili for 1909 was $75,500,000; manufactured products, $98,515,857; mineral products, $88,200,000; total, $260,215,857.

Country.	1906'07.	1907'08.	1908'09.	1909'10.	1910'11 (preliminary).
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
BEET SUGAR.					
North America.					
United States:					
Contiguous	432,000	414,000	380,000	447,946	456,000
Canada:					
Ontario	9,300	9,400	9,400	9,400	9,400
Total	441,300	423,400	389,400	457,346	465,400
Europe.					
Austria-Hungary	1,309,600	1,389,300	1,365,000	1,225,900	1,498,700
Belgium	273,400	223,400	243,700	235,600	267,000
Bulgaria	3,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
Denmark	65,200	51,800	65,300	61,800	107,300
France	661,900	637,000	701,400	711,500	630,000
Germany	2,206,600	2,104,900	2,046,400	2,005,200	2,548,900
Greece	1,000	400	1,000	1,000	1,000
Italy	105,000	134,000	163,000	109,000	181,000
Netherlands	162,000	156,000	194,000	178,000	213,000
Roumania	29,000	21,000	25,000	30,000	49,000
Russia	1,266,400	1,232,800	1,109,100	1,002,400	1,881,600
Servia	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Spain	80,000	93,000	107,000	85,000	70,000
Sweden	160,000	110,000	134,000	125,000	171,100
Switzerland	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
Total	6,333,100	6,166,600	6,170,900	5,784,400	7,631,600
Total beet sugar	6,774,400	6,590,000	6,560,300	6,241,746	8,097,000
Total beet and cane sugar	14,243,300	13,673,400	14,263,800	14,524,450	16,418,500

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS, 1890-'91 TO 1911-'12.

Year.	Beet sugar.	Cane sugar.					Total.
		Louisiana.	Other Southern States.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippine Islands.	
	Long tons.	Long tons.	Long tons.	Long tons.	Long tons.	Long tons.	Long tons.
1890-'91	3,459	215,844	6,107	50,000	125,000	136,035	536,445
1891-'92	5,356	160,937	4,500	70,000	115,598	248,806	605,197
1892-'93	12,018	217,525	5,000	50,000	140,000	257,392	681,935
1893-'94	19,950	265,836	6,854	60,000	136,689	207,319	696,648
1894-'95	20,092	317,334	8,288	52,500	131,698	336,076	865,988
1895-'96	29,220	237,721	4,973	50,000	201,632	230,000	753,546
1896-'97	37,536	282,009	5,570	58,000	224,218	202,000	809,333
1897-'98	40,398	310,447	5,737	54,000	204,833	178,000	793,415
1898-'99	32,471	245,512	3,442	53,826	252,507	93,000	680,758
1898-'99[1]	—	248,658	[2]5,266	—	—	—	—
1899-1900	72,944	147,164	2,027	35,000	258,521	73,193	588,849
1899-1900[1]	72,972	142,485	1,510	—	242,008	—	—
1900-'01	76,859	275,579	2,891	72,800	321,461	55,244	804,834
1901-'02	164,827	321,676	3,614	92,100	317,509	66,974	966,700
1902-'03	195,005	329,227	3,722	89,800	391,062	109,918	1,118,734
1902[1]	—	—	—	—	—	177,371	—
1903-'04	214,825	228,477	[2]19,800	123,300	328,003	73,978	988,383
1904-'05	216,173	355,531	[2]15,000	134,900	380,576	111,849	1,214,029
1904-'05[1]	226,715	—	—	—	—	—	—
1905-'06	279,393	336,752	[2]12,000	191,500	383,225	123,790	1,326,660
1906-'07	431,796	230,000	[2]13,000	184,700	392,871	118,395	1,370,762
1907-'08	413,954	340,000	[2]12,000	186,000	465,288	149,323	1,566,565
1908-'09	380,254	355,000	[2]15,000	224,400	477,817	110,604	1,563,075
1909[1,3]	447,946	290,625	[2]7,679	—	—	—	—
1909-'10	457,562	325,000	[2]10,000	279,500	462,613	125,699	1,660,374
1910-'11	455,511	300,000	[2]11,000	291,900	506,096	147,016	1,711,523
1911-'12[3]	[4]540,000	300,000	[2]8,000	[4]350,000	500,000	[4]225,000	1,923,000

[1]Census figures. [2]Texas. [3]Preliminary. [4]Commercial estimate.

The Chilian government has 1,677 miles of railroad completed and 1,346 miles under construction, while private interests have 1,920 miles completed and 106 under construction.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SUGAR, 1906-'10.

Exports.

Country.	Year beginning:	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Argentina	Jan. 1	233,690	140,653	40,622	87,576	122,915
Austria-Hungary	Jan. 1	1,631,945,421	1,618,876,642	1,769,027,274	1,757,062,893	1,486,611,604
Belgium	Jan. 1	461,654,633	379,565,923	293,149,310	319,319,090	265,264,520
Brazil	Jan. 1	187,278,992	28,346,807	69,616,218	150,978,352	129,683,390
British Guiana	April 1	257,490,240	225,650,880	258,077,120	243,113,920	[2]226,136,960
British India	Jan. 1	46,609,920	46,583,276	46,355,008	36,905,904	51,385,600
China	Jan. 1	23,106,000	14,894,600	32,200,000	22,586,400	35,451,600
Cuba	Jan. 1	2,643,700,975	2,910,438,045	1,991,018,068	3,206,646,443	3,865,742,384
Dutch East Indies	Jan. 1	2,197,208,868	2,632,250,558	2,823,722,228	2,773,927,868	[2]2,893,876,058
Egypt	Jan. 1	10,495,854	9,206,628	8,638,977	9,886,572	14,914,473
Formosa	Jan. 1	147,283,970	124,809,731	137,148,777	279,662,208	416,588,032
France	Jan. 1	617,793,487	731,268,080	540,824,641	535,757,483	423,779,235
Germany[3]	Jan. 1	2,671,855,698	2,015,279,142	1,842,130,114	1,882,598,329	1,543,202,143
Mauritius	Jan. 1	410,919,376	431,348,726	434,420,571	395,399,878	475,894,272
Netherlands	Jan. 1	360,050,106	299,971,063	330,798,814	336,095,311	321,262,870
Peru	Jan. 1	301,435,777	243,864,923	275,339,613	276,350,900	[4]276,350,900
Philippine Islands	Jan. 1	285,393,647	282,006,295	319,082,784	285,116,244	267,796,166
Reunion	Jan. 1	80,424,062	102,514,264	104,133,256	86,815,236	[4]86,815,236
Russia	Jan. 1	214,041,360	396,915,568	658,262,999	451,906,732	[2]328,554,254
Trinidad & Tobago	April 1	100,809,856	103,645,472	88,744,320	101,539,200	103,594,736
Other countries	———	1,093,894,758	1,033,443,798	985,775,000	1,044,777,000	[2]1,317,861,000
Total	———	13,743,626,690	13,631,020,584	13,017,505,714	14,196,533,539	14,530,888,348

Imports.

Country.	Year beginning:	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Argentina	Jan. 1	4,272,159	95,950,271	91,654,477	43,683,759	125,384,925
Australia	Jan. 1	94,026,128	13,891,696	43,918,224	223,324,304	76,178,592
British India	Jan. 1	1,222,706,352	1,073,977,072	1,185,089,696	1,254,059,776	1,346,734,816
British Sth. Africa	Jan. 1	112,856,109	106,466,060	91,486,806	67,321,877	60,347,661
Canada	Jan. 1	461,680,563	445,001,150	439,310,821	522,558,227	534,481,772
Chili	Jan. 1	118,266,828	124,648,777	106,660,995	153,762,051	158,363,803
China	Jan. 1	872,765,600	763,184,133	554,967,436	730,422,533	574,843,733
Denmark	Jan. 1	45,473,415	53,256,502	82,816,565	84,324,407	50,303,020
Egypt	Jan. 1	76,321,099	54,872,620	117,407,689	108,403,341	71,017,820
Finland	Jan. 1	83,322,752	87,685,848	90,169,703	97,576,050	96,085,928
France	Jan. 1	222,562,321	238,168,985	254,263,538	238,557,561	306,543,016
Italy	Jan. 1	31,832,317	52,332,876	10,795,373	26,113,267	14,431,091
Japan	Jan. 1	504,816,933	439,518,000	443,138,800	298,867,600	267,126,133
Netherlands	Jan. 1	121,994,196	196,542,746	141,159,438	156,036,526	141,672,455
New Zealand	Jan. 1	93,329,376	118,135,248	102,663,680	116,441,136	115,486,560
Norway	Jan. 1	80,364,138	87,092,424	87,074,147	98,677,191	101,796,435
Persia	Mar. 21	209,477,168	191,423,247	187,302,229	201,246,499	[4]201,246,499
Portugal	Jan. 1	72,092,109	72,965,925	73,321,464	77,187,757	72,565,350
Singapore	Jan. 1	134,471,066	102,563,467	91,263,733	125,340,267	[4]125,340,267
Switzerland	Jan. 1	187,653,456	205,551,900	201,421,100	201,007,271	223,342,955
Turkey[5]	Mar. 14	302,621,963	302,621,963	302,621,963	302,621,963	302,621,963
United Kingdom	Jan. 1	3,420,616,976	3,535,722,624	3,495,191,616	3,663,325,456	3,587,888,864
United States	Jan. 1	3,873,365,661	3,872,221,493	3,718,700,796	3,816,896,855	4,195,075,830
Uruguay	July 1	47,969,665	3,904,846	57,086,651	[6]57,086,651	[6]57,086,651
Other countries	———	438,310,189	531,965,044	595,478,000	610,738,000	[2]641,775,000
Total	———	12,833,468,539	12,769,664,917	12,564,967,970	13,275,580,325	13,447,741,139

[2]Preliminary. [3]Not including free ports prior to March 1, 1906. [4]Year preceding. [5]Data for 1899. [6]Data for 1908.

Of the farm lands of Canada the highest priced are in British Columbia, the average per acre there being $74.

SUGAR IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM HAWAII, PORTO RICO, CUBA, THE PHILIPPINES AND ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.

Fiscal years.	Hawaii.	Porto Rico.	Cuba.	Philippines.	All other countries.
	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.
1898	249,883	49,209	220,113	14,745	811,009.99
1899	231,149.94	53,601.3	331,771.83	25,812.64	1,347,789.58
1900	252,356.55	36,279.09	352,727.96	24,745.27	1,392,934.4
1901	345,440.42	68,600.9	549,702.18	2,346.67	1,435,454.07
1902	360,276.68	91,908.52	492,107.54	5,712	1,515,957.94
1903	387,412.71	113,076.75	1,197,963.89	9,386.67	900,703.49
1904	368,246.05	129,615.8	1,409,778.86	23,514.95	967,842.47
1905	416,360.69	135,659.99	962,421.16	27,499.99	774,705.86
1906	373,301.32	205,272.3	1,261,295.25	26,362.34	578,675.63
1907	410,507.41	204,074.99	1,583,081.99	35,253.15	548,183.12
1908	538,785.32	234,602.54	1,231,031.95	14,731.4	524,279.6
1909	511,431.96	244,226.37	1,324,514.89	47,476.41	617,333.43
1910	555,297.24	284,519.94	1,734,303.21	87,766.35	216,229.03
1911	505,607.92	322,917.20	1,805,433.77	115,175.74	48,357.95

Note.—From Senate Document No. 15, LXIst Congress, first session, pp. 2-3, letter from Assistant Secretary Commerce and Labor. Figures, 1898, compiled from Statistical Abstract, 1907, p. 719, also 1904; figures for 1901, Porto Rico, Statistical Abstract, 1907, p. 719; Porto Rico, 1899-1900, Statistical Abstract, 1904, p. 351; Cuba, 1899-1905, Statistical Abstract, 1904, p. 351; Philippines, 1899-1903, Statistical Abstract, 1904, p. 353; other countries, 1899-1904, Statistical Abstract, 1907, p. 719; all figures for 1909 from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1909, pp. 965, 1092, 1214, 1236; all figures for 1910 from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1910, pp. 1093, 1117, 1136, 1137, 1387, 1407; figures for Cuba, 1911, from Report on Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1911, No. 15; other figures for 1911 furnished by Bureau of Statistics and computed therefrom.

COFFEE CROP OF THE WORLD.

Country.	1906. Pounds.	1907. Pounds.	1908. Pounds.	1909. Pounds.	1910. Pounds.
North America.					
United States:					
Porto Rico	38,757,000	35,256,000	28,490,000	45,210,000	33,937,000
Hawaii	1,230,000	1,442,000	1,963,000	2,702,000	3,452,000
Total	39,987,000	36,698,000	30,453,000	47,912,000	37,389,000
Central America.					
Guatemala	90,059,000	89,232,000	82,134,000	96,989,000	86,163,000
Costa Rica	30,367,000	38,200,000	19,797,000	26,522,000	27,500,000
Nicaragua	19,419,000	20,000,000	17,900,000	18,610,000	22,300,000
Salvador	57,425,000	56,320,000	58,751,000	63,330,000	62,764,000
Honduras	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	5,000,000
British Honduras	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total	202,282,000	208,762,000	183,592,000	210,961,000	203,737,000
Mexico	86,961,000	45,000,000	42,000,000	81,000,000	70,000,000
West Indies.					
Hayti	64,562,000	68,904,000	63,848,000	41,343,000	79,425,000
Santo Domingo	2,917,000	3,411,000	4,081,000	1,542,000	4,550,000
Trinidad	19,000	9,000	4,000	4,000	1,000
Jamaica	6,144,000	10,551,000	7,885,000	8,254,000	9,782,000
Guadeloupe	1,903,000	1,903,000	1,903,000	1,903,000	2,500,000
Cuba		6,596,000			
Leeward Islands (British)	1,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	3,000
Total	75,546,000	91,377,000	77,726,000	53,048,000	96,261,000
Total North America	404,776,000	381,837,000	333,771,000	392,921,000	407,387,000

England imports more goods from the United States than any other country, and Germany, Canada, France, Netherlands, Mexico and Cuba follow.

COFFEE CROP OF THE WORLD (Continued).

Country.	1906. Pounds.	1907. Pounds.	1908. Pounds.	1909. Pounds.	1910. Pounds.
South America.					
Brazil:					
Rio de Janeiro..	422,435,000	466,395,000	405,069,000	392,574,000	——
Santos	1,344,765,000	1,517,236,000	1,182,579,000	1,779,523,000	——
Victoria	47,140,000	60,973,000	62,885,000	39,616,000	——
Bahia	29,293,000	27,016,000	21,894,000	19,620,000	——
Other ports.....	3,725,000	2,511,000	2,001,000	1,578,000	——
Total	1,847,358,000	2,074,131,000	1,674,428,000	2,232,911,000	1,286,217,000
Venezuela	99,201,000	90,190,000	103,454,000	93,987,000	93,916,000
Colombia	92,593,000	92,593,000	92,593,000	92,593,000	92,593,000
Bolivia	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Ecuador	5,835,000	2,520,000	8,315,000	7,550,000	7,550,000
Peru	2,469,000	2,443,000	1,102,000	736,000	736,000
Dutch Guiana.....	481,000	522,000	1,109,000	552,000	552,000
British Guiana.....	——	——	89,000	97,000	108,000
Total South America	2,049,437,000	2,263,899,000	1,882,590,000	2,429,926,000	1,483,172,000
Asia.					
Dutch East Indies:					
Java	66,853,000	31,044,000	39,349,000	29,954,000	27,617,000
Sumatra	4,085,000	5,719,000	9,586,000	3,291,000	3,000,000
Celebes	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Total	72,938,000	38,763,000	50,935,000	34,745,000	31,617,000
Federated Malay States:					
Perak	133,000	26,000	2,000	1,000	——
Selangor	3,695,000	2,281,000	2,334,000	1,757,000	1,483,000
Negri Sembilan..	522,000	259,000	94,000	43,000	15,000
Total	4,350,000	2,566,000	2,430,000	1,801,000	1,498,000
British India.....	17,695,000	33,051,000	33,826,000	27,648,000	34,984,000
Ceylon	750,000	420,000	310,000	116,000	93,000
British North Borneo	12,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000
Sarawak	38,000	26,000	22,000	17,000	16,000
Arabia (Aden)	12,714,000	14,377,000	15,670,000	15,276,000	15,374,000
Total Asia	108,497,000	89,206,000	103,197,000	79,606,000	83,583,000
Africa.					
Somaliland	330,000	198,000	245,000	399,000	208,000
Southern Nigeria ..	69,000	39,000	37,000	70,000	47,000
Nyasaland Protectorate	506,000	885,000	1,011,000	774,000	308,000
German East Africa	1,195,000	1,393,000	2,228,000	2,228,000	2,228,000
Somali Coast	5,047,000	7,257,000	5,767,000	5,893,000	5,893,000
Liberia	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Abyssinia	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Uganda Protectorate	12,000	13,000	22,000	33,000	200,000
Sierra Leone	23,000	16,000	21,000	7,000	23,000
Union of South Africa:					
Natal	31,000	28,000	19,000	4,000	4,000
Seychelles	6,000	7,000	6,000	2,000	2,000
Gold Coast	3,000	1,000	——	——	——
Belgian Congo	165,000	161,000	91,000	28,000	18,000
Total Africa ..	19,297,000	21,998,000	21,447,000	21,438,000	20,931,000
Oceania.					
New Caledonia.....	626,000	721,000	783,000	1,017,000	1,017,000
Queensland	107,000	112,000	116,000	89,000	151,000
Papua	48,000	39,000	27,000	13,000	13,000
Total Oceania..	781,000	872,000	926,000	1,119,000	1,181,000
Grand total....	2,582,788,000	2,757,812,000	2,341,931,000	2,925,010,000	1,996,254,000

Sheffield is the fifth largest city in England, having a population of 454,653 in 1911.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COFFEE, 1906-'10.

Exports.

Country.	Year beginning:	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Brazil.....	Jan. 1	1,847,367,771	2,074,171,256	1,674,432,552	2,232,926,401	1,286,217,168
British India	Jan. 1	36,584,688	17,866,128	37,568,832	23,625,504	33,669,776
Colombia[2]..	Jan. 1	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
Costa Rica..	Jan. 1	30,367,032	38,199,587	19,797,312	26,521,567	27,500,180
Dutch East Indies....	Jan. 1	75,761,218	55,998,249	56,806,209	44,346,964	[3]38,129,646
Guatemala..	Jan. 1	69,289,369	99,740,180	63,330,960	96,988,570	[3]86,000,000
Hayti.....	Oct. 1	64,561,503	68,903,525	64,000,000	41,000,000	[3]79,000,000
Jamaica....	Apr. 1	6,144,432	10,551,184	7,885,248	8,253,616	9,782,416
Mexico.....	Jan. 1	37,568,983	29,980,000	52,591,066	54,874,939	48,265,376
Netherlands.	Jan. 1	161,617,580	177,012,048	179,444,917	193,098,597	173,823,451
Nicaragua..	Jan. 1	19,418,928	[3]20,000,000	[3]17,900,000	18,609,741	[3]22,300,000
Salvador....	July 1	68,952,128	58,751,356	57,589,360	63,330,000	[3]62,764,000
Singapore...	Jan. 1	7,860,533	6,314,400	6,765,200	5,488,267	[4]5,488,267
United States	Jan. 1	32,821,342	41,802,527	34,268,012	35,089,526	47,159,055
Venezuela...	Jan. 1	97,907,415	96,279,734	89,557,213	103,256,068	96,655,341
Other countries.....	———	60,085,421	74,064,719	88,849,000	71,970,000	[3]77,010,198
Total...	———	2,686,308,343	2,939,634,893	2,520,785,881	3,089,379,760	2,163,764,874

[2]Estimated. [3]Preliminary. [4]Year preceding.

Imports.

Country.	Year beginning:	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Argentina...	Jan. 1	20,229,490	21,625,655	22,085,972	25,548,267	26,931,182
Austria-Hungary..	Jan. 1	112,841,372	131,930,753	121,780,012	126,991,574	131,835,741
Belgium....	Jan. 1	119,040,964	250,282,012	134,658,074	126,319,127	110,565,924
British South Africa...	Jan. 1	26,862,060	23,686,674	25,321,709	27,727,936	26,629,533
Cuba.....	Jan. 1	21,357,127	23,250,910	24,432,111	25,407,861	26,598,543
Denmark...	Jan. 1	27,425,498	28,142,000	29,073,012	33,020,499	32,554,446
Egypt.....	Jan. 1	18,401,914	14,976,566	21,146,287	18,994,922	14,379,781
Finland.....	Jan. 1	29,085,091	29,007,779	28,549,443	30,191,968	27,970,382
France.....	Jan. 1	215,713,162	223,932,282	226,559,741	237,975,547	246,488,169
Germany[5]...	Jan. 1	411,815,012	418,373,762	425,332,652	470,923,724	376,867,993
Italy.....	Jan. 1	45,046,159	47,356,824	50,189,763	53,121,381	55,762,491
Netherlands.	Jan. 1	255,731,280	259,830,047	262,479,471	288,284,852	264,745,621
Norway.....	Jan. 1	28,250,644	28,838,572	27,186,340	31,675,494	29,338,865
Russia.....	Jan. 1	23,584,331	25,067,520	25,691,765	25,757,852	[3]25,531,750
Singapore...	Jan. 1	8,524,000	7,397,600	7,405,067	6,632,133	[4]6,632,133
Spain.....	Jan. 1	28,518,089	24,895,066	27,373,358	27,070,627	28,311,268
Sweden.....	Jan. 1	77,507,951	71,240,034	66,899,643	92,267,883	65,164,883
Switzerland.	Jan. 1	24,885,994	25,202,136	24,436,471	26,515,606	25,512,293
United Kingdom.....	Jan. 1	28,640,738	29,242,982	29,195,788	29,591,296	29,195,770
United States	Jan. 1	857,013,585	940,247,312	938,559,889	1,139,826,171	804,417,451
Other countries.....	———	78,324,516	95,070,607	98,942,000	105,957,000	[3]108,376,000
Total...	———	2,458,798,977	2,719,597,093	2,617,298,568	2,949,801,720	2,463,810,219

[3]Year preceding. [5]Not including free ports prior to March 1, 1906. [6]Preliminary.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TEA, 1906-'10.

Exports.

Country.	Year beginning:	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
British India	Jan. 1	235,340,922	234,739,991	231,016,817	244,240,817	258,871,274
Ceylon	Jan. 1	170,527,126	179,843,462	179,398,312	192,886,545	182,070,094
China	Jan. 1	187,217,067	214,683,333	210,151,467	199,497,467	207,324,667
Dutch East Indies.	Jan. 1	26,516,239	30,240,868	34,723,915	35,956,400	[2]33,806,970
Formosa	Jan. 1	23,018,508	22,975,068	23,357,273	23,672,748	24,240,835
Japan	Jan. 1	32,988,115	35,354,752	31,057,906	36,949,618	39,826,886
Singapore	Jan. 1	2,396,667	2,521,333	2,266,400	2,257,333	[2]2,257,333
Other countries ...	———	29,172,988	8,091,211	6,830,000	5,577,000	[2]4,898,000
Total	———	707,177,108	19,276,360,000	2,02,090	741,037,928	753,296,059

Christ Church is the third largeste world is the University of Mo population of which was founded in 1181.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TEA, 1906-'10 (Continued).

Imports.

Country.	Year beginning:	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Argentina	Jan. 1	2,875,963	2,833,671	4,145,415	3,792,494	3,755,119
Australia	Jan. 1	29,478,614	35,174,152	29,873,772	31,617,111	36,727,700
Austria-Hungary	Jan. 1	2,859,615	3,090,439	3,104,320	3,183,442	3,019,420
British India	Jan. 1	5,426,731	5,965,738	7,598,559	3,615,261	4,406,394
British Sth. Africa	Jan. 1	4,823,363	4,613,177	4,613,065	4,364,868	5,139,350
Canada	Jan. 1	26,478,242	28,840,872	30,772,138	40,143,248	37,480,954
Chili	Jan. 1	2,904,127	2,380,893	2,320,521	2,832,664	3,564,781
Dutch East Indies	Jan. 1	5,113,929	5,443,220	5,740,269	5,774,441	[2]6,112,770
France	Jan. 1	2,519,330	2,546,083	2,502,557	2,732,381	2,781,103
French Indo-China	Jan.. 1	2,399,784	2,754,303	2,964,568	2,693,845	[3]2,693,845
Germany[4]	Jan. 1	8,675,188	8,680,920	8,828,188	10,937,462	6,894,005
Netherlands	Jan. 1	9,559,206	9,202,811	10,234,107	10,299,053	10,955,943
New Zealand	Jan. 1	6,140,842	6,771,169	6,471,965	7,302,310	7,586,816
Persia	Mar. 21	5,410,358	9,782,414	7,477,782	8,127,241	[3]8,127,241
Russia	Jan. 1	207,529,861	204,713,749	192,109,515	162,348,704	[3]162,348,704
Singapore	Jan. 1	4,992,287	4,842,133	4,763,867	5,191,600	[2]5,191,600
United Kingdom	Jan. 1	270,123,489	273,984,050	275,417,319	283,547,798	287,078,453
United States	Jan. 1	89,437,757	99,117,343	90,930,621	104,484,550	98,108,939
Other countries	———	32,070,924	44.263,232	40,958,000	43,586,000	[2]45,703,000
Total	———	718,818,990	755,000,369	730,826,548	736,574,473	737,676,137

[2]Preliminary. [3]Year preceding. [4]Not including free ports prior to March 1, 1906.

WOOL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1911, BY STATES.

[Estimate of National Association of Wool Manufacturers.]

State.	Number of sheep of shearing age April 1, 1911.	Average weight of fleece 1911.	Per cent of shrinkage, 1911.	Wool, washed and unwashed.	Wool, scoured.
		Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.
Alabama	120,000	3.25	40	390,000	234,000
Arizona	850,000	7	67	5,950,000	1,963,500
Arkansas	100,000	4	40	400,000	240,000
California	1,700,000	7	67	11,900,000	3,927,000
Colorado	1,300,000	7	68	9,100,000	2,912,000
Connecticut	15,000	5.50	42	82,500	47,850
Delaware	5,000	5.50	45	27,500	15,125
Florida	100,000	3.25	40	325,000	195,000
Georgia	175,000	4	44	700,000	392,000
Idaho	2,200,000	7.50	65	16,500,000	5,775,000
Illinois	700,000	7	48	4,900,000	2,548,000
Indiana	850,000	6.50	46	5,525,000	2,983,500
Iowa	900,000	6.75	48	6,075,000	3,159,500
Kansas	225,000	7.50	65	1,687,500	590,625
Kentucky	800,000	4.75	38	3,800,000	2,356,000
Louisiana	145,000	3.70	41	536,500	316,535
Maine	150,000	6	42	900,000	522,000
Maryland	128,000	5.80	45	742,400	408,320
Massachusetts	23,000	6.25	42	143,750	83,375
Michigan	1,600,000	6.80	50	10,880,000	5,440,000
Minnesota	480,000	7	48	3,360,000	1,747,200
Mississippi	160,000	4	42	640,000	371,200
Missouri	1,150,000	7	47	8,050,000	4,266,500
Montana	4,650,000	7.50	64	34,875,000	12,903,750
Nebraska	250,000	6.50	63	1,625,000	601,250
Nevada	825,000	7	67	5,775,000	1,905,750
New Hampshire	33,000	6	48	198,000	102,960
New Jersey	17,000	5.50	47	93,500	49,555
New Mexico	3,000,000	6.75	66	20,250,000	6,885,000
New York	650,000	6.20	49	4,030,000	2,055,300
North Carolina	150,000	3.75	42	562,500	326,250
North Dakota	250,000	7.25	63	1,812,500	670,625
Ohio	2,900,000	6.50	50	18,850,000	9,425,000
Oklahoma	60,000	6.50	70	390,000	117,000
Oregon	1,800,000	8.50	69	15,300,000	4,743,000
Pennsylvania	650,000	6.50	48	4,225,000	2,197,000
Rhode Island	5,000	6	42	30,000	17,400
South Carolina	30,000	3.75	42	112,500	65,250
South Dakota	525,000	[illegible]	60	3,543,750	1,417,500

The sixth oldest [illegible] largest city in England, [illegible] 1911. [illegible] niversity of Padua, Italy, which was

State.	Number of sheep of shearing age April 1, 1911.	Average weight of fleece 1911.	Per cent of shrinkage, 1911.	Wool, washed and unwashed.	Wool, scoured.
		Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.
Tennessee	500,000	4.25	40	2,162,500	1,297,500
Texas	1,400,000	6.75	67	9,450,000	3,118,500
Utah	2,000,000	6.75	66	13,500,000	4,590,000
Vermont	90,000	6.50	50	585,000	292,500
Virginia	450,000	4.50	36	2,025,000	1,296,000
Washington	400,000	9.25	70	3,700,000	1,110,000
West Virginia	600,000	5.75	49	3,450,000	1,759,500
Wisconsin	650,000	6.75	47	4,387,500	2,325,375
Wyoming	4,000,000	8.50	70	34,000,000	10,200,000
Grand total	39,761,000	6.98	60.4	277,547,900	109,966,195
Pulled wool	———	——	27	41,000,000	29,930,000
Total product, 1911	———	——	——	318,547,900	139,896,195

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, 1900 AND 1910.

Kind.	1910 (Apr. 15).		1900 (June 1).		Increase.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Cattle	1,484,889,647	30.3	1,475,204,633	48.0	9,685,014	0.7
Horses and colts	2,076,297,828	42.4	896,513,217	29.2	1,179,784,611	131.6
Mules and mule colts	522,402,080	10.7	196,222,053	6.4	326,180,027	166.2
Asses and burros	13,092,867	0.3	5,811,184	0.2	7,281,683	125.3
Swine	398,002,878	8.1	231,978,031	7.5	166,024,847	71.6
Sheep and lambs	230,532,817	4.7	170,203,119	5.5	60,329,698	35.4
Goats and kids	5,964,812	0.1	3,265,349	0.1	2,699,463	82.7
Poultry	153,394,142	3.1	85,756,593	2.8	67,637,549	78.9
Bees	10,371,711	0.2	10,178,087	0.3	193,624	1.9
Total	$4,894,948,782	100.0	$3,075,132,266	100.0	$1,819,816,516	59.2

NUMBER AND FARM VALUE OF HORSES AND MULES ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1910.

January 1—	Horses.			Mules.		
	Number.	Price per head. Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.	Number.	Price per head. Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.
1890	14,214,000	$68 84	$978,517,000	2,331,000	$78 25	$182,394,000
1891	14,057,000	67 00	941,823,000	2,297,000	77 88	178,847,000
1892	15,498,000	65 01	1,007,594,000	2,315,000	75 55	174,882,000
1893	16,207,000	61 22	992,225,000	2,331,000	70 68	164,764,000
1894	16,081,000	47 83	769,225,000	2,352,000	62 17	146,233,000
1895	15,893,000	36 29	576,731,000	2,333,000	47 55	110,928,000
1896	15,124,000	33 07	500,140,000	2,279,000	45 29	103,204,000
1897	14,365,000	31 51	452,649,000	2,216,000	41 66	92,302,000
1898	13,961,000	34 26	478,362,000	2,190,000	43 88	96,110,000
1899	13,665,000	37 40	511,075,000	2,134,000	44 96	95,963,000
1900	13,538,000	44 61	603,969,000	2,086,000	53 55	111,717,000
1901	16,745,000	52 86	885,200,000	2,864,000	63 97	183,232,000
1902	16,531,000	58 61	968,935,000	2,757,000	67 61	186,412,000
1903	16,557,000	62 25	1,030,706,000	2,728,000	72 49	197,753,000
1904	16,736,000	67 93	1,136,940,000	2,758,000	78 88	217,533,000
1905	17,058,000	70 37	1,200,310,000	2,889,000	87 18	251,840,000
1906	18,719,000	80 72	1,510,890,000	3,404,000	98 31	334,681,000
1907	19,747,000	93 51	1,846,578,000	3,817,000	112 16	428,064,000
1908	19,992,000	93 41	1,867,530,000	3,869,000	107 76	416,939,000
1909	20,640,000	95 64	1,974,052,000	4,053,000	107 84	437,082,000
1910	21,040,000	108 19	2,276,363,000	4,123,000	119 84	494,095,000

The fourth oldest university in the world is the University of Montpelier, France, which was founded in 1181.

NUMBER AND FARM VALUE OF MILCH COWS AND OTHER CATTLE ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1910.

January 1—	Milch-cows.			Other cattle.		
	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.	Number.	Price per head Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.
1890	15,953,000	$22 14	$353,152,000	36,849,000	$15 21	$560,625,000
1891	16,020,000	21 62	346,398,000	36,876,000	14 76	544,128,000
1892	16,416,000	21 40	351,378,000	37,651,000	15 16	570,749,000
1893	16,424,000	21 75	357,300,000	35,954,000	15 24	547,882,000
1894	16,487,000	21 77	358,999,000	36,608,000	14 66	536,790,000
1895	16,565,000	21 97	362,602,000	34,364,000	14 06	482,999,000
1896	16,138,000	22 55	363,956,000	32,085,000	15 86	508,928,000
1897	15,942,000	23 16	369,240,000	30,508,000	16 65	507,929,000
1898	15,841,000	27 45	434,814,000	29,264,000	20 92	612,297,000
1899	15,990,000	29 66	474,234,000	27,994,000	22 79	637,931,000
1900	16,292,000	31 60	514,812,000	27,610,000	24 97	689,486,000
1901	16,834,000	30 00	505,093,000	45,500,000	19 93	906,644,000
1902	16,697,000	29 23	488,130,000	44,728,000	18 76	839,126,000
1903	17,105,000	30 21	516,712,000	44,659,000	18 45	824,055,000
1904	17,420,000	29 21	508,841,000	43,629,000	16 32	712,178,000
1905	17,572,000	27 44	482,272,000	43,669,000	15 15	661,571,000
1906	19,794,000	29 44	582,789,000	47,068,000	15 85	746,172,000
1907	20,968,000	31 00	645,497,000	51,566,000	17 10	881,557,000
1908	21,194,000	30 67	650,057,000	50,073,000	16 89	845,938,000
1909	21,720,000	32 36	702,945,000	49,379,000	17 49	863,754,000
1910	21,801,000	35 79	780,308,000	47,279,000	19 41	917,453,000

NUMBER AND FARM VALUE OF SHEEP ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1910.

Year.	Number.	Price per head. Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.	Year.	Number.	Price per head. Jan. 1.	Farm value Jan. 1.
1890	44,336,000	$2 27	$100,660,000	1901	59,757,000	$2 98	$178,072,000
1891	43,431,000	2 50	108,397,000	1902	62,039,000	2 65	164,446,000
1892	44,938,000	2 58	116,121,000	1903	63,965,000	2 63	168,316,000
1893	47,274,000	2 66	125,909,000	1904	51,630,000	2 59	133,530,000
1894	45,048,000	1 98	89,186,000	1905	45,170,000	2 82	127,332,000
1895	42,294,000	1 58	66,686,000	1906	50,632,000	3 54	179,056,000
1896	38,299,000	1 70	65,168,000	1907	53,240,000	3 84	204,210,000
1897	36,819,000	1 82	67,021,000	1908	54,631,000	3 88	211,736,000
1898	37,657,000	2 46	92,721,000	1909	56,084,000	3 43	192,632,000
1899	39,114,000	2 75	107,698,000	1910	57,216,000	4 08	233,664,000
1900	41,833,000	2 93	122,666,000				

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK IN THE UNITED STATES, 1904 AND 1909.

	1909.	1904.	Per cent of increase, 1904-1909.
Number of establishments	8,479	8,926	**5
Capital	$71,284,000	$47,256,000	51
Cost of materials used	$235,546,000	$142,920,000	65
Salaries and wages	$14,672,000	$9,789,000	50
Salaries	$3,591,000	$1,376,000	161
Wages	$11,081,000	$8,413,000	32
Miscellaneous expenses	$8,480,000	$4,074,000	108
Value of products	$274,558,000	$168,183,000	63
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials)	$39,012,000	$25,263,000	54
Employees:			
Number of salaried officials and clerks	5,056	3,507	44
Average number of wage earners employed during the year	18,431	15,557	18
Primary horsepower	101,349	93,845	8
Butter	*624,764,653	*531,478,141	18
Packed solid	410,692,616	364,432,996	13
Prints or rolls	214,072,037	167,045,145	28
Cheese	*311,126,317	317,144,872	**2
Full and part cream	297,913,775	239,652,634	24
Skimmed	7,770,812	3,459,582	125
Other kinds	5,441,730	74,032,656	**93

Nearly a million and a half families in Japan devote all or part of their time to silk culture.

	1909.	1904.	Per cent of increase, 1904-1909.
Condensed milk	*494,796,544	308,485,182	60
Sweetened	214,518,310	198,355,189	8
Unsweetened	280,278,234	110,129,993	154
Cream sold	81,211,374	28,131,914	189
Skimmed milk sold	325,594,574	1,161,414,457	*70
Casein dried from skimmed milk	13,018,298	11,581,874	12

*In addition, in 1909, 2,381,212 pounds of butter, 49,413 pounds of part-cream cheese, 401,300 pounds of condensed milk, and in 1904, 1,971,120 pounds of butter were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products.

**Decrease.

AGRICULTURE IN 1900 AND 1910.

FARM VALUES, PRODUCTION AND ACREAGE.

(From Preliminary Census Figures.)

	1910.	1900.	Increase, 1900–1910.[1] Number or amount.	Per cent.
All farms [2]	6,340,357	5,737,372	602,985	10.5
Total acreage	873,729,000	838,592,000	35,137,000	4.2
Improved acreage	477,448,000	414,499,000	62,949,000	15.2
Per cent of improved acreage of total acreage	55	49	.....	.....
Average acres per farm	138	146	—8	—5.4
Value of land and buildings	$34,681,507,000	$16,614,648,000	$18,066,859,000	108.7
Value of land	$28,386,770,000	$13,058,008,000	$15,328,762,000	117.4
Value of buildings	$6,294,737,000	$3,556,640,000	$2,738,097,000	77.0
Value of implements and machinery	$1,262,022,000	$749,776,000	$512,246,000	68.3
Average value per acre of land and buildings	$39.69	$19.81	$19.88	100.4
Average value per acre of land alone	$32.49	$15.57	$16.92	108.7
Expenditures for—				
Labor	$645,612,000	$357,392,000	$288,220,000	80.6
Fertilizer	$114,277,000	$53,432,000	$60,845,000	113.9
All farms by color of farmer				
White farmers	5,422,892	4,969,608	453,284	9.1
Negro and other non-white farmers	917,465	767,764	149,701	19.5
Total	6,340,357	5,737,372	602,985	10.5
All farms by tenure:				
All owners	3,933,705	3,653,323	280,382	7.7
Owners, free	2,622,341	.....	.....	.....
Owners, mortgaged	1,311,364	.....	.....	.....
Tenants	2,349,254	2,024,964	324,290	16.0
Managers	57,398	59,085	—1,687	—2.9
Distribution by acreage groups:				
19 acres and under	829,303	673,870	155,433	23.1
20 to 49 acres	1,410,992	1,257,496	153,496	12.2
50 to 99 acres	1,435,743	1,366,038	69,705	5.1
100 to 174 acres	1,513,235	1,422,262	90,973	6.4
175 to 499 acres	976,597	868,020	108,577	12.5
500 to 99 acres	124,883	102,526	22,357	21.8
1,000 acres and over	49,604	47,160	2,444	5.2

The total value of the crops of Continental United States in 1909 was, in round numbers, $5,487,000,000.

[1]Minus sign (—) denotes decrease. [2]Excludes data for Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The oldest university in Austria is the University of Prague, Bohemia, which was founded in 1348.

PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1910 AND 1911.

States and Territories.	1910.	1911.	States and Territories.	1910.	1911.
	Gallons.	Gallons.		Gallons.	Gallons.
Alabama and Mississippi[1]	—	—	Missouri	336,767	539,876
Arkansas	38,223	62,655	Montana, Idaho and Utah	8,721	13,523
California and Nevada	9,377,373	9,768,107	Nebraska	2,348,619	2,293,136
Colorado and Wyoming	—	—	New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont	597	1,594
Connecticut	136,767	176,498	New Jersey	66,375	67,936
Rhode Island		1,287	New Mexico and Arizona	103	1,195
Florida	212,837	158,780	New York	8,775,394	9,630,100
Georgia	11,773	72	North Carolina	601	847
Hawaii	19,467	27,151	Ohio	9,320,420	10,305,038
Illinois	38,027,381	40,467,742	Oregon	407	932
Indiana	25,873,720	28,588,922	Pennsylvania	9,322,097	9,597,993
Iowa	—	—	South Carolina	—	398,467
Kansas and Oklahoma[2]	—	—	Tennessee	619,034	12,169
Kentucky	36,735,235	46,133,576	Texas	—	255
Louisiana and Mississippi[1]	8,869,832	9,639,498	Virginia	977,248	1,310,495
Maryland and two counties in Va.[3]		5,017,336	Washington and Alaska	175	727
Dist. of Columbia	3,808,376	453,015	West Virginia	197,414	171,744
Delaware		—	Wisconsin	2,136,581	2,529,530
Massachusetts	4,295,780	4,769,467	Total	163,893,960	183,355,527
Michigan	2,376,643	1,215,864			

[1]State of Mississippi detached from Louisiana and consolidated with Alabama June 1, 1908, to be known as the District of Alabama. [2]Oklahoma was detached February 6, 1911, from the District of Kansas and constituted a separate collection district. [3]After 1910 the two counties in Virginia are nominally included with that state. Note.—There was no production of distilled spirits during the fiscal year 1911 in the following states and territories, viz.: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1910 AND 1911.

States and Territories.	1910.	1911.	States and Territories.	1910.	1911.
	Barrels.[1]	Barrels.[1]		Barrels.[1]	Barrels.[1]
Alabama	11,553	13,290	Montana	476,054	241,385
Mississippi		—	Idaho		32,780
Arkansas	12,700	10,025	Utah		140,123
California	1,255,131	1,215,405	Nebraska	414,519	436,268
Nevada		18,740	New Hampshire	268,168	260,395
Colorado	450,876	435,072	Maine		532
Wyoming		16,110	Vermont		—
Connecticut	1,311,365	736,146	New Jersey	3,261,214	3,418,162
Rhode Island		649,171	New Mexico	26,975	8,777
Florida	19,425	18,350	Arizona		15,147
Georgia	128,750	129,455	New York	13,097,340	13,732,743
Hawaii	13,633	16,683	North Carolina	—	—
Illinois	6,024,884	6,630,254	North Dakota	50,605	—
Indiana	1,304,148	1,469,030	South Dakota		52,345
Iowa	482,668	511,536	Ohio	4,257,053	4,573,275
Kansas and Oklahoma[2]	510	—	Oregon	224,722	245,092
Kentucky	756,441	822,555	Pennsylvania	7,664,141	7,811,731
Louisiana and Mississippi[3]	466,301	471,560	South Carolina	2,942	5,258
Maryland and two counties in Va.[4]		1,077,884	Tennessee	221,850	256,395
Dist. of Columbia	1,434,519	286,721	Texas	612,156	678,796
Delaware		142,017	Virginia[4]	174,479	190,473
Massachusetts	2,112,006	2,381,435	Washington	867,065	875,028
Michigan	1,538,663	1,724,156	Alaska		6,283
Minnesota	1,579,167	1,652,184	West Virginia	302,780	363,330
Missouri	3,903,585	4,223,769	Wisconsin	4,816,387	5,287,347
			Total[5]	59,544,775	63,283,123

[1]Of not more than 31 gallons. [2]Oklahoma was detached February 6, 1911.

Of the 127,289 automobiles produced in 1909 in the United States, 121,274 were gasolene, 3,639 electric and 2,376 steam machines.

from the District of Kansas and constituted a separate collection district, but there was no production of fermented liquors in either state during the fiscal year 1911. [3]State of Mississippi detached from Louisiana and consolidated with Alabama June 1, 1908, to be known as the District of Alabama. [4]After 1910 the two counties in Virginia are nominally with that state. [5]Includes quantities removed from breweries for export free of tax, as follows: 1904, 57,035 barrels; 1905, 62,489 barrels; 1906, 72,916 barrels; 1907, 75,891 barrels; 1908, 66,353 barrels; 1909, 60,863 barrels; 1910, 59,658 barrels; 1911, 66,272 barrels.

CONSUMPTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS AND WINES IN THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1890-1911.

Year ended June 30—	Distilled spirits consumed (proof gals.).				Wines consumed (gals.).		
	Domestic.		Import'd for consumpt'n.	Total.*	Domestic†	Import'd for consumpt'n.	Total.*
	From fruit.	All other.					
1890	1,508,130	84,760,801	1,561,192	87,829,623	23,896,108	5,049,885	28,945,993
1891	1,219,436	88,335,483	1,602,646	91,157,565	23,736,232	5,347,077	29,083,309
1892	1,961,062	94,161,107	1,179,671	97,301,840	23,033,493	5,231,134	28,264,627
1893	1,687,541	98,202,790	1,397,422	101,287,753	26,391,235	5,245,156	31,636,391
1894	1,430,553	88,046,771	1,063,885	90,541,209	18,040,385	3,842,455	21,882,840
1895	1,102,703	76,055,500	1,496,860	78,655,063	16,589,657	4,274,220	20,863,877
1896	1,440,810	67,743,431	1,541,504	70,725,745	14,599,757	4,101,648	18,701,405
1897	1,146,131	69,653,106	2,230,711	73,029,948	33,940,310	4,331,159	38,271,478
1898	1,411,448	79,266,860	915,985	81,594,293	17,453,684	3,114,339	20,568,023
1899	1,306,218	84,739,631	1,387,593	87,433,442	22,835,587	3,524,912	26,360,499
1900	1,386,361	94,265,035	1,705,468	97,356,864	26,242,492	3,745,975	29,988,467
1901	1,509,271	100,004,878	1,941,189	103,455,338	24,008,380	4,388,140	28,396,520
1902	1,403,204	104,140,707	2,182,230	107,726,141	44,743,815	5,020,105	49,763,920
1903	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439,106	117,669,954	32,634,293	5,604,525	38,238,818
1904	1,637,331	116,794,496	2,655,560	121,087,387	37,538,799	5,772,418	43,311,217
1905	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	120,869,649	29,369,408	5,690,309	35,059,717
1906	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	127,851,583	39,847,044	6,638,179	46,485,223
1907	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	140,084,436	50,079,283	7,659,565	57,738,848
1908	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	125,379,314	44,421,269	7,700,377	52,121,646
1909	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	121,130,036	53,609,995	8,169,554	61,779,549
1910	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	133,138,684	50,684,343	9,863,735	60,548,978
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	138,585,989	56,655,006	7,204,226	63,859,232

*Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions from 1901 to date. †Product less domestic exports.

CONSUMPTION OF MALT LIQUORS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CONSUMPTION OF ALL LIQUORS PER CAPITA, 1890 TO 1911.

Year ended June 30,	Malt liquors consumed.			Total consumption of wines and liquors (*).	Total consumption per capita.			
	Domestic(†)	Imported for consumption.	Total (*).		Of distilled spirits.	Of wines.	Of malt liquors.	Of all liquors and wines.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	P.gls.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
1890	853,212,958	2,716,601	855,929,559	972,705,175	1.40	0.46	13.67	15.53
1891	944,178,621	3,051,898	947,230,519	1,067,471,393	1.43	.46	14.84	16.72
1892	986,329,023	2,980,309	989,309,332	1,114,876,299	1.49	.43	15.24	17.13
1893	1,071,078,562	3,362,509	1,074,441,071	1,207,365,215	1.52	.48	16.19	18.20
1894	1,033,082,586	2,940,949	1,036,023,535	1,148,447,584	1.34	.32	15.32	16.95
1895	1,040,000,419	3,033,067	1,043,033,486	1,142,552,426	1.14	.30	15.13	16.57
1896	1,110,165,435	3,300,531	1,113,465,966	1,202,893,116	1.01	.27	15.85	17.12
1897	1,066,637,650	3,002,558	1,069,640,208	1,180,941,634	1.02	.53	14.94	16.50
1898	1,162,042,753	2,457,348	1,164,500,101	1,266,662,417	1.12	.28	15.96	17.37
1899	1,133,583,481	2,797,427	1,136,380,908	1,250,174,849	1.18	.35	15.30	16.82
1900	1,219,070,196	3,316,908	1,222,387,104	1,349,732,435	1.28	.39	16.09	17.76
1901	1,255,464,062	3,596,382	1,259,060,444	1,390,912,302	1.31	.36	15.98	17.65
1902	1,378,661,954	3,707,222	1,382,369,176	1,599,859,237	1.34	.61	17.18	19.14
1903	1,446,103,812	4,204,538	1,450,308,350	1,606,217,122	1.43	.47	17.67	19.57
1904	1,494,541,140	4,837,075	1,499,378,215	1,663,776,829	1.45	.52	17.91	19.87
1905	1,533,325,442	5,201,168	1,538,526,610	1,694,455,976	1.42	.41	18.02	19.85
1906	1,694,458,014	5,963,207	1,700,421,221	1,874,758,027	1.47	.53	19.54	21.55
1907	1,815,141,683	7,171,842	1,822,313,525	2,020,136,809	1.58	.65	20.56	22.79
1908	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	1,828,732,448	2,006,233,408	1.39	.58	20.26	22.22
1909	1,745,523,769	7,110,657	1,752,634,426	1,935,544,011	1.32	.67	19.07	21.06
1910	1,844,065,059	7,301,629	1,851,366,688	2,045,053,450	1.42	.65	19.79	21.86
1911	1,959,671,286	7,240,458	1,966,911,744	2,169,356,095	1.46	.67	20.66	22.79

† Notes same as in preceding table.
The production of domestic wines was estimated by the Department of Agri-

There are 71 Swedish and 60 Norwegian-Danish journals published in the United States.

culture, by Mr. Charles McK. Loeser, president of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of New York, and other well informed persons, except that the production for 1889 (opposite the year 1890) is that officially reported by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. The consumption of domestic spirituous and malt liquors derived from reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The above table does not include for any year withdrawals of distilled spirits for scientific purposes and for the use of the United States, or since 1906 withdrawals of alcohol for denaturation, free of tax. For 1911 these amounts were 2,364,543 and 11,682,888 tax gallons, respectively.

STATISTICS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1909 AND 1910.

(From report of the United States Geological Survey)

Product.	1909.		1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metallic.				
Pig iron (spot value), long tons	25,795,471	$419,175,000	27,303,567	$425,115,235
Silver, commercial value, troy ounces	54,721,500	28,455,200	57,137,900	30,854,500
Gold, coining value, troy ounces	4,821,701	99,673,400	4,657,018	96,269,100
Copper, value at New York City, pounds	1,092,951,624	142,083,711	1,080,159,509	137,180,257
Lead, value at New York City, short tons	354,188	30,460,168	372,227	32,755,976
Zinc, value at St. Louis, short tons	230,225	24,864,300	252,479	27,267,732
Quicksilver, spot value, flasks	21,075	888,710	20,601	958,153
Aluminum, pounds	34,210,000	6,575,000	47,734,000	8,955,700
Antimonial lead, short tons	12,896	1,231,019	14,069	1,338,090
Tin, pounds	———	4,832	———	23,447
Platinum, value at New York City, troy ounces	638	15,950	773	25,277
Total value of metals	———	$753,427,290	———	$760,743,467
Nonmetals (spot value).				
Bituminous coal, short tons	379,744,257	$405,486,777	417,111,142	$469,281,719
Pennsylvania anthracite, long tons	72,374,249	149,415,847	75,433,246	160,275,302
Natural gas	———	63,206,941	———	70,756,158
Petroleum, barrels	182,134,274	128,248,783	209,556,048	127,896,328
Peat	———	174,269	———	140,209
Clay products	———	166,321,213	———	170,115,974
Cement, barrels	65,399,889	52,797,973	77,785,141	68,752,092
Lime, short tons	3,472,852	13,805,405	3,481,780	13,894,962
Sand (moulding, building, etc.,) and gravel, short tons	58,461,100	17,173,615	66,949,347	19,520,919
Sand-lime brick	———	1,150,580	———	1,169,153
Slate	———	5,441,418	———	6,236,759
Stone	———	71,345,199	———	76,520,584
Corundum and emery, short tons	1,580	18,185	1,028	15,077
Garnet for abrasive purposes, short tons	2,972	102,315	3,814	113,574
Grindstones	———	804,051	———	796,294
Infusorial earth and tripoli, short tons	———	122,348	———	130,006
Millstones	———	35,393	———	28,217
Oilstones, etc	———	214,019	———	228,694
Pumice, short tons	15,103	33,439	23,271	94,943
Arsenious oxide, pounds	2,428,000	52,946	2,994,000	52,305
Borax (crude), short tons	41,434	1,534,365	42,357	1,201,842
Bromine, pounds	728,875	92,735	245,437	41,684
Fluorspar, short tons	50,742	291,747	69,427	430,196
Gypsum, short tons	2,252,785	5,906,738	2,379,057	6,523,029
Phosphate rock, long tons	2,330,152	10,772,120	2,654,988	10,917,000
Pyrite, long tons	247,070	1,028,157	238,154	958,608
Sulphur, long tons	239,312	4,432,066	255,534	4,605,112
Salt, barrels	30,117,646	8,343,831	30,305,656	7,900,344
Barytes (crude), short tons	58,377	198,561	42,975	121,746

The Capitol at Washington covers an area of three and a half acres.

Product.	1909. Quantity.	1909. Value.	1910. Quantity.	1910. Value.
Mineral paints, short tons..	79,688	2,419,710	85,685	2,174,735
Zinc oxide, short tons.....	68,974	6,156,755	59,333	5,325,636
Asbestos, short tons.....	3,085	62,603	3,693	68,357
Asphalt, short tons.....	228,655	2,138,273	260,080	3,080,067
Bauxite, long tons	129,101	679,447	148,932	716,258
Chromic iron ore, long tons.	598	8,300	205	2,729
Feldspar, short tons	76,539	401,788	81,102	502,452
Fuller's earth, short tons..	33,486	301,604	32,822	293,709
Gems and precious stones..	———	534,380	———	295,797
Glass sand, short tons.....	1,104,451	1,163,375	1,461,089	1,516,711
Graphite, (crystalline), pounds	6,294,400	313,271	5,590,592	295,733
Graphite (amorphous), short tons	5,096	32,238	35,945	81,443
Magnesite, short tons.....	9,465	37,860	12,443	74,658
Manganese ores, long tons..	1,544	19,675	2,258	22,892
Manganiferous ores, long tons	68,654	215,925	61,101	186,765
Mica (sheet), pounds.....	1,809,582	234,482	2,476,190	283,832
Mica (scrap), short tons...	4,090	46,047	4,065	53,265
Mineral waters, gallons sold	64,674,486	6,894,134	62,030,125	6,357,590
Quartz, short tons.....	135,469	249,466	63,577	193,757
Talc and soapstone, short tons	81,802	862,002	79,006	864,213
Talc, fibrous, short tons....	48,536	359,957	71,710	728,180
Thorium minerals (monazite) and zircon, pounds..	543,391	65,282	99,301	12,006
Titanium ores (rutile), pounds	———	10,000	566	44,480
Tungsten ores, short tons..	1,619	614,370	1,821	807,307
Uranium and vanadium minerals, short tons.....	———	(1)	———	(1)
Total value of non-metals	———	$1,132,417,033	———	$1,242,701,402
Total value of metals..	———	753,427,290	———	760,743,467
Estimated value of mineral products unspecified (1)	———	300,000	———	300,000
Grand total	———	$1,886,144,323	———	$2,003,744,869

[1]Included under unspecified.

VALUE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CALENDAR YEARS 1909 AND 1910.

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
Alabama	$41,982,208	$47,751,109	New Jersey..	29,626,329	30,888,892
Alaska	21,194,918	17,191,688	New Mexico.	5,870,547	7,704,373
Arizona	43,155,466	43,483,912	New York ..	65,120,558	74,519,623
Arkansas ...	5,889,329	5,350,705	N. Carolina..	2,551,918	2,616,131
California ..	80,098,581	86,668,347	N. Dakota...	946,054	863,233
Colorado ...	59,190,424	60,357,715	Ohio	187,014,492	188,075,258
Connecticut .	3,480,918	3,505,161	Oklahoma ..	29,008,138	32,988,865
Delaware ...	876,501	664,073	Oregon	2,814,570	3,738,806
District of Columbia..	244,069	288,949	Penna.	549,860,811	591,602,573
Florida	9,239,491	9,284,705	Rhode Island	1,203,878	800,503
Georgia	5,580,643	6,048,253	S. Carolina..	2,079,422	2,021,371
Idaho	14,908,819	15,437,403	S. Dakota...	7,604,487	6,093,434
Illinois	143,051,729	141,809,121	Tennessee ..	19,701,337	21,396,784
Indiana	43,634,615	59,039,303	Texas	17,214,068	18,383,451
Iowa	20,342,368	22,730,968	Utah	35,279,510	39,233,716
Kansas	29,447,159	28,304,191	Vermont ...	8,676,929	8,720,409
Kentucky ..	16,857,148	21,512,982	Virginia	15,802,705	18,224,987
Louisiana ..	7,658,441	10,119,993	Washington .	15,483,886	16,809,030
Maine	4,376,488	4,713,123	West Va.....	89,177,459	105,058,311
Maryland ..	12,881,574	15,440,207	Wisconsin ..	14,849,621	13,479,343
Mass.	6,779,974	6,077,370	Wyoming ..	10,332,939	12,110,286
Michigan ...	55,041,671	47,771,775	Total	$1,884,244,429	$2,001,154,032
Minnesota ..	5,688,120	6,088,620	Miscellaneous and undistributed	2,228,414	6,290,837
Mississippi ..	1,129,639	840,152	Unspecified products .	300,000	300,000
Missouri	50,416,043	52,640,054			
Montana	57,492,806	54,388,117			
Nebraska ...	1,599,818	1,552,794			
Nevada	29,628,826	34,617,127			
New Hampshire	2,156,985	2,146,736	Grand total	$1,886,772,843	$2,003,744,869

The oldest university in Germany is Heidelberg University, which was founded in 1386.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.

Country.	Short tons.	Country.	Short tons.
United States (1910)	501,596,378	Natal (1910)	2,572,012
Great Britain (1910)	296,007,699	New Zealand (1909)	2,140,597
Germany (1910)	245,043,120	Mexico (1909)	1,432,990
Austria-Hungary (1909)	54,573,788	Holland (1909)	1,235,515
France (1910)	42,516,232	Queensland and Victoria[1]	1,119,708
Belgium (1910)	26,374,986	Italy (1909)	611,857
Russia and Finland (1910)	24,967,095	Sweden (1909)	272,056
Japan (1909)	16,505,418	Cape Colony (1909)	103,519
Canada (1910)	12,796,512	Tasmania (1909)	93,845
China (1909)	13,227,600	Other countries[2]	5,236,903
India (1909)	13,294,528		
New South Wales (1909)	7,862,264	Total	1,278,577,812
Spain (1909)	4,546,713	Percentage of the United States	39.2
Transvaal (1910)	4,446,477		

[1]Queensland figures are for 1910; Victoria, 1909. [2]Includes Turkey, Servia, Portugal, Chili, Borneo, Peru, Greece, etc.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF COAL PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1909-'11, IN SHORT TONS, BY STATES.

State or Territory.	1909.		1910.		1911.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alabama	13,703,450	$16,306,236	16,111,462	$20,236,853	15,021,421	$19,079,949
Arkansas	2,377,157	3,523,139	1,905,958	2,979,213	2,106,789	3,396,849
California and Alaska	48,636	107,342	12,164	33,336	11,647	23,297
Colorado	10,716,936	14,296,012	11,973,736	17,026,934	10,157,383	14,747,764
Georgia and North Carolina	211,196	298,792	177,245	259,122	165,330	246,448
Idaho	4,553	19,459	4,448	17,426	1,821	4,872
Illinois	50,904,990	53,522,014	45,900,246	52,405,897	53,679,118	59,519,478
Indiana	14,834,259	15,154,681	18,389,815	20,813,659	14,201,355	15,326,808
Iowa	7,757,762	12,793,628	7,928,120	13,903,913	7,331,648	12,663,507
Kansas	6,986,478	10,083,384	4,921,451	7,914,709	6,254,228	9,645,572
Kentucky	10,697,384	10,079,917	14,623,319	14,405,887	13,706,839	13,617,217
Maryland	4,023,241	4,471,731	5,217,125	5,835,058	4,685,795	5,197,066
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	1,784,692	3,199,351	1,534,967	2,930,771	1,476,074	2,791,461
Missouri	3,756,530	6,183,626	2,982,433	5,328,285	3,760,607	6,431,066
Montana	2,553,940	5,036,942	2,920,970	5,329,322	2,976,358	5,342,168
New Mexico	2,801,128	3,619,744	3,508,321	4,877,151	3,148,158	4,525,925
North Dakota	422,047	645,142	399,041	595,139	502,628	720,489
Ohio	27,939,641	27,789,010	34,209,668	35,932,288	30,759,986	31,810,123
Oklahoma	3,119,377	6,253,367	2,646,226	5,867,947	3,074,242	6,291,494
Oregon	87,276	235,085	67,533	235,229	46,661	108,033
Penn. (bituminous)	137,966,791	130,085,237	150,521,526	153,029,510	144,754,163	146,347,858
Tennessee	6,358,645	6,920,564	7,121,380	7,925,350	6,433,156	7,209,734
Texas	1,824,440	3,141,945	1,892,176	3,160,965	1,974,593	3,273,288
Utah	2,266,899	3,751,810	2,517,809	4,224,556	2,513,175	4,248,666
Virginia	4,752,217	4,251,056	6,507,997	5,877,486	6,864,667	6,254,804
Washington	3,602,263	9,158,999	3,911,899	9,764,465	3,572,815	8,174,170
West Virginia	51,849,220	44,661,716	61,671,019	56,665,061	59,831,580	53,670,515
Wyoming	6,393,109	9,896,848	7,533,088	11,706,187	6,744,864	10,508,863
Total bituminous	379,744,257	405,486,777	417,111,142	469,281,719	405,757,101	451,177,484
Penn. anthracite	81,059,159	149,415,847	84,485,236	160,275,302	90,464,067	175,189,392
Grand total	460,803,416	554,902,624	501,596,378	629,557,021	496,221,168	626,366,876

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES, IN SHORT TONS, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900 AND 1905-'11.

Year.	Pennsylvania anthracite.		Bituminous coal.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1880	28,649,812	$42,196,678	42,831,758	$58,443,718	71,481,570	$100,640,396
1885	38,335,974	76,671,948	72,824,321	82,347,648	111,160,295	159,019,596
1890	46,468,641	66,383,772	111,302,322	110,420,801	157,770,963	176,804,573
1895	57,999,337	82,019,272	135,118,193	115,779,771	193,117,530	197,799,043
1900	57,367,915	85,757,851	212,316,112	220,930,313	269,684,027	306,688,164
1905	77,659,850	141,879,000	315,062,785	334,658,294	392,722,635	476,537,294
1906	71,282,411	131,917,694	342,874,367	381,162,115	414,157,278	513,079,809
1907	85,604,312	163,584,056	394,759,112	451,214,842	480,363,424	614,798,898
1908	83,268,754	158,178,349	332,573,944	374,135,268	415,842,698	532,314,117
1909	81,059,159	149,415,847	379,744,257	405,486,777	460,803,416	554,902,624
1910	84,485,236	160,275,302	417,111,142	469,281,719	501,596,378	629,557,021
1911	90,464,067	175,189,392	405,757,101	451,177,484	496,221,168	626,366,876

The second largest city in India is Bombay, which had a population of 972,892 in 1911.

QUANTITY OF COKE PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1907-'11, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN SHORT TONS.

State.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Alabama	3,021,794	2,362,666	3,085,824	3,249,027	2,761,521
Colorado[1]	1,421,579	982,291	1,251,805	1,346,211	1,177,023
Georgia	74,934	39,422	46,385	43,814	37,553
Illinois	372,697	362,182	1,276,956	(2)	(2)
Kansas	6,274	2,497	——	(2)	(2)
Kentucky	(2)	(2)	46,371	53,857	66,099
Montana	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	——
New Mexico	265,125	274,565	373,967	401,646	381,927
New York	(2)	(2)	(2)	652,459	686,172
Ohio	270,634	159,578	222,711	282,315	311,382
Oklahoma (Indian Territory)	(2)	(2)	——	(2)	——
Pennsylvania	26,513,214	15,511,634	24,905,525	26,315,607	21,923,935
Tennessee	467,499	214,528	261,808	322,756	330,418
Utah	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Virginia	1,545,280	1,162,051	1,347,478	1,493,655	910,411
Washington	52,028	38,889	42,981	59,337	40,180
West Virginia	4,112,896	2,637,123	3,943,948	3,803,850	2,291,049
Other states	2,655,610	2,286,092	2,509,306	3,684,276	4,633,819
Total	40,779,564	26,033,518	39,315,065	41,708,810	35,551,489

[1]Colorado includes Utah. [2]Included with other states having less than three producers. [3]Included with Colorado.

TOTAL VALUE, AT THE OVENS, OF THE COKE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907-'11, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Alabama	$9,216,194	$7,169,901	$8,068,267	$9,165,821	$7,593,594
Colorado[1]	4,747,436	3,238,888	4,135,931	4,273,579	3,880,710
Georgia	315,371	137,524	159,334	173,049	135,190
Illinois	1,737,464	1,538,952	5,361,510	(2)	(2)
Kansas	19,837	8,011	——	(2)	(2)
Kentucky	(2)	(2)	101,257	120,554	134,862
Montana	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	——
New Mexico	840,253	826,780	1,099,694	1,306,136	1,240,963
New York	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,635,873	2,883,990
Ohio	819,262	491,982	683,155	911,987	961,904
Oklahoma (Indian Territory)	(2)	(2)	——	(2)	——
Pennsylvania	67,638,024	32,569,621	50,377,035	55,254,599	43,053,367
Tennessee	1,592,225	561,789	667,723	959,104	797,758
Utah	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Virginia	3,765,733	2,121,980	2,415,769	2,731,348	1,615,609
Washington	293,019	213,138	240,604	347,540	216,262
West Virginia	9,717,130	5,267,054	7,525,922	7,354,039	4,236,845
Other states	10,837,178	8,338,363	9,129,282	7,796,522	17,379,795
Total	$111,539,126	$62,483,983	$89,965,483	$99,742,701	$84,130,849

[1]Includes value of Utah coke. [2]Included in other states having less than three producers. [3]Included with Colorado.

COKE PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES. 1900-1911.

Year.	Establishments.	Ovens.		Coal used (short tons).	Coke produced (short tons).	Total value of coke at ovens.	Price of coke. at ovens, per ton
		Built.	Building.				
1900	396	58,484	5,804	32,113,553	20,533,348	$47,443,331	$2 31
1901	423	63,951	5,205	34,207,965	21,795,883	44,445,923	2 04
1902	456	69,069	8,758	39,604,007	25,401,730	63,339,167	2 49
1903	500	79,334	6,175	39,423,525	25,274,281	66,498,664	2 63
1904	507	83,599	4,430	36,531,608	23,661,106	46,144,941	1 95
1905	519	87,564	4,751	49,530,677	32,231,129	72,476,196	2 25
1906	532	93,901	4,519	55,746,374	36,401,217	91,608,034	2 52
1907	552	99,680	2,546	61,946,109	40,779,564	111,539,126	2 74
1908	551	101,218	2,241	39,440,837	26,033,518	62,483,983	2 40
1909	579	103,982	2,950	59,354,937	39,315,065	89,965,483	2 29
1910	578	104,440	2,567	63,088,327	41,708,810	99,742,701	2 39
1911	570	103,879	2,254	53,278,248	35,551,489	84,130,849	2 37

The dome of the Capitol at Washington contains 8,909,200 pounds of iron.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE.

The latest available statistics with regard to the world's production of iron ore are shown in the following table. Of the figures in this table, those of the United States, Great Britain, Cuba, Canada and Australia are in long tons; those of the other countries are in metric tons:

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN 1908 AND 1909, BY COUNTRIES.

	1908. Tons.	1909. Tons.		Tons. 1908.	Tons. 1909.
United States	35,924,771	51,155,437	Cuba	930,446	1,417,914
Germany and Luxemburg	24,278,151	25,506,000	Algeria	943,424	891,000
United Kingdom	15,031,025	14,979,979	Tunis	148,000	218,000
Spain	9,271,592	(1)	Greece	515,368	(1)
France	10,057,145	11,890,000	Italy	539,120	531,000
Russia	(1)	(1)	Belgium	188,780	200,000
Sweden	4,713,160	(1)	China[4]	133,458	(1)
Austria-Hungary	4,718,700	(2)	India	72,300	83,456
Canada	[3]212,573	[3]239,324	Japan	(1)	(1)
Newfoundland	935,154	[3]991,115	Norway	119,656	(1)
			Australia	55,194	(1)

[1]Not available. [2]Austria produced 2,490,000 tons. Figures for Hungary not available. [3]Shipments. [4]Exports.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IRON ORE, PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1909 AND 1910, BY STATES.

State.	1909.		1910.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1909.	
	Quantity, in long tons.	Value.	Quantity, in long tons.	Value.	Quantity, in long tons.	Value.
Alabama	4,321,252	$4,996,455	4,801,275	$6,083,722	+ 480,023	+ $1,087,267
California,[1] Colorado, New Mexico, Washington and Wyoming	637,582	646,082	861,850	877,223	+ 224,268	+ 231,141
Connecticut & Massachusetts	38,272	141,274	34,158	121,306	— 4,114	— 19,968
Georgia	221,016	332,478	313,878	482,659	+ 92,862	+ 150,181
Kentucky and West Va.	74,769	110,287	64,347	86,085	— 10,422	— 24,202
Maryland	23,888	46,786	14,062	29,105	— 9,826	— 17,681
Michigan	11,900,384	32,282,622	13,303,906	41,393,585	+1,403,522	+ 9,110,963
Minnesota	28,975,149	60,253,314	31,966,769	78,462,560	+2,991,620	+ 18,209,246
Missouri	89,954	210,853	78,341	168,697	— 11,613	— 42,156
New Jersey	543,720	1,607,003	521,832	1,582,213	— 21,888	— 24,790
New York	1,015,333	3,072,323	1,287,209	3,848,683	+ 271,876	+ 776,360
North Carolina	61,150	107,013	65,278	114,237	+ 4,128	+ 7,224
Ohio	16,527	28,547	22,320	35,866	+ 5,793	+ 7,319
Pennsylvania	666,889	792,672	739,799	911,847	+ 72,910	+ 119,175
Tennessee	657,795	907,282	732,247	1,048,323	+ 74,452	+ 141,041
Texas	6,474	9,318	29,535	34,003	+ 23,061	+ 24,685
Virginia	837,847	1,693,188	903,377	1,845,144	+ 65,530	+ 151,956
Wisconsin	1,067,436	2,727,406	1,149,551	3,610,349	+ 82,115	+ 882,943
Total	51,155,437	$109,964,903	56,889,734	$140,735,607	+5,734,297	+$30,770,704

[1]No production from California in 1909.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN THE UNITED STATES, IN TONS, 1880—1910.

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
1880	3,835,191	1891	8,279,870	1902	17,821,307
1881	4,144,254	1892	9,157,000	1903	18,009,252
1882	4,623,323	1893	7,124,502	1904	16,497,033
1883	4,595,510	1894	6,657,388	1905	22,992,380
1884	4,097,868	1895	9,446,308	1906	25,307,191
1885	4,044,526	1896	8,623,127	1907	25,781,361
1886	5,683,329	1897	9,652,680	1908	15,936,018
1887	6,417,148	1898	11,773,934	1909	25,795,471
1888	6,489,738	1899	13,620,703	1910	27,303,567
1889	7,603,642	1900	13,789,242		
1890	9,202,703	1901	15,878,354		

The mineral output of Canada in 1910 was the largest on record, valued at $105,040,958, an increase of $13,000,000 over 1909.

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1910, LONG TONS.

Year.	Hematite	Br'wn ore	Magn'tite	Carb'nate	Total.
1890	10,527,650	2,559,938	2,570,838	377,617	16,036,043
1891	9,327,398	2,757,564	2,317,108	189,108	14,591,179
1892	11,646,619	2,485,101	1,971,965	192,981	16,296,666
1893	8,272,637	1,849,272	1,330,886	134,834	11,587,629
1894	9,347,434	1,472,748	972,219	87,278	11,879,679
1895	12,513,995	2,102,358	1,268,222	73,039	15,957,614
1896	12,576,288	2,126,212	1,211,526	91,423	16,005,449
1897	14,413,318	1,961,954	1,059,479	83,295	17,518,046
1898	16,150,684	1,989,681	1,237,978	55,373	19,433,716
1899	20,004,399	2,869,785	1,727,430	81,559	24,683,173
1900	22,708,274	3,231,089	1,537,551	76,247	27,553,161
1901	24,006,025	3,016,715	1,813,076	51,663	28,887,479
1902	30,532,149	3,305,484	1,688,860	27,642	35,554,135
1903	30,328,654	3,080,399	1,575,422	34,833	35,019,308
1904	23,839,477	2,146,795	1,638,846	19,212	27,644,330
1905	37,567,055	2,546,662	2,390,417	21,999	42,526,133
1906	42,481,375	2,781,063	2,469,294	17,996	47,749,728
1907	46,060,486	2,957,477	2,679,067	23,589	51,720,619
1908	31,788,564	2,561,825	1,547,797	26,585	35,924,771
1909	46,208,640	2,700,431	2,229,839	16,527	51,155,437
1910	51,367,007	2,868,572	2,631,835	22,320	56,889,734

PRODUCTION OF STEEL IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1910, IN LONG TONS.

Years.	Bessemer.	Open-hearth.	Crucible.	Other steel.	Total.
1890	3,688,871	513,232	71,175	3,793	4,277,071
1891	3,247,417	579,753	72,586	4,484	3,904,240
1892	4,168,435	669,889	84,709	4,548	4,927,581
1893	3,215,686	737,890	63,613	2,806	4,019,995
1894	3,571,313	784,936	51,702	4,081	4,412,032
1895	4,909,128	1,137,182	67,666	858	6,114,834
1896	3,919,906	1,298,700	60,689	2,394	5,281,689
1897	5,475,315	1,608,671	69,959	3,012	7,156,957
1898	6,609,017	2,230,292	89,747	3,801	8,932,857
1899	7,586,354	2,947,316	101,213	4,974	10,639,857
1900	6,684,770	3,398,135	100,562	4,862	10,188,329
1901	8,713,302	4,656,309	98,513	5,471	13,473,595
1902	9,138,363	5,687,729	112,772	8,386	14,947,250
1903	8,592,829	5,829,911	102,434	9,804	14,534,978
1904	7,859,140	5,908,160	83,391	9,190	13,859,887
1905	10,941,375	8,971,376	102,233	8,963	20,023,947
1906	12,275,830	10,980,413	127,513	14,380	23,398,136
1907	11,667,549	11,549,736	131,234	14,075	23,362,594
1908	6,116,755	7,836,729	63,631	6,132	14,023,247
1909	9,330,783	14,493,936	107,355	22,947	23,955,021
1910	9,412,772	16,504,509	122,303	55,335	26,094,919

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

The smelter production of copper in the world was 1,903,297,003 pounds in 1910, as compared with 1,873,404,407 pounds in 1909. In 1910 the smelter output of the United Staees was 56.75 per cent of the world's production, as compared with 58.22 in 1909 and 56.54 in 1908.

The following table shows the world's production, by countries. The figures are those compiled by Messrs. Henry R. Merton & Co. (Limited), of London, reduced to pounds, except that the official figures of the production of the United States and Canada are inserted.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION (SMELTER OUTPUT) OF COPPER IN 1909 AND 1910, IN POUNDS.

(Copper extracted from ore or contained in the ore produced.)

Country.	1909.	1910.	Country.	1909.	1910.
Germany	50,264,880	55,335,460	Hungary	10,361,620	11,023,000
England	881,840	1,102,300			
Italy	6,172,880	7,275,180	Total Europe	254,410,840	271,386,260
Norway	20,502,780	23,368,760			
Austria	3,527,360	4,850,120	Canada	52,493,863	56,598,074
Russia	39,682,800	50,044,420	Mexico	126,103,120	131,614,620
Sweden	4,409,200	4,409,200	Newfoundland	3,086,440	2,425,060
Spain & Portugal	116,843,800	112,655,060	United States	1,092,951,624	1,080,159,509
Turkey	1,763,680	1,322,760	Total North America	1,274,635,047	1,270,797,263

There were 5,492 carriage and wagon manufacturing establishments in the United States in 1909.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION (SMELTER OUTPUT) OF COPPER IN 1909 AND 1910, IN POUNDS (Continued).

Country.	1909.	1910.	Country.	1909.	1910.
Argentina	1,322,760	661,380	Cape Colony ..	10,361,620	9,920,700
Bolivia	4,409,200	5,511,500	Namaqualand .	5,070,580	5,511,500
Chili	80,247,440	78,924,680	Other Africa..	17,857,260	18,518,640
Peru	35,934,980	41,005,560			
Cuba	6,613,800	7,716,100		33,289,460	33,950,840
			Japan	105,379,880	102,954,820
Total Central and South America ..	128,528,180	133,819,220	Australia	77,161,000	90,388,600
			Grand total..	1,873,404,407	1,903,297,003

PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN THE UNITED STATES, 1906-'10, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, IN POUNDS.

State.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Alaska	8,685,646	7,034,763	4,438,836	4,057,142	4,311,026
Arizona	262,566,103	256,778,437	289,523,267	291,110,298	297,250,538
California	28,153,202	33,696,602	39,643,835	53,568,708	45,760,200
Colorado	7,427,253	13,998,496	13,943,878	11,485,631	9,307,497
Idaho	8,578,046	9,707,299	7,256,086	7,096,132	6,877,515
Michigan	229,605,750	219,131,503	222,289,584	227,005,923	221,462,984
Montana	294,701,252	224,263,789	252,503,651	314,858,291	283,078,473
New Mexico	7,099,842	10,140,140	4,991,351	5,031,136	3,784,609
Nevada	1,090,635	1,998,164	12,241,372	53,849,281	64,494,640
Oregon	545,859	518,694	271,191	245,403	22,022
South Dakota			5,471	41,988	43
Utah	50,329,119	66,418,370	71,370,370	101,241,114	125,185,455
Washington	290,823	122,263	162,201	120,611	65,021
Wyoming	106,177	3,026,004	2,416,197	433,672	217,127
Eastern states and unapportioned	18,535,995	22,161,967	21,513,431	22,806,294	18,342,359
Total	917,805,682	868,995,491	942,570,721	1,092,951,624	1,080,159,509

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF LEAD.

The following table of the production of lead in the world has been calculated from the statistics published by the "Metallgesellschaft," of Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, with the exception of the substitution of the figures collected by the Geological Survey for the production of the United States. It is to be noted that the production of African and South American countries is not included in the table.

Country.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Australia	102,514	106,923	131,174	85,098	108,907
Austria-Hungary	18,078	16,975	16,094	15,432	19,290
Belgium	24,471	28,417	39,352	44,423	43,651
Canada	26,235	23,778	21,605	22,928	16,535
France	28,219	25,353	28,770	29,652	23,148
Germany	166,117	157,156	180,887	185,076	174,053
Great Britain	26,455	30,203	32,738	31,085	33,620
Greece	13,338	15,212	17,637	16,865	18,519
Italy	23,479	25,243	28,660	24,361	17,639
Japan	3,858	3,858	3,197	3,748	3,858
Mexico	59,524	79,366	121,253	130,071	138,890
Russia	331	110	110	882	1,323
Spain	199,406	204,848	202,052	202,823	211,201
Sweden	882	882	331	220	331
Turkey in Asia	10,582	11,464	13,007	13,338	13,999
Other countries	220	220	551	4,519	14,220
United States (domestic)	350,153	365,166	310,762	354,188	372,227
Total	1,053,862	1,095,174	1,148,180	1,164,709	1,211,411
United States percentage of world's production	33.2	33.3	27.1	30.4	30.7

The population of the Argentine Republic increased from 1,852,615 in 1870 to 6,000,823 in 1910.

PRODUCTION OF REFINED LEAD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1896-1910, SHORT TONS.

Year.	Antimonial lead.	Desilverized lead.	Soft lead. and base bullion.	Total production.	From domestic ores and base bullion.	From foreign ores.	From foreign base bullion.
1896. ...	*7,507	221,457	43,537	264,994	187,256	77,738	———
1897. ...	*8,867	247,483	43,553	291,036	207,365	83,671	———
1898.	*8,473	267,842	42,779	310,621	210,676	99,945	———
1899.	*6,345	263,826	40,566	304,392	208,466	95,926	———
1900.	*9,906	829,658	48,021	877,679	270,824	106,855	———
1901	*10,656	823,790	57,898	881,688	269,266	112,422	———
1902.	*9,169	803,011	74,050	877,061	276,455	100,606	———
1903	*9,579	295,074	83,444	878,518	290,194	88,324	———
1904	*11,001	815,284	89,169	404,453	308,603	95,850	———
1905.	*10,995	296,186	103,116	399,302	318,509	80,793	———
1906.	10,546	318,886	90,860	404,746	336,200	28,803	39,743
1907.	9,910	314,241	99,948	414,189	337,340	48,925	32,924
1908.	13,629	295,420	101,013	396,433	298,672	40,272	57,489
1909.	12,896	239,310	118,802	448,112	345,255	74,035	28,822
1910.	14,069	329,062	141,318	470,380	361,827	76,905	31,648

*Included also under desilverized lead and total production prior to 1906.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF ZINC.

The world's production of spelter in 1910 was again the largest in history, exceeding that of the record output of 1909 by 35,104 short tons, or 4.1 per cent. The major part of this increase was contributed by the United States, which exceeded its production of 1909 by 13,424 tons, or 5.2 per cent. Good gains were also made by Belgium, France, Spain and the Rhine district, and smaller gains by other countries, no country failing to show some increase. The output of the United States was 30.5 per cent of the total production of the world. The next largest producers were Germany, with 27.33 per cent of the world's production to her credit, and Belgium with 21.53 per cent.

The following totals, apportioned according to the country where smelted and not according to the source of the ore, are taken from the annual statistical publication for 1910 of the Metallgesellschaft, the Metallurgische Gesellschaft, A.-G., and the Berg-und Metallbank Aktiengesellschaft, of Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany:

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SPELTER, 1905-'10, BY COUNTRIES, IN SHORT TONS.

Country.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Australia	———	1,131	1,098	1,198	———	560
Austria and Italy	10,315	11,883	12,522	14,063	13,931	14,666
Belgium	160,496	168,067	170,307	181,851	184,194	190,233
France and Spain	55,524	59,293	61,438	61,512	61,859	65,191
Germany:						
Rhine district	74,127	75,729	77,459	80,670	82,863	86,823
Silesia	143,243	150,282	152,401	154,524	153,980	154,596
Great Britain	56,140	57,971	61,286	60,029	65,422	69,531
Holland	15,176	16,150	16,526	19,017	21,548	23,121
Poland	8,422	10,595	10,735	9,740	8,758	9,514
United States	203,849	224,770	249,860	210,424	255,760	269,184
Total	727,292	775,871	813,632	793,028	848,315	883,419
United States percentage of world's production	28.0	28.9	30.7	26.5	30.1	30.5

PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY SPELTER IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907-'10, IN SHORT TONS.

Source.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Percentage of total.
Arizona	77	152	2,862	2,594	1.03
Arkansas	1,911	2,002	135	286	.11
California	140	27	———	———	———
Colorado	26,077	24,885	20,121	23,238	9.20
Idaho	3,508	581	901	3,454	1.37
Illinois	1,446	298	675	1,551	.61
Iowa	220	516	———	40	.02
Kansas	13,850	8,628	9,185	10,220	4,05
Kentucky	358	341	22	29	.01
Maine	1	———	———	———	———

The exports of the Argentine Republic increased from $29,162,000 in 1870 to $259,584,000 in 1910.

PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY SPELTER IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907,'10, IN SHORT TONS (Continued).

Source.	1907. Quantity.	1908. Quantity.	1909. Quantity.	1910. Quantity.	1910. Percentage of total.
Missouri	141,824	123,655	140,676	140,652	55.71
Montana	——	900	4,725	12,408	4.91
Nevada	1,692	398	825	1,516	.60
New Jersey	13,573	6,926	16,035	20,217	8.01
New Mexico	136	134	3,961	4,911	1.95
Oklahoma	719	2,235	3,008	2,297	.91
Tennessee	181	341	695	925	.37
Texas	16	——	——	——	——
Utah	1,972	282	5,960	7,221	2.86
Virginia	771	910	58	1,168	.46
Washington	——	——	——	——	——
Wisconsin	15,273	17,538	20,381	19,752	7.82
Total from domestic ores	223,745	190,749	230,225	252,479	100.00
Foreign:					
British Columbia	545	2,425	978	3,304	——
Mexico	25,570	17,250	24,557	13,401	——
Total from foreign ores	26,115	19,675	25,535	16,705	——
Grand total	249,860	210,424	255,760	269,184	——

VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS OF CLAY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1909 AND 1910.

Product.	1909.	1910.	Product.	1909.	1910.
Common brick	$57,251,115	$55,219,551	Fireproofing	4,466,708	5,110,597
Vitrified paving brick or block	11,269,586	11,004,666	Tile (not drain)	5,291,963	5,240,644
Front brick	9,712,219	8,590,057	Stone lining	423,583	503,806
Fancy or ornamental brick	174,073	179,505	Fire brick	16,620,695	18,111,474
Enameled brick	993,902	832,225	Miscellaneous	2,694,821	2,743,482
Drain tile	9,799,158	10,389,822	Total brick and tile	$135,271,772	$136,331,296
Sewer pipe	10,322,324	11,428,696	Total pottery	31,049,441	33,784,678
Architectural terra cotta	6,251,625	6,976,771	Grand total	$166,321,213	$170,115,974

VALUE OF SLATE PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1906-'10, BY STATES.

State.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Arkansas	$5,000	$8,500	$2,500	——	——
California	80,000	60,000	60,000	(1)	(1)
Georgia	5,000	——	——	(1)	(1)
Maine	238,681	236,606	213,707	$227,882	$249,005
Maryland	130,969	116,060	102,186	129,538	78,573
New Jersey	——	8,000	130,619	(1)	(1)
New York	72,360	83,485		107,436	84,822
Pennsylvania	3,522,149	3,855,640	3,902,958	2,892,358	3,740,806
Tennessee	——	——	——	——	(1)
Vermont	1,441,330	1,477,259	1,710,491	1,841,589	1,894,659
Virginia	172,857	173,670	194,356	180,775	148,721
Other states[3]	——	——	——	61,840	40,173
Total	$5,668,346	$6,019,220	$6,316,817	[2]$5,441,418	[3]$6,236,759

[1]Included in other states. [2]Includes California, Georgia and New Jersey. [3]Includes California, Georgia, New Jersey and Tennessee.

VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF STONE PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1899-1910.

Year.	Granite.	Trap rock	Sandst'ne	Bluestone	Marble.	Limestone	Total.
1899	$10,343,298	$1,275,041	$4,910,111	$815,284	$4,011,681	$13,889,302	$35,244,717
1900	10,969,417	1,706,200	5,272,865	1,198,519	4,267,253	13,556,523	36,970,777
1901	14,266,104	1,710,857	6,974,199	1,164,481	4,965,699	18,202,843	47,284,183
1902	16,083,475	2,181,157	9,430,958	1,163,525	5,044,182	20,895,385	54,798,682
1903	15,703,793	2,732,294	9,482,802	1,779,457	5,362,686	22,372,109	57,433,141
1904	17,191,479	2,823,546	8,482,162	1,791,729	6,297,835	22,178,964	58,765,715
1905	17,563,139	3,074,554	8,075,149	1,931,625	7,129,071	26,025,210	63,798,748
1906	18,562,806	3,736,571	7,147,439	2,021,898	7,582,938	27,327,142	66,378,794
1907	18,064,708	4,594,103	6,753,762	2,117,916	7,837,685	31,737,631	71,105,805
1908	18,420,080	4,282,406	5,831,231	1,762,860	7,733,920	27,682,002	65,712,409
1909	19,581,597	5,133,842	6,564,052	1,446,402	6,548,905	32,070,401	71,345,199
1910	20,541,967	6,452,141	6,394,832	1,535,187	6,992,779	34,603,678	76,520,584

The imports of the Argentine Republic increased from $47,405,000 in 1870 to $339,485,000 in 1910.

PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALLY MANUFACTURED PIGMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1908-'10, IN SHORT TONS.

	1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Basic carbonate white lead:						
In oil	101,109	$12,552,771	115,259	$14,736,360	111,573	$15,027,993
Dry	31,479	3,338,830	32,840	3,468,722	32,992	3,457,897
Red lead	16,720	2,065,202	[1]19,103	2,335,799	[1]19,833	2,453,014
Litharge	15,542	1,887,506	20,690	2,363,002	23,766	2,689,916
Orange mineral	397	65,498	590	98,723	823	136,082
Lithopone	8,292	639,483	14,847	1,105,281	12,693	919,407
Venetian red	8,825	159,650	8,358	145,733	6,418	115,683
Total	182,364	$20,708,940	211,687	$24,253,620	208,098	$24,799,092

[1]Includes small quantity of orange mineral.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM.

(Barrels of 42 gallons.)

Country.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.		
					Barrels.	Metric tons.	Per cent of total production.
U. S.	126,493,936	166,095,335	178,527,355	183,170,874	209,556,048	27,940,806	63.99
Russia	58,897,311	61,850,734	62,186,447	65,970,350	70,336,574	9,378,210	21.48
Galicia	5,467,967	8,455,841	12,612,295	14,932,799	12,673,688	1,762,560	3.87
Dutch East Indies	8,180,657	9,982,597	10,283,357	11,041,852	11,030,620	1,495,715	3.37
Roumania	6,378,184	8,118,207	8,252,157	9,327,278	9,722,958	1,352,289	2.97
India	4,015,803	4,344,162	5,047,038	6,676,517	6,137,990	818,400	1.87
Mexico	———	1,000,000	3,481,410	2,488,742	3,332,807	444,374	1.02
Japan	1,710,768	2,010,639	2,070,145	1,889,563	1,930,661	257,421	.59
Peru	536,294	756,226	1,011,180	1,316,118	1,330,105	177,347	.40
Germany	578,610	756,631	1,009,278	1,018,837	1,032,522	145,168	.32
Canada	569,753	788,872	527,987	420,755	315,895	42,119	.10
Italy	53,577	59,875	50,966	42,388	42,388	5,895	.02
Other	[1]30,000	[1]30,000	[1]30,000	[1]30,000	[1]30,000	4,000	
Total	212,912,860	264,249,119	285,089,615	298,326,073	327,472,256	43,824,304	100.00

[1]Estimated.

TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE AVERAGE PRICE FOR BARREL IN 1909 AND 1910, BY STATES.

State.	1909.			1910.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per barrel.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per barrel.
California	55,471,601	$30,756,713	$0.554	73,010,560	$35,749,473	$0.490
Colorado	310,861	318,162	1.023	239,794	243,402	1.015
Illinois	30,898,339	19,788,864	.640	33,143,362	19,669,383	.593
Indiana	2,296,086	1,997,610	.870	2,159,725	1,568,475	.726
Kansas	1,263,764	491,633	.389	1,128,668	444,763	.394
Kentucky	639,016	518,299	.811	468,774	324,684	.693
Louisiana	3,059,531	2,022,449	.661	6,841,395	3,574,069	.522
Michigan, Missouri	5,750	7,830	1.362	3,615	4,794	1.326
New York	1,134,897	1,878,217	1.655	1,053,838	1,414,668	1.342
Ohio	10,632,793	13,225,377	1.244	9,916,370	10,651,568	1.074
Oklahoma	47,859,218	17,428,990	.364	52,028,718	19,922,660	.383
Pennsylvania	9,299,403	15,424,554	1.659	8,794,662	11,908,914	1.354
Texas	9,534,467	6,793,050	.712	8,899,266	6,605,755	.742
Utah, Wyoming	20,056	34,456	1.718	115,430	93,536	.810
West Virginia	10,745,092	17,642,283	1.642	11,751,871	15,720,184	1.338
Total	183,170,874	128,328,487	.701	209,556,048	127,896,328	.610

The maritime commerce on the Great Lakes surpasses that of any other body of water of equal size in the world.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF NATURAL GAS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1905-'10, BY STATES.

State.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Pennsylvania	$19,197,336	$18,558,245	$18,844,156	$19,104,944	$20,475,207	$21,057,211
New York	623,251	672,795	766,157	959,280	1,222,666	1,678,729
Ohio	5,721,462	7,145,809	8,718,562	8,244,835	9,966,938	8,626,954
West Virginia	10,075,804	13,735,343	16,670,962	14,837,130	17,538,565	23,816,553
Illinois	7,223	87,211	143,577	446,077	644,401	613,642
Indiana	3,094,134	1,750,715	1,572,605	1,312,507	1,616,903	1,473,403
Kansas	2,261,836	4,010,986	6,198,583	7,691,587	8,293,846	7,755,367
Missouri	7,390	7,210	17,010	22,592	10,025	12,611
California	133,696	134,560	168,397	307,652	446,933	476,697
Alabama, Texas, Louisiana	14,409 / 1,500	150,695	178,276	236,837	453,253	956,683
Kentucky	237,290	287,501	380,176	424,271	485,192	456,293
Tennessee	300	300	300	350	350	300
Arkansas and Wyoming	21,135	34,500	126,582	164,930	226,925	301,151
Colorado	20,752	22,800				
South Dakota	15,200	15,400	19,500	24,400	16,164	31,999
Oklahoma	130,137	259,862	417,221	860,159	1,806,193	3,490,704
North Dakota	—	—	235	2,480	3,025	7,010
Oregon	—	—	100	250	50	—
Iowa	—	—	—	93	50	40
Michigan	—	—	—	—	255	820
Total	$41,562,855	$46,873,932	$54,222,399	$54,640,374	$63,206,941	$70,756,158

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN THE UNITED STATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1908-'10, BY STATES, IN BARRELS.

State.	1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
New York	[1]10,023,872	[1]$2,386,471	[1]10,914,255	[1]$2,646,736	[1]11,642,520	$2,585,739
Michigan	10,194,279	2,458,303	9,966,744	2,732,556	9,452,022	2,231,262
Ohio	3,427,478	864,710	3,684,775	993,700	3,673,850	951,963
Kansas	2,588,814	882,984	2,769,849	782,676	2,811,448	947,369
Louisiana	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
California	899,028	374,828	886,564	558,889	937,514	519,667
West Virginia	145,157	70,481	150,492	76,463	155,625	62,955
Texas	442,571	255,652	409,315	260,286	382,164	272,568
Utah	242,678	169,833	246,935	147,318	249,850	185,869
Hawaii	—	—	7,796	5,292	11,450	9,570
Idaho	1,114	1,413	793	1,118	885	1,127
Porto Rico	—	—	166,790	26,810	(3)	(3)
Nevada	9,714	4,785	16,107	19,847	17,535	10,600
Oklahoma	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	2,564	881
Other states	[4]847,357	84,172	[4]887,231	92,140	[5]968,229	120,774
Total	28,822,062	$7,553,632	30,107,646	$8,343,831	30,305,656	$7,900,344

[1]Includes Louisiana. [2]Included in New York. [3]Included in "other states." [4]Includes New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Virginia. [5]Includes New Mexico, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Items.	Number or Amount.		
	1909.	1904.	1899.
Number of establishments	268,491	216,180	207,514
Persons engaged in manufactures	7,678,578	6,213,612	(*)
Proprietors and firm members	273,265	225,673	(*)
Salaried employes	790,267	519,556	364,120
Wage earners (average number)	6,615,046	5,468,383	4,712,763
Primary horsepower	18,680,776	13,487,707	10,097,893
Capital	$18,428,270,000	$12,675,581,000	$8,975,256,000
Expenses	18,453,080,000	13,138,260,000	9,870,425,000
Services	4,365,613,000	3,184,884,000	2,389,132,000
Salaries	938,575,000	574,439,000	380,771,000
Wages	3,427,038,000	2,610,445,000	2,008,361,000
Materials	12,141,791,000	8,500,208,000	6,575,851,000
Miscellaneous	1,945,676,000	1,453,168,000	905,442,000
Value of products	20,672,052,000	14,793,903,000	11,406,927,000
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	8,530,261,000	6,293,695,000	4,831,076,000

*Figures not available.

The capital invested in the carriage and wagon industry in 1909 amounted to $175,474,000.

Manufacturing by States and Territories, 1909.

States and Territories.	Number of establishments.	Average No. of wage earners.	*Value of products.	*Value added by manufacture.
United States	268,491	6,615,046	$20,672,052	$8,530,261
New York	44,935	1,003,981	3,369,490	1,512,586
Pennsylvania	27,563	877,543	2,626,742	1,044,182
Illinois	18,026	465,764	1,919,277	758,350
Massachusetts	11,684	584,559	1,490,529	659,764
Ohio	15,138	446,934	1,437,936	613,734
New Jersey	8,817	326,223	1,145,529	425,496
Michigan	9,159	231,499	685,109	316,497
Wisconsin	9,721	182,583	590,306	243,949
Indiana	7,969	186,984	579,075	244,700
Missouri	8,375	152,993	574,111	219,700
California	7,659	115,296	529,761	204,523
Connecticut	4,251	210,792	490,272	233,013
Minnesota	5,561	84,767	409,420	127,798
Kansas	3,435	44,215	325,104	66,220
Maryland	4,837	107,921	315,669	116,620
Rhode Island	1,951	113,538	280,344	122,152
Texas	4,588	70,230	272,896	94,717
Iowa	5,528	61,635	259,238	88,531
Louisiana	2,516	76,165	223,949	89,084
Kentucky	4,776	65,400	223,754	111,975
Washington	3,674	69,120	220,746	102,858
Virginia	5,685	105,676	219,794	94,211
North Carolina	4,931	121,473	216,656	94,794
Georgia	4,792	104,588	202,863	85,893
Nebraska	2,500	24,336	199,019	47,938
Tennessee	4,609	73,840	180,217	76,201
Maine	3,546	79,955	176,029	78,928
New Hampshire	1,961	78,658	164,581	66,424
West Virginia	2,586	63,893	161,950	69,072
Alabama	3,398	72,148	145,962	62,519
Colorado	2,034	28,067	130,044	49,553
South Carolina	1,854	73,046	113,236	46,885
Oregon	2,246	28,750	93,005	43,453
Mississippi	2,598	50,384	80,555	43,629
Arkansas	2,925	44,982	74,916	39,981
Montana	677	11,655	73,272	24,092
Florida	2,159	57,473	72,890	46,762
Vermont	1,958	33,788	68,310	33,487
Utah	749	11,785	61,989	20,723
Oklahoma	2,310	13,143	53,682	19,529
Delaware	726	21,238	52,840	21,902
Arizona	311	6,441	50,257	16,657
District of Columbia	518	7,707	25,289	15,042
Idaho	725	8,220	22,400	12,480
North Dakota	752	2,789	19,138	5,464
South Dakota	1,020	3,602	17,870	6,394
Nevada	177	2,257	11,887	3,521
New Mexico	313	4,143	7,898	4,637
Wyoming	268	2,867	6,249	3,641

*Expressed in thousands.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Statistics for Larger Groups, 1909.

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	*Value of Products.	*Value Added by Manufacture.
All industries	268,491	6,615,046	$20,672,052	$8,530,261
Slaughtering and meat packing	1,641	89,728	1,370,568	168,740
Foundry and machine-shop products	13,253	531,011	1,228,475	688,464
Lumber and timber products	40,671	695,019	1,156,129	648,011
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	446	240,076	985,723	328,222
Flour-mill and gristmill products	11,691	39,453	883,584	116,008
Printing and publishing	31,445	258,434	737,876	536,101
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	1,324	378,880	628,392	257,383
Clothing, men's, including shirts	6,354	239,696	568,077	270,562
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	1,918	198,297	512,798	180,060
Woollen, worsted and felt goods, and wool hats	985	168,722	435,979	153,101

The value of products obtained from crude petroleum in the United States in 1909 was $236,998,000.

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	*Value of Products	*Value Added by Manufacture.
Tobacco manufacturers	15,822	166,810	416,695	536,101
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	1,145	292,174	405,601	206,188
Bread and other bakery products	23,926	100,216	396,865	158,831
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	208	38,429	391,429	70,791
Clothing, women's	4,558	153,743	384,752	175,964
Smelting and refining, copper	38	15,628	378,806	45,274
Liquors, malt	1,414	54,579	374,730	278,134
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	919	62,202	327,874	79,595
Sugar and molasses, not including beet sugar	233	13,526	279,249	31,666
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	8,479	18,431	274,558	39,012
Paper and wood pulp	777	75,978	267,657	102,215
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	743	75,721	249,202	117,556
Furniture and refrigerators	3,155	128,452	239,887	131,112
Petroleum, refining	147	13,929	236,998	37,725
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	1,009	87,256	221,309	112,743
Liquors, distilled	613	6,430	204,699	168,722
Hosiery and knit goods	1,374	129,275	200,144	89,903
Copper, tin and sheet-iron products	4,228	73,615	199,824	87,242
Silk and silk goods, including throwsters	852	99,037	196,912	89,145
Smelting and refining, lead	28	7,424	167,406	15,443
Gas, illuminating and heating	1,296	37,215	166,814	114,386
Carriages and wagons and materials	5,492	69,928	159,893	77,942
Canning and preserving	3,767	59,968	157,101	55,278
Brass and bronze products	1,021	40,618	149,989	50,761
Oil, cottonseed and cake	817	17,071	147,868	28,035
Agricultural implements	640	59,551	146,329	86,022
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	3,642	22,895	141,942	91,566
Confectionery	1,944	44,638	134,796	53,645
Paint and varnish	791	14,240	124,889	45,873
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	110	43,086	123,730	44,977
Chemicals	349	23,814	117,689	53,567
Marble and stone work	4,964	65,603	113,093	75,696
Leather goods	2,375	34,907	104,719	44,692
All other industries	61,887	1,648,441	4,561,002	2,084,399

* Expressed in thousands.

INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1905. MANUFACTURES AND POPULATION.

Statistics showing the population of the chief industrial districts of the United States in 1910 and the extent of their production in 1909 are not yet available, the results of the census of 1910 not having been worked out. For complete details of the population of those districts in 1900 or 1905 and of their manufactures in 1905 see The Tribune Almanac for 1912, pages 299-305.

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.

SINGLE TRACK RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From statistics prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

State or Territory.	*Mileage on June 30, 1910.					Number of miles of line per 100 square miles of territory.
	Official.	Unofficial.	Totals.	Proportion to total mileage.	Increase over June 30, 1909.	
Alabama	5,021.96	204.20	5.226.16	2.17	66.42	10.19
Arkansas	5,135.01	170.50	5,305.51	2.21	68.99	10.10
California	7,655.24	116.65	7,771.89	3.23	259.72	4.99
Colorado	5,518.96	13.60	5,532.56	2.30	91.23	5.34
Connecticut	1,000.14	———	1,000.14	.42	[1]4.60	20.75
Delaware	334.81	———	334.81	.14	[1]1.83	17.04
Florida	4,369.90	61.64	4,431.54	1.84	177.49	8.08
Georgia	7,020.24	36.25	7,056.49	2.93	116.90	12.02
Idaho	2,168.13	10.50	2,178.63	.91	44.33	2.61
Illinois	11,875.74	2.60	11,878.34	4.94	29.43	21.20
Indiana	7,420.14	———	7,420.14	3.09	35.00	20.59
Iowa	9,733.15	21.53	9,754.68	4.06	2.74	17.55
Kansas	9,006.88	———	9,006.88	3.75	54.29	11.01
Kentucky	3,517.51	8.70	3,526.21	1.47	58.78	8.77

The value of canned and preserved products in the United States in 1909 was $157,101,000.

State or Territory.	*Mileage on June 30, 1910. Official.	Unofficial.	Totals.	Proportion to total mileage.	Increase over June 30, 1909.	Number of miles of line per 100 square miles of territory.
Louisiana	5,468.61	85.13	5,553.74	2.31	97.48	12.23
Maine	2,248.06	—	2,248.06	.93	82.40	7.52
Maryland	1,413.45	13.00	1,426.45	.59	[1]18.76	14.35
Massachusetts	2,108.85	6.36	2,115.21	.88	[1].89	26.31
Michigan	8,985 13	36.00	9,021.13	3.75	[1]20.53	15.69
Minnesota	8,668.60	—	8,668.60	3.66	100.30	10.72
Mississippi	4,413.16	93.00	4,506.16	1.87	108.52	9.72
Missouri	8,077.74	5.00	8,082.74	3.36	37.27	11.76
Montana	4,207.42	—	4,207.42	1.75	69.32	2.88
Nebraska	6,067.15	—	6,067.15	2.52	52.13	7.90
Nevada	2,276.66	—	2,276.66	.95	138.43	2.07
New Hampshire	1,245.93	—	1,245.93	.52	[1]2,93	13.80
New Jersey	2,255.49	5.00	2,260.49	.94	4.70	30.08
New York	8,416.45	13.32	8,429.77	3.50	[1]18.41	17.69
North Carolina	4,734.11	198.30	4,932.41	2.05	72.17	10.12
North Dakota	4,201.07	—	4,201.07	1.75	.77	5.99
Ohio	9,128.15	6.31	9,134.46	3.80	58.57	22.42
Oklahoma	5,978.22	2.00	5,980.22	2.49	195.16	8.62
Oregon	2,278.69	6.00	2,284.69	.95	125.14	2.39
Pennsylvania	11,083.57	206.60	11,290.17	4.70	88.28	25.18
Rhode Island	212.14	—	212.14	.09	[1].40	19.88
South Carolina	3,409.74	32:00	3.441.74	1.43	44.37	11.29
South Dakota	3,947.65	—	3,947.65	1.64	—	5.14
Tennessee	3,809.47	6.50	3,815.97	1.59	56.01	9.15
Texas	14,243.60	38.21	14,281.81	5.94	761.17	5.44
Utah	1,985.94	—	1,985.94	.83	29.10	2.42
Vermont	1,081.14	19.34	1,100.48	.46	12.21	12.06
Virginia	4,442.99	91.95	4,534.94	1.89	18.50	11.26
Washington	4,857.71	17.50	4,875.21	2.03	224.58	7.29
West Virginia	3,524.60	76.39	3,600.99	1.50	102.59	14.99
Wisconsin	7,327.73	147.48	7,475.21	3.11	30.38	13.53
Wyoming	1,599.89	45.00	1,644.89	.68	26.48	1.69
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	2,097.31	—	2,097.31	.87	102.95	1.84
District of Columbia	35.97	—	35.97	.01	.70	59.95
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	2,999.08	33.00	3,032.08	1.26	28.12	2.48
United States, 1910	238,609.28	1,829.56	[2]240,438.84	100.00	3,604.77	[3]8.08
United States, 1909	234,799.40	2,069.13	[4]236,834.07	100.00	—	7.96
United States, 1908	231,333.02	2,134.82	[5]233,467.84	100.00	—	7.85

*Does not include mileage of switching and terminal companies. [1]Decrease. [2]Excludes mileage in Alaska (389.79 miles, unofficial) and Hawaii (175.10 miles). [3]On basis of 2,973,890 square miles, which covers "land surface" only and excludes Alaska and Hawaii. [4]Excludes mileage in Alaska (302.92 miles, unofficial) and Hawaii (149.34 miles). [5]Excludes mileage in Alaska (185.39 miles, unofficial) and Hawaii (147.76 miles).

Note.—The single track mileage on June 30, 1911, was 246,124.40 miles—a gain for the year of 5,685.56 miles. Details of the mileage distribution of 1911 are not yet available.

OTHER TRACK MILEAGE.

On June 30, 1911, the extra track mileage reported by the railroads was: Second track, 23,451.26; third track, 2,414.16; fourth, fifth and sixth tracks, 1,747.10; yard track and sidings, 88,973.26.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1893 TO 1911.

State or Territory.	Mileage on June 30. Official.	Unofficial.	Total.	Increase over previous year.	Number of miles of line per 100 square miles of territory.
United States, 1910	238,609.28	1,829.56	240,438.84	3,604.77	[1]8.08
United States, 1909	234,799.40	2,069.13	236,868.53	3,400.69	7.98
*United States, 1908	231,333.02	2,134.82	233,467.84	3,516.65	7.87
United States, 1907	227,670.85	2,280.34	229,951.19	5,588.02	7.74
United States, 1906	**222,571.52**	**1,791.65**	**224,363.17**	**6,262.13**	**7.55**

The average number of wage-earners employed in the United States canning and preserving industry in 1909 was 59,968.

State or Territory.	Miles on June 30. Official	Unofficial.	Total	Increase over previous years.	Number of miles of line per 100 square miles of territory.
United States, 1905	217,017.68	1,083.36	218,101.04	4,196.70	7.34
United States, 1904	212,577.57	1,326.77	213,904.34	5,927.12	7.20
United States, 1903	207,186.84	790.38	207,977.22	5,505.37	7.00
United States, 1902	201,672.83	799.02	202,471.85	5,234.41	6.82
United States, 1901	196,075.07	1,162.37	197,237.44	3,891.66	6.64
United States, 1900	192,940.67	405.11	193,345.78	4,051.12	6.51
United States, 1899	188,277.49	1,017.17	189,294.66	2,898.34	6.37
United States, 1898	185,370.77	1,025.55	186,396.32	1,967.85	6.28
United States, 1897	182,919.82	1,508.65	184,428.47	1,651.84	6.21
United States, 1896	181,153.77	1,622.86	182,776.63	2,119.16	6.15
United States, 1895	179,175.51	1,481.96	180,657.47	1,948.92	6.08
United States, 1894	176,602.61	2,105.94	178,708.55	2,247.48	6.02
United States, 1893	170,332.30	6,128.77	176,461.07	4,897.55	5.94

*Owing to a change in the accounting methods and the exclusion of mileage of switching and terminal companies the comparisons of years before and after 1908 are only approximately exact.

[1] For 1900 and subsequent years on basis of 2,970,038 square miles, which covers "land surface" only and excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Note.—On June 30, 1911, the total mileage in the United States had increased to 246,124.40—a gain for the year of 5,685.56. Details of the mileage distribution of 1911 are not yet available.

CAPITALIZATION OF RAILWAYS, 1898-1911.

Years.	Total railway capital.	Stock. Total.	Common.	Preferred.
1911	$19,208,935,081	$8,470,717,611	$7,074,917,559	$1,395,800,052
1910	18,417,132,238	8,113,657,380	6,710,168,538	1,403,488,842
1909	17,487,868,935	7,686,278,545	6,218,382,485	1,467,896,060
1908	16,767,544,827	7,373,212,323	5,910,351,430	1,462,860,893
1907	16,082,146,683	7,356,861,691	5,932,948,772	1,423,912,919
1906	14,570,421,478	6,803,760,093	5,403,001,962	1,400,758,131
1905	13,805,258,121	6,554,557,051	5,180,933,907	1,373,623,144
1904	13,213,124,679	6,339,899,329	5,050,529,469	1,289,369,860
1903	12,599,990,258	6,155,559,032	4,876,961,012	1,278,598,020
1902	12,134,182,964	6,024,201,295	4,722,056,120	1,302,145,175
1901	11,688,147,091	5,806,566,204	4,475,408,821	1,331,157,383
1900	11,491,034,960	5,845,579,593	4,522,291,838	1,323,287,755
1899	11,033,954,898	5,515,011,726	4,323,300,969	1,191,710,757
1898	10,818,554,031	5,388,268,321	4,269,271,714	1,118,996,607

Funded Debt of Railroads.

Years.	Total.	Bonds.	Miscellan'ous obligations.	Income bonds.	Equipment trust obligations.
1911	10,738,217,470	$9,960,413,106	$195,430,395	$261,777,220	$319,596,749
1910	10,303,474,858	9,495,650,032	163,531,972	290,951,276	353,341,578
1909	9,801,590,390	8,892,926,558	316,297,240	284,497,351	307,869,061
1908	9,394,332,504	8,522,411,748	268,743,958	258,584,016	344,592,782
1907	8,725,284,992	6,472,839,323	1,616,427,904	306,244,476	329,773,289
1906	7,766,661,385	6,266,770,962	973,647,924	301,523,400	224,719,099
1905	7,250,701,070	6,024,449,023	786,241,442	253,707,699	186,302,906
1904	6,873,225,350	5,746,898,983	723,114,986	229,876,687	173,334,694
1903	6,444,431,226	5,426,730,154	640,704,135	234,016,831	142,980,116
1902	6,109,981,669	5,213,421,911	564,794,588	242,556,745	89,208,425
1901	5,881,580,887	5,048,811,611	545,780,485	218,872,068	68,116,723
1900	5,645,455,367	4,900,626,823	464,983,341	219,536,883	60,308,320
1899	5,518,943,172	4,731,054,376	485,781,695	260,048,753	42,058,348
1898	5,430,285,710	4,640,762,632	486,977,279	262,194,638	40,351,111

During the year 1909 there were canned in the United States 32,573,373 cases of fruits and vegetables.

AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF CAPITAL STOCK UPON WHICH DIVIDENDS WERE DECLARED, AND AMOUNT AND RATE PER CENT OF DIVIDENDS DECLARED, FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1888 TO 1911.

Year.	Per cent of stock paying dividends.	Amount of stock paying dividends.	Amount paid in dividends.	Average rate paid on dividend-paying stock
1911[1]	67.65	$5,730,250,326	$460,195,376	8.03
1910[1]	64.71	5,412,578,457	405,771,416	7.50
1909[1]	64.01	4,920,174,018	321,071,626	6.53
1908[1]	65.69	4,843,870,740	390,695,351	8.07
1907	67.27	4,948,756,203	308,088,627	6.23
1906	66.54	4,526,958,760	272,795,974	6.03
1905	62.84	4,119,086,714	237,964,482	5.78
1904	57.47	3,648,427,319	221,941,049	6.09
1903	56.06	3,450,787,869	196,728,176	5.70
1902	55.40	3,337,644,681	185,391,655	5.55
1901	51.27	2,977,575,179	156,735,784	5.26
1900	45.66	2,668,969,895	139,597,972	5.23
1899	40.61	2,239,502,545	111,009,822	4.96
1898	33.74	1,818,113,082	96,152,889	5.29
1897	29.90	1,603,549,978	87,110,599	5.43
1896	29.83	1,559,024,075	87,603,371	5.62
1895	29.94	1,485,618,458	85,287,548	5.74
1894	36.57	1,767,925,565	95,515,226	5.40
1893	38.76	1,809,600,846	100,929,835	5.58
1892	39.40	1,825,705,437	97,614,745	5.35
1891	40.36	1,796,390,636	91,117,913	5.07
1890	36.24	1,598,181,933	87,071,613	5.45
1889	38.33	1,629,750,927	82,110,198	5.04
1888	38.56	1,490,267,149	80,238,065	5.38

[1]Does not include data for switching and terminal companies.

CONDENSED INCOME ACCOUNT AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF OPERATING ROADS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911.*

There is given below a condensed income account and profit and loss account of operating roads, followed by a similar statement for leased roads. The accounts of the former include both operating and financial transactions, while the accounts of the latter are confined, for the most part, to receipts and payments under contracts and agreements. For a number of items, such as dividends, taxes, etc., both statements must be taken into consideration in order to learn the aggregates of such items for the railways of the United States. Thus the aggregate of dividends declared during the year, $460,089,540, includes those declared out of current income and those declared from surplus both by the operating roads and by the leased roads. This amount includes the amount of dividends declared on railway stock owned by the railway companies.

Income Account.	1910.		1911.	
Rail operations:				
Operating revenues	$2,750,667,435		$2,789,761,669	
Operating expenses	1,822,630,433		1,915,054,005	
Net operating revenue	.....	$928,037,002	.....	$874,707,664
Outside operations.				
Revenues	$61,474,140		$63,093,052	
Expenses	59,248,685		61,277,859	
Net revenue from outside operations	.....	2,225,455	.....	1,815,193
Total net revenue	.....	$930,262,457	.....	$876,522,857
Taxes accrued	.....	98,034,593	.....	102,657,157
Operating income	.....	$832,227,864	.....	$773,865,700
Other income	.....	252,219,946	.....	308,881,892
Gross corporate income	.....	$1,084,447,810	.....	$1,082,747,592
Deductions from gross corporate income	.....	567,853,088	.....	591,636,525
Net corporate income	.....	$516,594,722	.....	$491,111,067

The average number of wage-earners in the manufacturing establishments of Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1909 was 67,474.

CONDENSED INCOME ACCOUNT AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF OPERATING ROADS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911*
(Continued).

Income Account.	1910.		1911.	
Disposition of net corporate income:				
Dividends declared from current income	$283,411,828		$265,819,145	
Additions and betterments charged to income	55,061,675		51,659,617	
Appropriations to reserves and miscellaneous items	2,640,893		3,420,119	
Total		341,114,396		320,898,881
Balance to credit of profit and loss		$175,480,326		$170,212,186
Profit and Loss Account.				
Credit balance on June 30, 1909 and 1910		$791,746,907		$963,560,700
Credit balance for years 1910 and 1911 from income account		175,480,326		170,212,186
Total		$967,227,233		$1,133,772,886
Dividends declared out of surplus		67,790,444		137,598,218
Difference		$899,436,789		$996,174,668
Other profit and loss items—credit balance		81,518,669		62,977,120
Balance credit, June 30, 1910 and 1911, carried to balance sheet		$980,955,458		$1,059,151,788

*Excludes returns for switching and terminal companies and for a few roads the reports of which were not sufficiently complete for use in this summary.

CONDENSED INCOME ACCOUNT AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF LEASED ROADS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911.*

Income Account.	1910.		1911.	
Gross income from lease of road	$130,496,239		$120,773,004	
Salaries and maintenance of organization	332,716		418,987	
Taxes accrued	5,760,634		5,652,355	
Net income from lease of road		$124,402,889		$114,701,662
Other income		4,258,231		4,464,549
Gross corporate income		$128,661,128		$119,166,211
Deductions from gross corporate income		62,064,718		62,996,507
Net corporate income		$66,596,402		$56,169,704
Disposition of net corporate income:				
Dividends declared from current income	$35,788,530		$36,112,797	
Additions and betterments charged to income	2,700,190		1,927,422	
Appropriations to reserves and Miscellaneous items	92,029		8,000	
Totals		38,580,749		38,048,219
Balance to credit of profit and loss		$28,015,653		$18,121,485
Profit and Loss Account.				
Credit balance on June 30, 1909 and 1910		$66,767,964		$72,567,921

As late as 1830 Chicago was a hamlet of log houses inhabited by less than a hundred people.

Profit and Loss Account.	1910.		1911.	
Credit balance for years 1910 and 1911 from income account	———	28,015,653	———	18,121,485
Totals	———	$94,783,617	———	$90,689,406
Dividends declared out of surplus.	———	18,674,561	———	20,559,380
Difference	———	$76,109,056	———	$70,130,026
Other profit and loss items—debit balance	———	4,280,735	———	1,483,530
Balance credit, June 30, 1910 and 1911, carried to balance sheet	———	$71,828,321	———	$68,646,496

*Excludes returns for switching and terminal companies and for a few roads the reports of which were not sufficiently complete for use in this summary.

ANALYSIS OF OPERATING REVENUES FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911.*

Item.	†Amount. 1910.	†Amount. 1911.
Freight revenue	$1,925,553,036	$1,925,950,887
Passenger revenue	628,992,473	657,638,291
Mail revenue	48,913,888	50,702,635
Express revenue	67,190,922	70,725,137
Excess baggage revenue and milk revenue (on passenger trains)	14,733,680	15,430,683
Parlor and chair car revenue and other passenger train revenue	4,412,973	5,274,450
Switching revenue	26,367,214	27,665,997
Special service train revenue and miscellaneous transportation revenue	8,858,215	9,479,809
Total revenue from operations other than transportation	23,778,637	24,707,757
Joint facilities revenue—Dr.	—572,875	—647,247
Joint facilities revenue—Cr.	2,439,272	2,833,280
Totals	$2,750,667,435	$2,789,761,669

*Excludes returns for switching and terminal companies and for a few roads the reports of which were not sufficiently complete for use in this summary. †236,986.51 miles of line (average mileage operated) represented in 1910; 243,-433.61 miles in 1911.

ANALYSIS OF OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1910 AND 1911.*

Item.	†Amount. 1910.	†Amount. 1911.
Maintenance of way and structures	$368,507,102	$366,025,262
Maintenance of equipment	413,109,929	428,367,306
Traffic expenses	55,912,620	59,166,364
Transportation expenses	916,614,826	987,382,108
General expenses	68,485,956	73,689,373
Unclassified	———	423,592
Totals	$1,822,630,433	$1,915,054,905

*Excludes returns for switching and terminal companies and for a few roads the reports of which were not sufficiently complete for use in this summary. †236,986.51 miles of line (average mileage operated) represented in 1910; 243,-433.61 miles in 1911.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS OF THE RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.*

State or territory.	Amount.	Per mile of line.	State or territory.	Amount.	Per mile of line.
Alabama	$1,410,412	$297	Connecticut	1,867,521	1,867
Arkansas	1,347,159	277	Delaware	161,368	482
California	3,443,690	508	Florida	838,618	208
Colorado	1,636,739	306	Georgia	1,385,516	206

The largest sailing ship in the world is the five-masted vessel France, 426 feet in length. It was launched at Bordeaux, November 9, 1911.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS OF THE RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910* (Continued).

State or territory.	Amount.	Per mile of line.	State or territory.	Amount.	Per mile of line.
Idaho	714,427	345	Ohio	5,457,363	611
Illinois	5,937,797	501	Oklahoma	2,967,148	499
Indiana	3,845,333	521	Oregon	912,851	444
Iowa	2,463,401	253	Pennsylvania	6,352,492	587
Kansas	3,074,085	344	Rhode Island	276,268	1,302
Kentucky	1,073,463	312	South Carolina	763,846	232
Louisiana	1,238,064	250	South Dakota	834,162	211
Maine	674,962	301	Tennessee	1,180,760	326
Maryland	1,015,666	742	Texas	2,687,542	196
Massachusetts	3,097,480	1,484	Utah	692,424	383
Michigan	4,051,524	469	Vermont	256,657	251
Minnesota	3,958,061	461	Virginia	1,756,022	400
Mississippi	997,063	250	Washington	3,150,542	685
Missouri	1,830,155	230	West Virginia	1,453,699	463
Montana	1,485,534	356	Wisconsin	3,162,137	440
Nebraska	2,030,864	335	Wyoming	614,314	384
Nevada	668,121	388	Arizona	321,294	158
New Hampshire	777,864	629	District of Columbia	56,189	1,562
New Jersey	$5,066,216	$2,290	New Mexico	745,120	254
New York	7,312,137	877			
North Carolina	951,781	220	Total	[1]$99,423,112	431
North Dakota	1,427,261	341			

*Does not include returns for switching and terminal companies. [1]Includes $1,290 in excess of amount charged to income, due chiefly to underestimates of taxes accrued, and excludes $114,469 paid in the Dominion of Canada, $2,090 not localized by states and territories, and $4,315,195 under United States excise tax on corporations, which amounts were charged to income.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE ON RAILROADS FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909, 1910 AND 1911.

Item.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Passengers carried:			
Number of passengers reported as carried	891,472,425	971,683,199	997,409,882
Passengers carried 1 mile	29,109,322,589	32,338,496,329	33,201,694,699
Tons carried:			
Number of tons reported as carried	1,556,559,741	1,849,900,101	1,781,637,954
Tons carried 1 mile	218,802,986,929	255,016,910,451	253,783,701,839
Tons carried 1 mile per mile of line	953,986	1,085,745	1,053,566
Average revenue per passenger a mile	1.928 cts.	1.938 cts.	1.974 cts.
Average revenue per ton of freight a mile	0.763 ct.	0.753 ct.	0.757 ct.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EMPLOYES, BY CLASS AND PER 100 MILES OF LINE, ON JUNE 30, 1907 TO 1911.*

Class.	1910.†		1909.†		1908.†		1907.	
	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.
General officers	5,476	2	5,492	2	5,076	2	6,407	3
Other officers	9,392	4	8,022	3	7,751	3	7,549	3
General office clerks	76,329	32	69,959	30	63,973	28	65,700	29
Station agents	37,379	16	36,519	15	35,740	16	35,649	16
Other station men	153,104	64	136,733	58	132,013	57	152,929	67
Enginemen	64,691	27	57,077	24	57,668	25	65,298	29
Firemen	68,321	28	60,349	26	61,215	27	69,384	31
Conductors	48,682	20	43,608	18	43,322	19	48,869	22
Other trainmen	136,938	57	114,760	49	114,580	50	134,257	59
Machinists	55,193	23	48,237	20	44,941	19	55,244	24
Carpenters	68,085	28	60,867	26	58,946	25	70,394	31
Other shopmen	225,196	94	195,110	83	176,680	77	221,656	97
Section foremen	44,207	18	41,859	18	41,419	18	41,391	18
Other trackmen	378,955	157	320,762	136	299,448	130	367,277	162

The largest city in Russia is St. Petersburg, which had a population of 1,907,708 in 1910.

Class.	1910.†		1909.†		1908.†		1907.	
	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.....	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.....	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.....	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.....
Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen.....	44,682	19	44,698	19	46,221	20	53,414	23
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	42,435	18	39,115	17	39,744	17	39,193	17
Employes — account floating equipment	10,549	4	8,758	4	8,028	3	9,139	4
All other employes and laborers	229,806	95	210,898	90	199,510	87	228,324	100
Total	1,699,420	706	1,502,823	638	1,436,275	623	1,672,074	735

*The total number of persons reported as on the payrolls of the steam roads of the United States on June 30, 1911, was 1,669,809, or an average of 678 per 100 miles of line. As compared with returns for June 30, 1910, there was a decrease of 29,611 in the total number of railway employes. There were 63,390 enginemen, 66,376 firemen, 48,200 conductors, 133,221 other trainmen and 40,005 switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen. The total number of railway employes (omitting 93,718 not distributed) was apportioned among six general divisions of employment as follows: To maintenance of way and structures, 493,926; to maintenance of equipment, 344,112; to traffic expenses, 22,246; to transportation expenses, 629,654; to general expenses, 52,201, and to outside operations, 33,952. †Does not include returns for switching and terminal companies.

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION PAID RAILWAY EMPLOYES FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908 TO 1911.*

(Covers more than 99 per cent of the number of employes for all the years mentioned.)

Class.	Total yearly compensation, United States.		
	1910.†	1909.†	1908.
General officers	$17,949,017	$16,574,587	$16,213,474
Other officers	19,499,753	17,241,799	16,689,833
General office clerks.....	58,176,906	52,516,034	51,867,978
Station agents	27,203,943	25,881,387	25,908,206
Other station men	88,926,764	79,089,030	81,766,135
Enginemen	91,323,678	78,988,116	84,517,730
Firemen	55,626,502	48,294,077	50,747,825
Conductors	59,716,891	51,873,772	55,479,055
Other trainmen	109,664,112	89,710,526	97,456,690
Machinists	48,589,476	41,731,839	42,368,436
Carpenters	50,058,065	43,420,646	44,552,855
Other shopmen	145,457,974	119,909,837	121,695,515
Section foremen	29,424,298	27,405,664	27,658,733
Other trackmen	140,200,782	110,769,229	122,994,426
Switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen	24,880,701	25,521,433	27,607,830
Telegraph operators and dispatchers....	32,348,603	29,896,851	30,989,257
Employes—account floating equipment....	7,567,768	6,597,867	6,224,613
All other employes and laborers.....	137,110,073	122,901,000	130,698,937
Total.....	$1,143,725,306	$988,323,694	$1,035,437,528

*The total amount of wages and salaries reported as paid to railway employes during the year ended June 30, 1911, was $1,208,466,470. †Does not include returns for switching and terminal companies.

LOCOMOTIVES IN USE, 1899-1911.

Years.	Passenger	Freight.	Switching	Unclassified.	Total in service.
1911.....	14,301	36,405	9,324	1,297	6,327
1910.....	13,660	34,992	9,115	1,180	58,947
1909.....	13,317	33,935	8,837	1,123	57,212
1908.....	13,205	33,840	9,529	1,124	57,698
1907.....	12,814	32,079	9,258	1,287	55,388
1906.....	12,249	29,848	8,485	1,090	51,672
1905.....	11,618	27,869	7,923	947	48,357
1904.....	11,252	27,029	7,610	852	46,743
1903.....	10,570	25,444	7,058	799	43,871
1902.....	10,318	23,594	6,683	630	41,225
1901.....	10,184	22,839	5,959	602	39,584
1900.....	9,863	21,596	5,621	583	37,663
1899.....	9,894	20,728	5,480	601	36,703

The combined value of the yields of Kansas wheat, corn and oats in 1912 was $170,785,666, about $55,000,000 more than in 1911.

CARS IN USE, 1899-1911.

Years.	Passenger service.	Freight service.	Company's service.	Total in service.	Fast freight line service.
1911	49,818	2,195,511	114,006	2,359,335	——
1910	47,095	2,135,121	108,115	2,290,331	——
1909	45,584	2,073,606	99,090	2,218,280	——
1908	45,292	2,100,784	98,281	2,244,357	30,907
1907	43,973	1,991,557	91,064	2,126,594	32,092
1906	42,262	1,837,914	78,736	1,958,912	32,168
1905	40,713	1,731,409	70,749	1,842,871	33,857
1904	39,752	1,692,194	66,615	1,798,561	37,937
1903	38,140	1,653,782	61,467	1,753,389	34,579
1902	36,987	1,546,101	57,097	1,640,185	43,142
1901	35,969	1,464,328	50,536	1,550,833	41,942
1900	34,713	1,365,531	50,594	1,450,838	42,771
1899	33,850	1,295,510	46,556	1,375,916	45,117

Note.—The locomotives and cars in service on June 30, 1911, aggregated 2,420,662, of which 2,391,438, or 98.79 per cent, as against 97.96 per cent in 1910, were fitted with train brakes, and 2,409,973, or 99.56 per cent, as against 99.30 per cent in 1910, were fitted with automatic couplers. Of the 2,195,511 cars in freight service on June 30, 1911, the number fitted with train brakes was 2,180,301, and the number fitted with automatic couplers was 2,186,233.

MILEAGE COVERED BY OPERATIONS OF EXPRESS COMPANIES ON JUNE 30, 1909.

Name of carrier.	Total mileage.	Steam road mileage.	Electric line mileage.	Steamboat line mileage.	Stage line mileage.
Adams Express Co.	34,360.00	30,676.00	196.00	3,405.00	83.00
American Express Co.	48,224.78	45,668.08	475.70	2,058.50	22.50
Canadian Express Co.	7,794.27	6,964.27	66.00	737.00	27.00
Canadian North. Ex. Co.	3,129.62	3,107.62	22.00	——	——
Globe Express Co.	1,899.85	1,899.85	——	——	——
Great Northern Ex. Co.	7,412.16	7,031.57	169.59	211.00	——
National Express Co.	1,714.25	1,416.25	6.00	292.00	——
Northern Express Co.	6,757.75	6,488.75	8.00	261.00	——
Pacific Express Co.	22,672.54	21,721.20	343.00	608.34	——
Southern Express Co.	33,181.00	30,936.00	80.00	2,165.00	——
U. S. Express Co.	24,206.00	20,286.34	3,604.96	314.70	——
Wells, Fargo & Co.	65,698.43	59,316.90	1,438.76	4,081.65	861.12
Western Express Co.	3,456.39	3,448.39	4.00	4.00	——
Total	260,507.04	238,961.22	6,414.01	14,138.19	993.62

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1891-1910.

(From statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Year ending June 30.	Employes.		Passengers.		Other persons		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1891	2,660	26,140	293	2,972	4,076	4,769	7,029	33,881
1892	2,554	28,267	376	3,227	4,217	5,158	7,147	36,652
1893	2,727	31,729	299	3,229	4,320	5,435	7,346	40,393
1894	1,823	23,422	324	3,034	4,300	5,433	6,447	31,889
1895	1,811	25,696	170	2,375	4,155	5,677	6,136	33,748
1896	1,861	29,969	181	2,873	4,406	5,845	6,448	38,687
1897	1,693	27,667	222	2,795	4,522	6,269	6,437	36,731
1898	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	4,680	6,176	6,859	40,882
1899	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	4,674	6,255	7,123	44,620
1900	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	5,066	6,549	7,865	50,320
1901	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	5,495	7,209	8,455	64,662
1902	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	5,274	7,455	8,588	64,662
1903	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	5,879	7,841	9,840	76,553
1904	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	5,973	7,977	10,046	84,155
1905	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	5,805	8,718	9,703	86,008
1906	3,929	76,601	359	10,764	6,330	10,241	10,618	97,706
1907	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	6,695	10,331	11,839	111,016
1908	3,405	82,487	381	11,556	6,402	10,187	10,188	104,230
1909	2,610	75,006	253	10,311	5,859	10,309	8,722	95,626
1910	3,418	68,295	450	15,515	——	——	——	——

RIVER AND CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1911.

Downstream traffic at Lock No. 3 on the Monongahela River, representing the maximum downstream movement on the river, of which practically all was soft coal, totalled 8,827,063 short tons, a quantity slightly smaller than the year before and over a million tons below the total for the 1907 season, which marks

Canada's 1910 oats crop was valued at $114,365,000.

the largest coal shipments through the lock. The upstream traffic for the year at Lock No. 1 of the river, representing the maximum upstream movement, and composed of sand and gravel mainly, totalled 1,338,522 short tons, and shows a slight decrease. River traffic in both directions by way of Davis Island Dam totalled 4,105,649 short tons for the year, compared with 3,138,074 short tons in 1910.

The 1911 traffic over the falls and the Louisville and Portland Canal of the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky., was 1,591,702 short tons, compared with 1,090,229 in 1910 and 1,359,676 in 1909.

The arrivals by river during the year at Cairo, Ill., at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, totalled 7,149 vessels, of 3,947,337 net tons, compared with 5,875 arrivals in 1910 of 3,202,910 tons.

The year's freight tonnage received and shipped by river at St. Louis was 292,320 short tons and in 1910 191,905 tons.

The Erie Canal tonnage for the year was 2,031,735 short tons, compared with 2,023,185 in 1910. For traffic over the Erie Canal and the other New York State canals see under "New York State."

FREIGHT TRANSPORTED ON VARIOUS RIVERS AND CANALS FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1909-'11.

	1909. Short tons.	1910. Short tons.	1911. Short tons.
Barren River, Ky., Lock No. 1	30,667	23,597	25,091
Big Sandy River, Ky., and W. Va., Lock No. 3	106,891	154,758	175,292
Black Warrior River, Ala., Lock No. 12 (formerly Lock No. 3)	50,023	18,708	21,352
Canal at Cascades, Ore.	31,488	33,779	44,925
Coosa River, Ala., Lock No. 2	1,639	522	129
Cumberland River, Tenn., Lock "A"	95,884	116,986	75,203
Des Moines Rapids, Iowa	24,447	19,025	41,243
Green River, Ky., Lock No. 1	307,157	295,254	360,739
Kanawha River, W. Va., Lock No. 11	1,280,087	1,262,986	1,336,185
Kentucky River, Ky., Lock No. 4	116,306	65,970	100,647
Little Kanawha River, W. Va., Lock No. 5	83,465	64,397	92,020
Muscles Shoals Canal, Tenn.	12,348	10,185	8,653
Muskingum River, Ohio, Lock No. 1	26,592	15,681	34,976
Rough River, Ky., Lock No. 1	23,158	24,876	28,719
Tombigbee River, Ala., Lock No. 1	230,841	285,136	163,241
Wabash River, Ind., Lock No. 1	3,544	587	2,628
Yamhill Lock, Ore.	761	421	221
Total	2,425,298	2,392,868	2,511,264

COMMERCE OF THE GREAT LAKES.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE AT SIXTEEN PRINCIPAL PORTS ON THE GREAT LAKES, CALENDAR YEARS 1909-'11.

Ports.	Receipts.			Shipments.		
	Short tons. 1909.	Short tons. 1910.	Short tons. 1911.	Short tons. 1909.	Short tons. 1910.	Short tons. 1911.
Ashtabula	9,024,598	10,783,033	7,135,167	3,189,806	4,854,444	4,679,528
Buffalo	9,075,929	8,435,136	6,731,143	4,384,677	4,896,836	4,722,622
Chicago–S. Chicago	8,539,312	9,310,874	7,645,666	1,946,211	2,409,687	2,767,838
Cleveland	7,717,277	8,002,144	5,903,431	3,154,166	3,647,922	2,717,786
Conneaut	7,831,603	7,082,246	7,845,020	662,522	743,411	341,613
Detroit	1,210,128	1,286,306	1,363,447	190,135	172,508	169,912
Duluth	2,265,949	2,902,563	3,099,105	16,495,452	16,105,551	8,770,439
Erie	1,718,474	1,379,971	646,748	994,412	941,857	920,456
Escanaba	470,883	532,808	510,806	6,243,752	5,407,045	4,586,594
Lorain	3,128,786	3,186,308	3,408,782	1,770,602	2,449,912	2,382,596
Ludington	856,047	900,395	872,532	984,244	1,233,231	1,020,189
Manitowoc	877,217	1,262,252	861,856	464,483	577,230	615,281
Milwaukee	5,610,429	6,408,728	6,241,201	1,326,991	1,370,137	1,365,061
Superior–W. Superior	4,547,124	6,684,457	6,446,233	8,749,214	10,315,004	11,903,263
Toledo	1,606,247	1,548,918	945,843	3,275,283	4,337,013	4,873,905
Two Harbors	300,163	318,607	313,139	10,136,618	9,007,542	6,994,819
Total	64,780,166	70,022,746	59,970,119	63,958,568	68,469,330	58,831,942
Per cent of total domestic lake receipts and shipments	82.26	82.95	82.92	78.98	78.94	79.17

The value of silver produced in Canada in 1910 was $17,106,604.

VESSEL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC THROUGH SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL, CALENDAR YEARS 1890-1911.

Years.	Date of opening canal.	Date of closing canal.	Total passages.	Registered tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight.
			Number.	Net tons.	Number.	Short tons.
1890.....	Apr. 20	Dec. 3	10,557	8,454,435	24,856	9,041,213
1891.....	Apr. 27	Dec. 7	10,191	8,400,685	26,190	8,888,759
1892.....	Apr. 18	Dec. 6	12,580	10,647,203	25,896	11,214,333
1893.....	May 1	Dec. 5	12,008	8,949,754	18,869	10,796,572
1894.....	Apr. 17	Dec. 6	14,491	13,110,366	27,236	13,195,860
1895*.....	Apr. 25	Dec. 11	17,956	16,806,781	31,656	15,062,580
1896.....	Apr. 21	Dec. 8	18,615	17,249,418	37,066	16,239,061
1897.....	Apr. 21	Dec. 14	17,171	17,619,933	40,213	18,982,755
1898.....	Apr. 11	Dec. 14	17,761	18,622,754	43,426	21,234,664
1899.....	Apr. 26	Dec. 20	20,255	21,958,347	49,082	25,255,810
1900.....	Apr. 19	Dec. 16	19,452	22,315,834	58,555	25,643,073
1901.....	Apr. 20	Dec. 21	20,641	24,626,976	59,663	28,403,065
1902.....	Apr. 1	Dec. 20	22,659	31,955,582	59,377	35,961,146
1903.....	Apr. 2	Dec. 15	18,596	27,736,444	55,175	34,674,437
1904†.....	May 5	Dec. 18	16,120	24,364,138	37,695	31,546,106
1905†.....	Apr. 14	Dec. 16	21,679	36,617,699	54,204	44,270,680
1906†.....	Apr. 13	Dec. 17	22,155	41,098,324	63,033	51,751,080
1907†.....	Apr. 13	Dec. 11	20,437	44,087,974	62,758	58,217,214
1908†.....	Apr. 27	Dec. 13	15,181	31,091,730	52,287	41,390,557
1909†.....	Apr. 20	Dec. 11	19,204	46,751,717	59,948	57,895,149
1910†.....	May 5	Dec. 14	20,899	49,856,123	66,933	62,363,218
1911†.....	Apr. 24	Dec. 16	18,673	41,653,488	79,951	53,477,216

*From 1895 figures include traffic through Canadian canal, opened to commerce September 9, 1895. †Since 1904 the dates of opening and closing are for American locks only.

PUBLIC ROADS.

MILEAGE AND EXPENDITURES, CALENDAR YEAR 1904, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

From report of the Department of Agriculture.

State or territory.	Total mileage of all public roads.	Miles of road per sq. mile of area.	Percentage of all roads improved.	Expenditures.		
				Total.	Per mile of public road.	Per inhabitant.
Alabama	50,089	0.97	3.43	$1,576,434 27	$31 47	$0 86
Arizona	5,987	.05	3.62	109,309 43	18 25	89
Arkansas	36,445	.67	.64	1,395,342 80	38 28	1 06
California	46,653	.29	18.87	2,157,396 36	46 24	1 45
Colorado	30,214	.30	.58	707,223 63	23 40	1 31
Connecticut	14,088	2.90	16.75	1,195,125 01	84 83	1 32
Delaware	3,000	1.53	2.20	90,802 88	30 26	49
District of Columbia..	191	3.18	68.58	[1]176,000 00	921 46	63
Florida	17,374	.34	5.09	577,577 10	33 24	1.09
Georgia	57,203	.96	2.85	2,080,872 33	36 37	93
Idaho	18,163	.20	1.16	311,588 00	17 15	1 92
Illinois	94,141	1.60	8.41	4,210,950 23	44 73	87
Indiana	68,306	1.90	34.94	4,335,108 00	63 46	1 72
Iowa	102,448	1.84	1.02	3,106,607 50	30 32	1 39
Kansas	101,196	1.20	1.26	1,232,817 45	12 18	83
Kentucky	57,137	1.40	16.60	2,148,689 03	37 60	1 00
Louisiana	24,897	.54	.13	951,872 86	38 23	68
Maine	25,528	.85	9.10	1,472,393 70	57 67	2 12
Maryland	16,773	1.70	9.36	873,470 50	52 07	73
Massachusetts	17,092	2.12	45.89	2,871,222 47	167 98	1 02
Michigan	69,296	1.20	10.13	3,179,787 88	45 88	1 31
Minnesota	79,324	1.00	7.87	1,961,629 24	24 72	1 12
Mississippi	38,698	.83	.38	1,675,485 45	43 29	1 08
Missouri	108,133	1.50	2.52	2,368,972 79	21 90	76
Montana	22,419	.15	.28	404,097 81	18 02	1 66
Nebraska	79,462	1.00	.02	878,547 40	11 05	82
Nevada	12,585	.11	.50	46,875 85	3 72	1 10
New Hampshire.....	15,116	1.67	8.55	872,606 35	57 72	2 12
New Jersey.....	14,842	1.97	16.32	3,274,811 25	220 64	1 73
New Mexico.....	15,326	.12	.01	165,651 56	10 80	84
New York.....	73,798	1.54	7.96	5,692,514 82	77 05	79
North Carolina.....	49,763	1.00	2.52	1,358,687 23	27 30	71

State or territory.	Total mileage of all public roads.	Miles of road per sq. mile of area.	Percentage of all roads improved.	Expenditures. Total.	Per mile of public road.	Per inhabitant.
North Dakota	59,332	.84	.35	550,340 72	9 28	1 72
Ohio	69,439	1.79	33.78	5,706,083 61	82 17	1 37
Oklahoma	43,554	1.10	——	774,775 59	17 79	1 94
Oregon	34,258	.36	7.55	796,375 97	23 24	1 92
Pennsylvania	99,777	2.21	2.10	4,887,265 68	48 98	77
Rhode Island	2,361	2.24	43.26	376,812 16	171 44	94
South Carolina	41,830	1.30	4.48	745,701 50	17 82	55
South Dakota	59,295	.70	.25	383,283 07	6 46	95
Tennessee	48,989	1.17	8.74	1,621,777 15	33 10	80
Texas	121,409	.46	1.75	4,138,157 49	34 08	1 35
Utah	7,090	.08	8.57	218,675 78	30 84	79
Vermont	14,521	1.58	13.45	567,397 33	39 07	1 65
Virginia	51,812	1.29	3.08	687,751 06	13 27	37
Washington	31,998	.48	6.17	1,436,070 19	44 88	2 77
West Virginia	26,178	1.06	.97	893,285 28	34 12	93
Wisconsin	63,593	1.17	16.72	2,181,262 38	34 30	1 05
Wyoming	10,447	.10	1.46	345,931 73	9 45	1 01
Total	2,151,570	.73	7.14	$79,771,417 87	$37 07	$1 05

[1]One-half the cost of road construction and repair in the District of Columbia is paid from Congressional appropriation, the other half by the District out of the general revenues from taxation of property.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Census Bureau's Bulletin No. 102.]

The first telegraph line in the United States was opened for business in 1844, and thirty-two years later the telephone was introduced. At the census of 1880 the telegraph companies reported the operation of 291,213 miles of wire, as compared with 34,305 miles reported for the telephone companies. By the census of 1902 the amount of wire for the telegraph systems had increased to 1,318,350 miles and that for the telephone systems to 4,900,451 miles. Thus in 1902 the mileage of wire devoted to the transmission of telephone messages was almost four times as great as that used for telegraph purposes. The extent of the systems in 1907 is shown in the following table:

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1907.

	Total.	Telephone systems.	Commercial telegraph systems.[1]	Per cent of total. Telephones.	Per cent of total. Telegraphs.
Number of systems and lines	22,996	[2]22,971	25	99.9	0.1
Single wire, miles	14,570,142	[3]12,999,369	[4]1,570,773	89.2	10.8
Ocean cable[5]	46,301	——	46,301	——	——
Salaried officials, clerks, etc.					
Number	29,470	25,298	4,172	85.8	14.2
Salaries	$22,093,360	$19,298,423	$2,794,937	87.3	12.7
Wage-earners:					
Average number	142,733	118,871	23,862	83.3	16.7
Wages	$63,994,016	$48,980,704	$15,013,312	76.5	23.5
Capital stock and bonds outstanding, par value	$1,034,909,579	$814,616,004	$220,293,575	78.7	21.3
Income	236,045,615	184,461,747	51,583,868	78.1	21.9
Expenses	182,681,918	140,802,305	41,879,613	78.2	22.9

[1] Does not include wireless telegraph systems.
[2] Includes 17,702 independent farmer or rural lines.
[3] Includes 486,294 miles of wire on independent farmer or rural lines.
[4] Exclusive of 7,188 miles of leased wire.
Nautical miles.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1880 TO 1907.

The following table shows the operations of the telegraph companies in 1880, 1902 and 1907:

	1907.	1902.	1880.
Number of companies or systems	25	25	[1]77
Miles of single wire owned and leased	1,577,961	[2]1,318,350	291,213
Nautical miles of ocean cable	46,301	16,677	([3])
Number of messages[4]	103,794,076	91,655,287	81,703,181

In 1910 there were in France 309,289 marriages and 13,049 divorces.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1880 TO 1907 (Continued).

	1907.	1902.	1880.
Number of telegraph offices	29,110	27,377	12,510
Income, total	$51,583,868	$40,930,038	$16,696,623
Telegraph traffic	$45,255,187	$35,300,569	$13,512,116
All other sources	$6,328,681	$5,629,469	$3,184,507
Expenses, total	$41,879,613	$30,948,034	$10,822,622
General operation and maintenance, including salaries and wages and legal expenses	$34,057,298	$24,455,511	$8,732,167
Interest	$2,653,004	$1,950,282	$564,341
All other expenses	$5,169,311	$4,542,241	[5]$1,526,114
Balance sheet[6]—			
Assets, total	$261,807,899	$195,503,775	$97,232,640
Construction and equipment, including real estate	$210,045,959	$161,679,579	$93,062,922
Stocks and bonds of other companies	[7]$36,486,446	$25,939,944	([8])
Machinery, tools, supplies, etc.	$3,574,989	$1,512,129	([8])
Bills and accounts receivable	$8,010,162	$3,084,739	$3,081,922
Cash and deposits	$3,690,343	$3,287,384	$1,087,796
Liabilities, total	$261,807,899	$195,503,775	$97,232,640
Capital stock	$155,089,575	$117,053,525	$67,901,255
Funded debt	$65,204,000	$45,893,000	[9]$9,869,165
Cash investment of unincorporated companies, reserves, bills and accounts payable, dividends due, sundries and surplus	$41,514,324	$32,557,250	[9]$19,962,220
Capitalization—			
Capital stock, authorized, par value	$161,603,900	$123,283,075	$75,907,250
Capital stock, outstanding, par value	$155,089,575	$117,053,525	[10]$66,529,200
Dividends on stock	$7,477,083	$6,256,693	$4,136,750
Funded debt, authorized, par value	$83,004,000	$49,893,000	([11])
Funded debt, outstanding, par value	$65,204,000	$45,893,000	$8,167,493
Interest on funded debt	$2,651,511	$1,949,150	([8])
Employes and salaries and wages[12]—			
Average number	28,034	27,627	14,928
Salaries and wages	$17,808,249	$15,039,673	$4,886,128

[1]Includes six operated by Western Union Telegraph Company, one not in regular operation and one which failed to report income and expenses.

[2]Includes miles of wire operated by Western Union Telegraph Company outside the United States

[3]Not reported separately.

[4]Includes cable messages—1907, 5,869,517; 1902, 820,498. In 1880 messages were reported for fifty-four companies only.

[5]Includes $40,000 sinking fund appropriation.

[6]Reported by only forty-two companies in 1880.

[7]Includes $558,800 treasury stock; not reported separately in 1902 and 1880.

[8]Includes floating debt.

[9]Reported as profit and loss.

[10]Issued for cash.

[11]Not reported.

[12]There were two companies in 1907 and one in 1902 which were unable to separate the amount paid for salaries and wages from the general operation and maintenance expense. The two companies in 1907 failed to report the number of employes.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

There were more than 11,000,000,000 messages sent over the telephone wires in the United States in 1907, an increase of 124 per cent over the 5,000,000,000 similar conversations reported in 1902, according to estimates presented in the Census Bureau's reports for 1907, covering the physical equipment, service and financial operations of the commercial, mutual and independent rural telephone lines for 1907.

In 1907 the total number of systems and lines was 22,971, as compared with 9,136 in 1902, an increase of 151.4 per cent. The miles of wire in 1907 were 12,999,369, as compared with 4,900,451 in 1902. The salaried employes in 1907 numbered 25,298, as compared with 14,124 in 1902. Salaries amounted to $19,298,423, against $9,885,886 in 1902. The average number of wage earners in 1907 was 118,871, as against 64,628 in 1902, an increase of 83.9 per cent, belonging to the Bell system, and outstanding in 1907 was $814,616,004, while in 1902 it was $348,031,058, an increase of 134.1 per cent. The income in 1907 was $184,461,747, as compared with $85,825,536 in 1902, a gain of 112.5 per cent.

Of the 22,971 systems and lines represented in the census of 1907, 175, or 8 per cent, belonged to the Bell system; and 22,796, or 99.2 per cent, were independent. But the Bell company operated 8,947,266 miles of wire, or 68.8 per cent of the total. The Bell system in 1907 had 31,132,063 stations or telephones, 51.2 per cent of the total, and the non-Bell operated 2,986,515, 48.8 per cent. The Bell system controlled more than half the telephones in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, South Central and Western divisions, and in twenty-eight states and territories.

OCEAN CABLES OF THE WORLD.

The first ocean cable to be laid was one across the English Channel between Dover and Calais, which was opened in 1850. This line was laid with English capital,

There were in 1910 in France 774,358 births and 703,777 deaths, not including those of still-born children, which numbered 35,944.

and English capital still controls more than half the length of the submarine lines of the world.

Of the 252,436 miles of ocean cables in operation in 1904, only 38,797 miles, or about 15 per cent, were owned by governments, the remainder belonging to private owners. Of the total, 139,136 miles were owned by English corporations and 14,963 miles by the British Government.

The most important of these English cables are the five lines which stretch across the North Atlantic, and the one across the Pacific connecting Vancouver with the Fiji Islands, Norfolk Island, New Zealand and Australia.

The United States ranks next to Great Britain in number of miles of ocean cable operated. The most important of these lines are the five across the Atlantic and the Pacific cable which connects San Francisco with Honolulu, Midway Island, Guam, the Philippines, China and Japan.

France ranked third among the nations in 1904 as to miles of ocean cable owned, the French Government owning 10,092 miles, or 42 per cent of all the French lines. Denmark was fourth, with 9,488 miles, and Germany fifth, with 9,288 miles, of which more than one-third was owned by the Government. The seventeen other countries having financial interest in submarine cables had only 11,131 miles of lines, almost all of which were owned by the various governments.

LIFE INSURANCE.

NUMBER OF POLICIES AND AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN FORCE IN ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES, AND INCOME, PAYMENTS, ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS IN 1890 AND FROM 1890 TO 1910.

(Prepared by Frederick L. Hoffman, for Federal Bureau of Statistics.)

Insurance in Force from 1890 to 1910.

Calendar year.	Ordinary.		Industrial.		Total.	
	No. of policies.	Amount.	No. of policies.	Amount.	No. of policies.	Amount.
1890	1,319,561	$3,620,057,439	3,883,529	$429,521,128	5,203,090	$4,049,578,567
1891	1,465,459	3,964,491,593	4,319,817	481,919,116	5,785,276	4,446,410,709
1892	1,531,231	4,314,204,343	5,200,777	583,527,016	6,732,008	4,897,731,359
1893	1,754,303	4,629,774,861	5,751,514	662,050,129	7,505,817	5,291,824,990
1894	1,868,954	4,765,220,494	6,833,439	800,946,170	8,702,393	5,566,166,664
1895	1,940,945	4,917,694,131	6,952,757	820,740,641	8,893,702	5,738,434,772
1896	2,024,927	5,054,800,906	7,388,119	888,266,586	9,413,046	5,943,067,492
1897	2,201,193	5,329,980,648	8,005,384	996,139,424	10,206,577	6,326,120,072
1898	2,419,850	5,714,964,251	8,798,480	1,110,072,519	11,218,330	6,825,037,770
1899	2,820,950	6,481,154,483	10,050,847	1,293,125,522	12,871,797	7,774,280,005
1900	3,176,051	7,093,152,380	11,219,296	1,468,986,366	14,395,347	8,562,138,746
1901	3,693,702	7,952,989,395	12,337,022	1,640,857,553	16,030,724	9,593,846,948
1902	4,160,088	8,701,587,912	13,448,124	1,806,890,864	17,608,212	10,508,478,776
1903	4,694,021	9,593,008,148	14,603,694	1,977,599,397	19,297,715	11,570,607,545
1904	5,507,759	10,412,078,338	15,674,384	2,135,859,103	21,182,143	12,547,937,441
1905	5,621,417	11,054,255,524	16,872,583	2,309,754,235	22,494,000	13,364,009,759
1906	5,792,956	11,253,194,077	17,841,396	2,453,616,207	23,634,352	13,706,810,284
1907	5,945,780	11,486,518,261	18,849,357	2,577,896,941	24,795,137	14,064,415,202
1908	6,164,730	11,850,032,581	19,687,675	2,668,919,696	25,852,405	14,518,952,277
1909	6,534,983	12,513,125,180	21,552,344	2,967,596,031	28,087,327	15,480,721,211
1910	6,954,119	13,227,213,168	23,034,463	3,177,047,874	29,988,582	16,404,261,042

Income, Payments, Assets, Etc., from 1890 to 1910.

Calendar year.	Total income	Total payments to policyholders.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
1890	$196,938,069	$90,007,820	$770,972,061	$678,681,309	$92,290,752
1891	213,444,589	97,026,344	840,579,127	740,226,450	100,352,677
1892	227,622,957	104,506,882	919,342,031	802,677,076	116,664,955
1893	241,727,503	112,648,941	987,946,922	868,600,298	119,346,624
1894	261,959,111	118,423,246	1,073,156,679	930,937,755	142,218,924
1895	271,928,709	125,136,443	1,159,873,889	997,668,526	162,205,363
1896	283,726,855	136,179,008	1,243,561,111	1,066,541,285	177,019,826
1897	304,945,675	139,405,708	1,344,903,198	1,157,010,946	187,892,252
1898	325,452,134	146,804,522	1,462,651,318	1,245,788,245	216,863,073
1899	365,368,062	159,987,686	1,595,208,408	1,365,873,943	229,334,465
1900	400,603,257	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464
1901	457,965,754	192,398,489	1,910,784,985	1,640,289,306	270,495,679
1902	504,527,705	199,883,721	2,091,822,851	1,798,136,861	293,685,990
1903	553,639,900	225,842,072	2,265,221,193	1,978,823,571	286,397,622
1904	599,081,882	247,052,831	2,498,960,968	2,168,468,541	330,492,427
1905	642,058,530	264,968,883	2,706,186,867	2,372,573,020	333,613,847
1906	667,185,592	287,325,629	2,924,253,848	2,557,049,863	367,203,985
1907	678,688,362	309,699,025	3,052,775,519	2,736,336,068	316,439,451
1908	703,930,149	335,777,925	3,399,347,246	2,925,344,468	474,002,778
1909	748,027,892	360,730,904	3,643,857,971	3,103,074,297	540,783,674
1910	781,011,249	387,302,073	3,875,877,059	3,325,878,366	549,998,693

The net excess of births over deaths in France was 70,581 in 1910, against an excess of only 13,424 births over deaths in 1909.

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE, ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND SURPLUSES OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES REPORTING TO THE N. Y. STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, 1890-1911

Year.	Number of policies in force.	Amount of policies in force.	Gross assets.	Gross liabilities except capital.	Surplus as regards policyholders.
1890	1,272,895	3,542,955,751	753,228,759	664,489,398	88,739,362
1891	1,400,007	3,861,584,383	819,402,852	723,045,945	96,356,907
1892	1,532,812	4,199,444,397	903,734,537	789,674,017	114,060,520
1893	1,671,039	4,511,036,550	971,857,224	855,308,038	116,549,186
1894	1,780,307	4,657,583,046	†1,056,331,683	916,591,138	139,740,545
1895	1,877,808	4,818,170,945	1,142,419,926	982,669,752	159,750,174
1896	1,975,747	4,967,576,418	1,228,324,342	1,053,608,138	174,716,203
1897	2,155,245	5,256,725,545	1,334,051,344	1,148,249,330	185,802,015
1898	2,397,863	5,701,167,754	1,451,116,914	1,239,538,270	211,578,645
1899	2,741,423	6,355,288,330	1,576,234,673	1,351,932,067	224,402,606
1900	3,071,253	6,947,096,609	1,723,737,723	1,565,459,781	158,277,942
1901	3,458,464	7,572,802,805	1,879,624,564	1,571,389,722	*308,234,842
1902	3,954,193	8,440,713,352	2,062,480,804	1,734,520,340	*327,910,463
1903	4,428,627	9,241,273,481	2,226,423,202	1,907,621,145	*318,802,057
1904	4,949,722	10,028,090,981	2,454,669,486	2,097,322,956	*357,346,531
1905	5,306,101	10,553,839,955	2,651,316,714	2,289,030,513	*362,357,798
1906	†5,396,449	†10,613,333,644	2,851,910,924	2,625,657,071	*226,253,853
1907	†5,324,517	†10,404,726,638	2,917,908,918	2,771,917,717	*145,991,201
1908	†5,437,007	†10,553,957,857	3,204,193,351	2,978,056,277	*226,137,074
1909	†5,728,877	†11,047,248,745	3,467,474,821	3,293,868,289	*173,606,532
1910	†6,050,617	†11,669,700,062	3,693,248,328	3,494,714,255	*198,534,073
1911	†6,021,386	†12,802,989,204	3,942,144,356	3,727,340,150	*214,804,206

*Includes "special funds." †"Paid-for basis."

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS IN 1911 OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES REPORTING TO NEW YORK STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

New York State Life Insurance Companies.

Companies.	Total admitted assets.	Total liabilities except capital, surplus and special funds.	Premiums received.	Claims paid.	Number of policies in force Dec. 31, 1911.
Equitable	$504,465,808	$495,585,325	$52,882,149	$30,158,701	535,318
Germania	46,764,677	44,299,402	5,676,806	3,226,804	72,604
Home	26,399,106	24,388,926	3,817,281	1,633,873	52,493
Manhattan	21,982,853	21,369,639	2,209,918	1,355,567	33,928
Metropolitan	353,013,477	320,024,007	82,339,846	24,458,047	906,751
Mutual	587,424,723	575,819,642	55,042,998	32,661,911	671,053
New York	693,415,849	674,305,570	83,254,524	32,060,158	1,022,726
Niagara	1,380,718	1,261,488	282,938	201,862	5,065
Postal	10,603,383	10,271,743	1,980,061	1,415,356	25,309
Security Mutual	6,261,974	5,828,040	1,575,757	556,071	28,664
United States	8,434,181	8,046,913	871,115	777,296	15,853
Totals	$2,260,146,752	$2,181,200,699	$289,933,397	$128,505,652	3,369,264

Companies of Other States.

Ætna, Conn	$100,300,588	$89,877,997	$10,826,641	$6,378,158	172,973
Bankers, Iowa	17,140,505	4,354,111	5,123,838	†3,605,689	245,216
Berkshire, Mass	20,016,960	18,168,349	2,405,368	1,104,783	27,881
Colonial, N. J	1,806,968	1,541,881	935,240	286,972	6,841
Columbian National, Mass.	7,511,675	5,965,321	1,649,113	281,631	18,121
Connecticut General, Conn.	10,990,028	9,532,187	1,783,060	583,223	30,456
Connecticut Mutual Conn	69,440,788	65,466,346	6,426,779	4,979,989	83,484
Fidelity Mutual, Pa	24,250,703	23,277,713	4,741,404	1,765,407	61,521
John Hancock Mutual, Mass.	82,831,245	72,283,154	22,212,355	6,372,511	163,214
Massachusetts Mutual, Mass.	65,273,882	59,709,650	9,566,888	2,881,636	124,776
Mutual Benefit, N. J	148,194,937	140,999,552	20,923,279	8,238,820	244,047
National, Vt.	53,856,353	50,923,348	6,702,387	2,799,908	87,596
New England Mutual, Mass.	58,951,721	53,608,811	7,846,806	3,022,137	95,644
Northwestern Mutual, Wis.	290,152,281	279,653,479	40,421,263	13,740,086	447,507

Between 1899 and 1909 wood pulp used in the manufacture of paper in the United States increased from 1,173,000 tons to 2,834,000.

Companies.	Total admitted assets.	Total liabilities except capital, surplus and special funds.	Premiums received.	Claims paid.	Number of policies in force Dec. 31, 1911.
Penn Mutual, Pa.	127,144,873	117,723,003	19,636,494	7,696,709	200,232
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	32,386,168	31,116,422	5,038,328	1,839,849	72,100
Pittsburg Life and Trust Pa.	23,707,029	21,773,359	2,723,255	1,850,979	48,135
Provident Life and Trust, Pa.	77,783,776	67,388,248	9,323,748	5,097,037	93,720
Prudential, N. J.	262,729,859	239,688,598	170,264,140	19,191,361	666,135
State Mutual, Mass.	39,266,246	35,411,754	5,398,196	2,291,998	57,411
Travelers, Conn.	63,062,787	57,828,534	7,774,311	3,600,391	99,491
Union Central, Ohio	87,238,658	83,567,314	10,947,556	4,739,344	162,392
Union Mutual, Maine	17,959,562	16,280,310	2,251,027	994,469	43,229
Totals	$1,681,997,603	$1,546,139,450	$274,821,486	$103,343,098	3,252,122
Totals, New York Life Insurance Companies.	$2,260,146,752	$2,181,200,699	$289,933,397	$128,505,652	3,360,264
Totals, Life Insurance Cos. of other States	1,681,997,603	1,546,139,450	274,821,486	103,343,098	3,252,122
Aggregate	$3,942,144,356	$3,727,340,149	$564,754,884	$231,848,750	6,621,386

FIRE, MARINE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE.

FIRE AND MARINE CASUALTY AND MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1890, AND FROM 1895 TO 1910. TOTAL INCOME OF COMPANIES AND PAYMENTS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

(Data from "The Spectator" Company, New York.)

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Calendar year.	Stock and mutual companies.				
	Number of companies.	Total income.	Payments to policy holders.		
			Losses.	Dividends.	Total.
1890	580	$157,857,983	$75,334,517	$5,433,495	$80,768,012
1895	555	176,300,042	89,673,663	7,705,363	97,379,026
1896	541	172,945,625	83,355,538	6,547,922	89,903,460
1897	530	176,751,124	79,440,595	7,724,657	87,165,252
1898	504	178,320,217	90,051,512	7,923,170	97,974,682
1899	484	184,142,217	106,726,658	7,892,714	114,619,372
1900	498	198,312,577	108,307,171	8,446,110	116,753,281
1901	482	216,452,381	112,008,998	9,011,926	121,020,924
1902	489	239,468,206	113,147,727	10,184,285	123,302,012
1903	526	258,340,036	112,817,357	11,559,470	124,376,827
1904	515	278,340,036	151,264,900	12,855,153	164,120,053
1905	575	293,224,649	125,074,600	14,379,174	139,453,774
1906	597	350,285,740	276,795,627	15,412,212	292,207,839
1907	618	338,232,409	145,597,362	16,223,261	161,820,623
1908	598	334,490,040	165,489,578	17,808,367	183,297,945
1909	598	362,555,850	154,430,781	19,091,596	173,522,377
1910	593	380,210,864	167,184,300	20,682,580	187,866,880

Calendar year.	Lloyds and inter-insurance associations.			Total.		
	Number of associations.	Total income.	Losses paid.	Number of companies.	Total income.	Payments to policy holders.
1890	——	——	——	580	$157,857,983	$80,768,012
1895	——	——	——	583	176,300,042	97,379,026
1896	——	——	——	541	172,945,625	89,903,460
1897	——	——	——	530	176,751,124	87,165,252
1898	——	——	——	504	178,320,217	97,974,682
1899	——	——	——	484	184,142,217	114,619,372
1900	——	——	——	498	198,312,577	116,753,281
1901	——	——	——	482	216,452,381	121,020,924
1902	——	——	——	489	239,468,206	123,332,012
1903	37	$2,972,800	$1,057,238	563	261,431,401	125,434,065
1904	35	2,888,366	1,538,505	550	281,228,402	165,658,558
1905	37	3,337,939	1,371,417	612	296,562,588	140,825,191
1906	35	3,637,254	1,411,353	632	353,922,994	293,649,192
1907	36	4,298,640	1,616,001	654	342,531,049	163,436,624
1908	38	4,579,875	1,865,181	636	339,068,915	185,163,126
1909	38	4,719,072	1,938,834	636	367,274,922	175,461,211
1910	31	4,111,214	1,644,002	624	384,322,078	189,510,882

America's national anthem, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was first sung at the Park Church, Boston, in 1832.

FIRE, MARINE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE (Continued).

Casualty and Miscellaneous Insurance (Stock Companies).

Calendar year.	Number of companies.	Total income.	Payments to policy holders.	Calendar year.	Number of companies.	Total income.	Payments to policy holders.
1890.....	34	$9,758,413	$2,933,306	1903.....	73	$49,716,644	$16,679,975
1895.....	53	19,317,994	5,915,856	1904.....	82	55,685,447	19,332,539
1896.....	48	19,180,750	6,419,100	1905.....	95	63,190,680	21,646,844
1897.....	46	20,198,538	6,973,757	1906.....	124	78,167,255	24,876,764
1898.....	50	22,296,122	7,351,529	1907.....	144	84,474,354	28,182,004
1899.....	58	25,494,154	8,455,632	1908.....	141	84,295,656	30,404,759
1900.....	57	30,347,507	12,754,837	1909.....	175	87,504,511	32,334,731
1901.....	62	35,837,280	12,590,500	1910.....	177	111,041,748	41,465,472
1902.....	67	43,980,061	14,363,835				

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES. ESTIMATED VALUE, CALENDAR YEARS 1890 to 1910.

(Data of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.)

Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.
1890.....	108,993,792	1897.....	116,354,575	1904.....	229,198,050
1891.....	143,764,967	1898.....	130,593,905	1905.....	165,221,650
1892.....	151,516,098	1899.....	$153,597,830	1906.....	518,611,800
1893.....	167,544,370	1900.....	160,929,805	1907.....	215,084,709
1894.....	140,006,484	1901.....	165,817,810	1908.....	217,885,850
1895.....	142,110,233	1902.....	161,078,040	1909.....	188,705,150
1896.....	118,737,420	1903.....	145,802,155	1910.....	214,003,300

The fire losses in the United States and Canada in 1910 were reported unofficially as $234,470,000, an increase of $30,000,000 over the total for 1909.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES OUT OF NEW YORK.

North German Lloyd.

Office, No. 5 Broadway. New York, Southampton, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Steamer.	Built.	Year.	Length.	Tonnage, gross.	Speed. knots.
Steamer (building).....	Dantzic.....	1914	—	50,000	22.00
George Washington.....	Stettin.....	1908	723	27,000	19.00
Kronprinzessin Cecilie.....	Stettin.....	1907	707	20,000	23.58
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Stettin.....	1903	707	19,500	23.71
Kronprinz Wilhelm.....	Stettin.....	1901	663	14,908	23.50
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....	Stettin.....	1897	649	14,349	23.00
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm.....	Geestemunde.....	1908	613	17,500	18.00

Mediterranean Service.

Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.

Berlin.....	Bremen.....	1908	612	19,200	18.50
Prinzess Irene.....	Stettin.....	1900	523	10,881	16.00
König Albert.....	Stettin.....	1899	525	10,643	16.00
Barbarossa.....	Hamburg.....	1896	546	10,915	15.00
Königin Luise.....	Stettin.....	1896	544	10,711	16.00

Hamburg-American.

Office, No. 45 Broadway. New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg.

Steamer (building).....	Hamburg.....	1914	950	65,000	22.50
Imperator.....	Hamburg.....	1913	915	60,000	22.50
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.....	Stettin.....	1906	700	24,581	18.50
Amerika.....	Belfast.....	1905	690	22,225	18.50
Cleveland.....	Hamburg.....	1908	600	18,000	17.00
Cincinnati.....	Dantzig.....	1908	600	18,000	17.00
President Lincoln.....	Belfast.....	1907	615	18,100	17.00
President Grant.....	Belfast.....	1907	615	18,100	17.00
*Victoria Luise.....	Stettin.....	1900	686	16,502	23.5
Moltke.....	Hamburg.....	1902	525	12 335	18.00
Blücher.....	Hamburg.....	1901	525	12,334	18.00
Hamburg	Hamburg.....	1901	525	12,334	18.00

* Formerly Deutschland. Rebuilt 1911.

The Conscience Fund in Washington was opened by the Register of the Treasury in 1911.

Cunard Line.

Office, No. 21 State street. New York, Fishguard, Queenstown, Liverpool.

Steamer.	Built.	Year.	Length.	Tonnage, gross.	Speed, knots.
Aquitania (building)	Clydebank	1914	900	50,000	23.00
Alaunia (building)	.....	1914	—	—	—
Andania (building)	.....	1914	—	—	—
Mauretania	Newcastle	1906	790	32,500	26.06
Lusitania	Glasgow	1906	790	32,500	25.88
Franconia	Newcastle	1911	600	18,000	19.00
Carmania	Glasgow	1905	676	20,000	18.00
Caronia	Glasgow	1905	676	20,000	18.00
Campania	Fairfield	1892	620	18,000	21.00

Mediterranean Service.

Carpathia	Newcastle	1903	540	13,600	15.5
Pannonia	Glasgow	1904	501	10,000	15.5
Ultonia	Newcastle	1898	500	10,200	15.0
Laconia	Newcastle	1911	600	18,000	19.00

White Star Line.

Office, No. 9 Broadway. New York Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

Britannic (building)	Belfast	1914	982	50,000	22.00
Olympic	Belfast	1911	882	45,000	21.00
Oceanic	Belfast	1899	704	17,274	20.00
Majestic	Belfast	1890	585	9,965	19.00

S. S. Titanic sank April 15, 1912, 2:10 A. M. Lat. 41:46 N., Long. 50:14 W.

Liverpool, Holyhead and Queenstown Service.

Adriatic	Belfast	1907	726	24,541	17.00
Celtic	Belfast	1901	700	20,904	16.00
Baltic	Belfast	1904	726	23,876	16.00
Cedric	Belfast	1902	700	21,400	16.00

Red Star Line.

Office, No. 9 Broadway. New York, Cherbourg, Dover and Antwerp.

Lapland	Belfast	1908	620	18,000	17.00
Kroonland	Philadelphia	1902	580	12,000	15.00
Finland	Philadelphia	1902	580	12,000	15.00
Vaderland	Glasgow	1900	580	11,899	15.00

American Line.

Office, No. 9 Broadway. Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.

Philadelphia	Belfast	1901	560	10,786	19.00
St. Louis	Philadelphia	1895	554	11,629	19.00
St. Paul	Philadelphia	1895	554	11,629	19.00
New York	Glasgow	1888	560	10,798	19.00

Atlantic Transport Line.

Office, No. 9 Broadway. New York and London direct.

Minnewaska	Belfast	1908	616	14,220	17.00
Minnetonka	Belfast	1902	600	13,398	15.00
Minneapolis	Belfast	1900	600	13,401	15.00
Minnehaha	Belfast	1900	600	13,403	15.00
Mesaba	Belfast	1898	482	6,833	13.00

Anchor Line

Office, No. 17 Broadway. New York, Moville and Glasgow.

California	Glasgow	1907	485	9,000	15.00
Caledonia	Glasgow	1904	515	9,400	18.00
Columbia	Glasgow	1901	503	8,900	18.00
Furnessia	Barrow	1880	445	5,495	13.00
Cameronia	Glasgow	1911	540	12,000	19.00

In Kentucky of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Paducah had the highest death rate in 1910—19.2 per 1,000—and Newport the lowest—14.6.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES OUT OF NEW YORK (Continued).

French Line.

No. 19 State street. New York and Havre direct.

Steamer	Built.	Year.	Length.	Tonnage, gross.	Speed, knots.
France	St Nazaire	1910	740	23,500	25.00
La Provence	St. Nazaire	1904	624	18,400	23.00
La Savoie	St. Nazaire	1909	580	15,000	21.00
La Lorraine	St. Nazaire	1899	580	15,000	21.00
La Touraine	St. Nazaire	1890	536	9,778	19.00
La Bretagne	St Nazaire	1886	508	7,315	17.00
Chicago	St. Nazaire	1907	524	11,103	16.00
Rochambeau	St. Nazaire	1911	535	17,000	17.00
Caroline	St. Nazaire	1908	440	12,650	11.00

Holland-America Line.

Office No. 41 Broadway. New York, Boulogne and Rotterdam.

Statendam (building)	Belfast	1914	740	32,500	18.00
Rotterdam	Belfast	1908	668	24,170	17.00
Nieuw Amsterdam	Belfast	1905	615	17,250	15.00
Noordam	Belfast	1902	570	12,540	15.00
Ryndam	Belfast	1901	570	12,540	15.00
Potsdam	Hamburg	1899	570	12,606	15.00

Scandinavian-American Line.

Office, No. 1 Broadway. New York, Christiansand, Christiania and Copenhagen.

United States	Glasgow	1903	515	10,000	17½
Hellig Olav	Glasgow	1902	515	10,000	17½
Oscar II	Glasgow	1901	515	10,000	17½
C F. Tietgen	Belfast	1897	485	8,500	19.00

Fabre Line.

Office No. 17 State street. New York, Marseilles and Naples.

Canada	Toulon	1911	520	15,000	16.10
Sant' Anna	La Seyne	1910	500	14,000	16.00
Venezia	Newcastle	1907	460	11,000	15.00
Madonna	Newcastle	1905	426	10,000	13.00
Germania	Port de Bone	1903	426	9,500	13.00
Roma	La Seyne	1902	450	9,500	13.00

Italian Lines.

Office No. 21 State street. New York, Naples and Genoa.

Duca d'Aosta	Palermo	1909	470	10,000	16.00
Duca di Genova	Spezia	1908	470	10,000	16.00
D. degli Abruzzi	Spezia	1908	470	10,000	16.00
Oceania	Spezia	1909	480	12,000	16.00
America	Muggiano	1909	480	12,000	16.00
Ancona	Belfast	1908	480	12,000	16.00
Verona	Belfast	1908	480	14,000	15.00
Taormina	Glasgow	1908	480	14,000	15.00
Europa	Palermo	1907	465	9,000	15.00

Austro-American Line.

Office No. 17 Battery Place. New York, Naples, Patras and Trieste.

Kaiser Fr. Josef	Monfalcone	1912	500	12,500	18.00
Laura	Port Glasgow	1907	415	6,122	13.00
Alice	Port Glasgow	1907	415	6,122	13.00
Oceania	Glasgow	1907	391	5,497	12.00
Argentina	Port Glasgow	1907	390	5,526	12.00
Martha Washington	Port Glasgow	1908	460	8,312	15.00

TRANSATLANTIC RECORDS.

Steamer.	Time.	Line.	Date.
	D.H.M.		
Mauretania (eastbound)	4 13 41	Cunard	Sept. 20, 1909
Mauretania (westbound)	4 10 41	Cunard	Sept. 11, 1910
Lusitania (eastbound)	4 15 50	Cunard	Jan. 2, 1911

In Maine of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Augusta had the highest death rate in 1910—25.1 per 1,000—and Auburn the lowest—15.3.

Steamer.	Time.	Line.	Date.
Lusitania (westbound)	4 11 42	Cunard	Aug. 29, 1909
La Provence (eastbound)	6 2 48	French	June 6, 1906
La Provence (westbound)	6 1 3	French	Sept. 13, 1907
*Deutschland (eastbound)	5 7 88	Hamburg-America	———, 1900
Deutschland (westbound)	5 11 54	Hamburg-America	Sept. 5, 1909
Deutschland (New York to Naples)	7 16 44	Hamburg-America	Jan. 28, 1904
Kronprinzessin Cecilie (eastb'nd)	5 7 25	North German Lloyd	Sept. 20, 1909
Kronprinzessin Cecilie (westb'nd)	5 10 23	North German Lloyd	Sept. 12, 1909

* Rebuilt 1911. Now called Victoria Luise.

Speed Progress of Steamships from 1856 to 1912.

Date.	Steamer.	Time.	Date.	Steamer.	Time.
1856	Persia	9d. 1h. 45m.	1884	America	6d. 10h.
1809	City of Brussels	7d. 22h. 3m.	1888	Etruria	6d. 1h. 55m.
1875	City of Berlin	7d. 15h. 48m.	1891	Teutonic	5d. 16h. 31m.
1877	Brittanic	7d. 10h. 53m.	1907	Lusitania	4d. 22h. 50m.
1882	Alaska	6d. 18h. 37m.	1910	Mauretania	4d. 10h. 41m.

FUNNEL MARKS AND HOUSE FLAGS.

Line.	House flag.	Funnel marks.
White Star	Red, with white star	Buff with black top.
Red Star	White flag with red star	Black with white band
French	White flag, red disk in corner	Red, with black top
American	White, with blue spread eagle	Black, with white band.
Cunard	Red, with golden lion rampant	Red, black rings, black top.
Anchor	White with red anchor	Black.
Atlantic Transport	Tri-color bars, red, white and blue, with stars	Red, with black top
Holland-America	Two green bars, with white bar in centre, on which appears in black letters "N. A. S. M."	Yellow, with two green bands, and white band in centre.
Hamburg-American	Blue key and anchor crossed in centre of wreath on white flag	Buff.
North German Lloyd	Black anchor and golden shield in centre of blue and white flag; shield having letters "H. A. P. A. G."	Regular service, black; express service, buff.
Scandinavian-American	White Maltese cross on blue field	Black, with wide red band.

LOCATION OF STEAMSHIP PIERS.

Line.	Pier.	Location.
American	62 North River	West 23d street
Atlantic Transport	58 North River	West 17th street
Red Star	59 North River	West 19th street
White Star	60-61 North River	West 22d street
Holland-America	Hoboken	5th street
Wilson Line	Hoboken	7th street
Scandinavian-American	Hoboken	17th street
Hamburg-American	Hoboken	Lackawanna Ferry
North German Lloyd	Hoboken	Lackawanna Ferry
Cunard	54 North River	West 14th street
Anchor	64 North River	West 24th street
French	57 North River	West 15th street
Austro-American	South Brooklyn	Pier 5
Italian	64 North River	West 34th street
Spanish	8 East River	Coenties Slip
Fabre	Brooklyn	Pier 35

COASTWISE AND SOUTH AMERICAN LINES.

Lamport & Holt Line—Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Barbados and Trinidad. Office—Produce Exchange Building, Bowling Green. Pier No. 9 East River, Brooklyn.

Booth Line—Para, Manaos, Iquitos and Barbados. Office—No. 17 Battery Place. Pier No. 5 East River, Brooklyn.

In Maryland of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Cumberland had the highest death rate in 1910—20.1 per 1,000—and Hagerstown the lowest—17.6.

Ward Line—Havana, Nassau and Vera Cruz. Office and pier at Pier No. 14 East River, Manhattan.

Porto Rico Line—San Juan. Office—No. 11 Broadway. Pier No. 35 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Red D Line—San Juan, P. R.; La Guayra, Curacao, Maracaibo and Puerto Cabello. Office—No. 82 Wall street. Pier No. 11 East River, Brooklyn.

United Fruit Line—Jamaica, Colon and Colombia. Office—No. 17 Battery Place. Pier No. 16 East River, Manhattan.

Royal Dutch West India Mail Line—Barbados, Demerara, Paramaribo and Trinidad. Office—No. 17 State street. Pier—South Brooklyn.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company—Cuba, Jamaica, Colon, Trinidad, Barbados, Bermuda and Southampton, England. Office—No. 22 State street. Pier No. 42 North River.

Hamburg-American (Atlas Line)—Jamaica, Port Limon, Colon, Hayti and Colombia. Office—No. 45 Broadway. Pier No. 65 North River.

Quebec Line—Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts and Barbados. Office—No. 29 Broadway. Pier No. 47 North River.

Panama Line—Cristobal and Isthmus of Panama. Office—No. 21 State street. Pier No. 67 North River.

Old Dominion Line—Norfolk. Office and pier at Pier No. 25 North River.

Savannah Line—Savannah. Office and pier at Pier No. 35 North River.

Clyde Line—Charleston and Jacksonville. Office—No. 290 Broadway. Pier No. 36 North River.

Mallory Line—Galveston, Key West, Tampa and Mobile. Office—No. 290 Broadway. Pier No. 38 North River.

Southern Pacific Steamship Line—Galveston and New Orleans. Office—No. 366 Broadway. Piers. No. 48 to 52 North River.

NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTIONS.

PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, 1912.

Republican—June 18-22.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, of Ohio. | *JAMES S. SHERMAN, of New York

Democratic—June 25-July 3.

WOODROW WILSON, of New Jersey. | THOMAS R. MARSHALL, of Indiana.

Progressive—August 5-7.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York. | HIRAM W. JOHNSON, of California.

Socialist—May 12-17.

EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana. | EMIL SEIDEL, of Wisconsin.

Prohibitionist—July 10-12.

EUGENE W. CHAFIN, of Arizona. | AARON S. WATKINS, of Ohio.

Socialist Labor—April 10.

ARTHUR REINER, of Massachusetts. | AUGUST GILHAUS, of New York.

*James S. Sherman died on October 30, 1912.

REPUBLICAN.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago on June 18. According to the terms of the National Committee's call the membership was fixed at 1,076, but New Mexico having chosen two additional delegates, they were allowed to sit, raising the membership to 1,078. Control of the convention depended upon the settlement by the National Committee of 250-odd contests, and the committee's decisions in many of these cases were bitterly denounced by Colonel Roosevelt and his supporters, and the attitude taken by the Roosevelt delegates toward the committee's action, subsequently ratified at every point by the Committee on Credentials and the convention itself, led to the refusal of 343 delegates to vote on the platform, of 344 to vote for the nomination of a candidate for President and of 352 to vote for a candidate for Vice-President. It also led to the naming of Colonel Roosevelt as a candidate for President on June 22 by a rump convention.

When the convention was called to order a resolution was offered by Governor Hadley of Missouri, excluding 92 delegates from participation in the proceedings until their cases had been heard by a committee on credentials. That resolution, after some debate, was ruled out of order. Thereupon Senator Root, of New York, was chosen temporary chairman of the convention by the following vote: Root, 558; Governor Francis E. McGovern, of Wisconsin, 502; W. S. Lander, of Wisconsin, 9; W. L. Hauser, of Wisconsin, 3, and Senator A. J. Gronna, of North Dakota. Five delegates did not vote.

On June 19 Governor Hadley renewed his fight, seeking to prevent 78 of the delegates on the temporary roll from participating in the work of the convention. He offered a resolution "purging" the temporary roll, which after a long debate was laid on the table by a vote of 564 to 510, four not voting. On June 20 nothing was accomplished, no committee being ready to report. On June 21 a third Hadley resolution excluding 72 delegates, was laid on the table by 569 to 499

The Central Park of New York is two and one-half miles long and half a mile wide and comprises 840 acres, being about twice the size of Hyde Park or Regent's Park in London.

and votes were then taken on various cases reported from the Credentials Committee. On the contest in the 9th Alabama district the vote sustaining the committee was 605 to 464. On the Arizona case it was 564 to 497. On the 4th California district case it was 542 to 529. Thereafter the Roosevelt forces practically ceased voting.

The platform was adopted on June 22 by a vote of 666 to 53. There were 16 absent and 343 not voting. The same day William H. Taft was renominated for the Presidency. The division of states, territories and dependencies was as follows:

States.	Taft.	La Follette	Cummins.	Roosevelt.	Absent.	Not Voting	States.	Taft.	La Follette	Cummins.	Roosevelt.	Absent.	Not Voting
Alabama	22	—	—	—	—	2	New Jersey	2	—	—	—	—	26
Arizona	6	—	—	—	—	—	New Mexico	7	—	—	1	—	—
Arkansas	17	—	—	—	—	1	New York	76	—	—	8	—	6
California	2	—	—	—	—	24	North Carolina	1	—	—	1	—	22
Colorado	12	—	—	—	—	—	North Dakota	—	10	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	14	—	—	—	—	—	Ohio	14	—	—	—	—	34
Delaware	6	—	—	—	—	—	Oklahoma	4	—	—	1	—	15
Florida	12	—	—	—	—	—	Oregon	—	—	—	8	—	2
Georgia	28	—	—	—	—	—	*Pennsylvania	9	—	—	2	1	62
Idaho	1	—	7	—	—	—	Rhode Island	10	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	2	—	—	53	1	2	South Carolina	16	—	—	—	1	1
Indiana	20	—	—	3	—	7	South Dakota	—	5	—	5	—	—
Iowa	16	—	10	—	—	—	Tennessee	23	—	—	1	—	—
Kansas	2	—	—	—	—	18	Texas	31	—	—	—	1	8
Kentucky	24	—	—	2	—	—	Utah	8	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	20	—	—	—	—	—	Vermont	6	—	—	—	—	2
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	12	Virginia	22	—	—	—	1	1
Maryland	1	—	—	9	1	5	Washington	14	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	20	—	—	—	—	16	West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	16
Michigan	20	—	—	9	—	1	Wisconsin	—	26	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	24	Wyoming	6	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	17	—	—	—	—	3	Alaska	2	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	16	—	—	—	—	20	Dis. Columbia	2	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	8	—	—	—	—	—	Hawaii	6	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	2	—	14	Philippines	2	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	6	—	—	—	—	—	P. R.	2	—	—	—	—	—
N. Hampshire	8	—	—	—	—	—	Total	561	41	17	107	6	344

*Two votes for Hughes in Pennsylvania.

James S. Sherman was renominated for Vice President, getting 597 votes, to 14 for Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, and 21 for William E. Borah, of Idaho. Seventy-one delegates were absent and 352 did not vote.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform was as follows:

The Republican party, assembled by its representatives in national convention, declares its unchanging faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people. We renew our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party and our devotion to the cause of Republican institutions established by the fathers.

It is appropriate that we should now recall with a sense of veneration and gratitude the name of our first great leader, who was nominated in this city, and whose lofty principles and superb devotion to his country are an inspiration to the party he honored—Abraham Lincoln.

In the present state of public affairs we should be inspired by his broad statesmanship and by his tolerant spirit toward men.

The Republican party looks back on its record with pride and satisfaction and forward to its new responsibilities with hope and confidence. Its achievements in government constitute the most luminous pages in our history. Our greatest national advance has been made during the years of its ascendancy in public affairs. It has been genuinely and always a party of progress; it has never been either stationary or reactionary. It has gone from the fulfilment of one great pledge to the fulfilment of another in response to the public need and to the popular will.

Representative Government.

We believe in our self-controlled representative democracy, which is a government of laws, not of men, and in which order is the prerequisite of progress.

The principles of constitutional government, which make provision for orderly and effective expression of the popular will, for the protection of civil liberty and the rights of men and for the interpretation of the law by an untrammelled and independent judiciary, have proved themselves capable of sustaining the structure of a government which, after more than a century of development, embraces one hundred millions of people, scattered over a wide and diverse territory, but bound

The first brewery in New York was established by the West India Company upon Farm No. 1, extending from the present Wall street westward to Hudson street, in 1633.

by common purpose, common ideals and common affection to the Constitution of the United States.

Under the Constitution and the principles asserted and vitalized by it the United States has grown to be one of the great civilized and civilizing powers of the earth. It offers a home and an opportunity to the ambitious and the industrious from other lands. Resting upon the broad basis of a people's confidence and a people's support, and managed by the people themselves, the government of the United States will meet the problems of the future as satisfactorily as it has solved those of the past.

Prepared to Go Forward.

The Republican party is now, as always, a party of advanced and constructive statesmanship. It is prepared to go forward with the solution of those new questions which social, economic and political development have brought into the forefront of the nation's interest. It will strive, not only in the nation but in the several states, to enact the necessary legislation to safeguard the public health; to limit effectively the labor of women and children; to protect wage earners engaged in dangerous occupations; to enact comprehensive and generous workman's compensation laws in place of the present wasteful and unjust system of empolyers' liability, and in all possible ways to satisfy the just demand of the people for the study and solution of the complex and constantly changing problems of social welfare.

In dealing with these questions it is important that the rights of every individual to the freest possible development of his own powers and resources and to the control of his own justly acquired property, so far as those are compatible with the rights of others, shall not be interfered with or destroyed. The social and political structure of the United States rests upon the civil liberty of the individual; and for the protection of the liberty that people have wisely, in the national and state constitutions, put definite limitations upon themselves and upon their governmental officers and agencies. To enforce these limitations, to secure the orderly and coherent exercise of governmental powers and to protect the rights of even the humblest and least favored individual, are the function of independent courts of justice.

Integrity of the Courts.

The Republican party reaffirms its intention to uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, both state and federal, and it will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. An orderly method is provided under our system of government by which the people may, when they choose, alter or amend the constitutional provisions which underlie that government. Until these constitutional provisions are so altered or amended, in orderly fashion, it is the duty of the courts to see to it that when challenged they are enforced.

That the courts, both federal and state, may bear the heavy burden laid upon them to the complete satisfaction of public opinion, we favor legislation to prevent long delays and the tedious and costly appeals which have so often amounted to a denial of justice in civil cases and to a failure to protect the public at large in criminal cases.

Judicial Removal.

Since the responsibility of the judiciary is so great, the standards of judicial action must be always and everywhere above suspicion and reproach. While we regard the recall of judges as unnecessary and unwise, we favor such action as may be necessary to simplify the process by which any judge who is found to be derelict in his duty may be removed from office.

International Arbitration.

Together with peaceful and orderly development at home, the Republican party earnestly favors all measures for the establishment and protection of the peace of the world and for the development of closer relations between the various nations of the earth. It believes most earnestly in the peaceful settlement of international disputes and in the reference of all justiciable controversies between nations to an international court of justice.

Anti-Trust Law.

The Republican party is opposed to special privilege and to monopoly. It placed upon the statute book the interstate commerce act of 1887 and the important amendments thereto, and the anti-trust act of 1890, and it has consistently and successfully enforced the provisions of these laws. It will take no backward step to permit the re-establishment in any degree of conditions which were intolerable.

Experience makes it plain that the business of the country may be carried on without fear or without disturbance and at the same time without resort to practices which are abhorrent to the common sense of justice. The Republican party favors the enactment of legislation supplementary to the existing anti-trust act which will define as criminal offences those specific acts that uniformly mark attempts to restrain and to monopolize trade, to the end that those who honestly intend to obey the law may have a guide for their action and that those who aim to violate the law may the more surely be punished. The same certainty should be given to the law prohibiting combinations and monopolies that characterize other provisions of commercial law; in other words, that no part of the field of business opportunity may be restricted by monopoly or combination, that business success honorably achieved may not be converted into crime and that the right of every man to acquire commodities, and particularly the necessaries of life, in an open market, uninfluenced by the manipulation of trust or combination, may be preserved.

In the enforcement and administration of federal laws governing interstate

commerce and enterprises impressed with a public use engaged therein, there is much that may be committed to a federal trade commission, thus placing in the hands of an administrative board many of the functions now necessarily exercised by the courts. This will promote promptness in the administration of the law and avoid delays and technicalities incident to court procedure.

Federal Trade Commission.

We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The Republican tariff policy has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protecting our workmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus establishing for our wage earners the American standard of living. The protective tariff is so woven into the fabric of our industrial and agricultural life that to substitute for it a tariff for revenue only would destroy many industries and throw millions of our people out of employment. The products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of protection as other products of American labor.

The Tariff.

We hold that the import duties should be high enough, while yielding a sufficient revenue, to protect adequately American industries and wages. Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced. Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changing conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to any American industry. To accomplish this correct information is indispenable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission, as the large volume of useful facts contained in the recent reports of the Tariff Board has demonstrated.

The pronounced feature of modern industrial life is its enormous diversification. To apply tariff rates justly to these changing conditions requires closer study and more scientific methods than ever before. The Republican party has shown by its creation of a Tariff Board its recognition of this situation and its determination to be equal to it. We condemn the Democratic party for its failure either to provide funds for the continuance of this board or to make some other provision for securing the information requisite for intelligent tariff legislation. We protest against the Democratic method of legislating on these vitally important subjects without careful investigation.

Tariff Board.

We condemn the Democratic tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second Congress as sectional, as injurious to the public credit and as destructive of business enterprise.

The steadily increasing cost of living has become a matter not only of national but of worldwide concern. The fact that it is not due to the protective tariff system is evidenced by the existence of similar conditions in countries which have a tariff policy different from our own, as well as by the fact that the cost of living has increased while rates of duty have remained stationary or been reduced. The Republican party will support a prompt scientific inquiry into the causes which are operative, both in the United States and elsewhere, to increase the cost of living. When the exact facts are known it will take the necessary steps to remove any abuses that may be found to exist, in order that the cost of the food, clothing and shelter of the people may in no way be unduly or artificially increased.

Cost of Living.

The Republican party has always stood for a sound currency and for safe banking methods. It is responsible for the resumption of specie payments and for the establishment of the gold standard. It is committed to the progressive development of our banking and currency systems. Our banking arrangements to-day need further revision to meet the requirements of current conditions. We need measures which will prevent the recurrence of money panics and financial disturbances, and which will promote the prosperity of business and the welfare of labor by producing constant employment. We need better currency facilities for the movement of crops in the West and South. We need banking arrangements under American auspices for the encouragement and better conduct of our foreign trade. In attaining these ends the independence of individual banks, whether organized under national or state charters, must be carefully protected, and our banking and currency system must be safeguarded from any possibility of domination by sectional, financial or political interests.

Banking and Currency Revision.

It is of great importance to the social and economic welfare of this country that its farmers have facilities for borrowing easily and cheaply the money they need to increase the productivity of their land. It is as important that financial machinery be provided to supply the demand of farmers for credit as it is that the banking and currency systems be reformed in the interest of general business. Therefore we recommend and urge an authoritative investigation of agricultural credit societies and corporations in other countries and the passage of state and federal laws for the establishment and capable supervision of organizations having for their purpose the loaning of funds to farmers.

Agricultural Credit Societies.

We reaffirm our adherence to the principle of appointment to public office based on proved fitness, and tenure during good behavior and efficiency. The Republican party stands committed to the maintenance, extension and enforcement of the civil service law, and it favors the passage of legislation empowering the President to extend the competitive service as far as possible; the equitable retirement of disabled and superannuated members of the civil service, in order that a higher order of efficiency may be maintained.

Civil Service.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting Delaware Bay with Chesapeake Bay, is 13⅝ miles long, 12 miles in the state of Delaware and 1⅝ miles in the state of Maryland. It has three locks and an average depth of channel of nine feet.

Employers' Liability. We favor the amendment of the federal employers' liability law so as to extend its provisions to all government employes, as well as to provide a more liberal scale of compensation for injury and death.

Campaign Contributions. We favor such additional legislation as may be necessary more effectually to prohibit corporations from contributing funds, directly or indirectly, to campaigns for the nomination or election of the President, the Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in Congress. We heartily approve the recent act of Congress requiring the fullest publicity in regard to all campaign contributions, whether made in connection with primaries, conventions or elections.

Conservation. We rejoice in the success of the distinctive Republican policy of the conservation of our natural resources, for their use by the people without waste and without monopoly. We pledge ourselves to a continuance of such a policy. We favor such fair and reasonable rules and regulations as will not discourage or interfere with actual bona fide homeseekers, prospectors and miners in the acquisition of public lands under existing laws.

Parcels Post. In the interest of the general public, and particularly of the agricultural or rural communities, we favor legislation looking to the establishment, under proper regulations, of a parcels post, the postal rates to be graduated under a zone system in proportion to the length of carriage.

Protection of American Citizenship. We approve the action taken by the President and the Congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and that will prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native born or alien, and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance. The right of asylum is a precious possession of the people of the United States and it is to be neither surrendered nor restricted.

An Adequate Navy. We believe in the maintenance of an adequate navy for the national defence, and we condemn the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing to authorize the construction of additional ships.

The Merchant Marine. We believe that one of the country's most urgent needs is a revived merchant marine. There should be American ships, and plenty of them, to make use of the great American inter-oceanic canal now nearing completion.

Mississippi Floods. The Mississippi River is the nation's drainage ditch. Its flood waters, gathered from thirty-one states and the Dominion of Canada, constitute an overpowering force which breaks the levees and pours its torrents over many million acres of the richest land in the Union, stopping mails, impeding commerce and causing great loss of life and property. These floods are national in scope, and the disasters they produce seriously affect the general welfare. The states unaided cannot cope with this giant problem; hence, we believe the federal government should assume a fair proportion of the burden of its control, so as to prevent the disasters from recurring floods.

Reclamation. We favor the continuance of the policy of the government with regard to the reclamation of arid lands; and for the encouragement of the speedy settlement and improvement of such lands we favor an amendment to the law that will reasonably extend the time within which the cost of any reclamation project may be repaid by the landowners under it.

Rivers and Harbors. We favor a liberal and systematic policy for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. Such improvements should be made upon expert information and after a careful comparison of cost and prospective benefits.

Alaskan Coal Leases. We favor a liberal policy toward Alaska to promote the development of the great resources of that district, with such safeguards as will prevent waste and monopoly. We favor the opening of the coal development through a law leasing the lands on such terms as will invite development and provide fuel for the navy and the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, while retaining title in the United States to prevent monopoly.

Philippine Policy. The Philippine policy of the Republican party has been and is inspired by the belief that our duty toward the Filipino people is a national obligation which should remain entirely free from partisan politics.

Undesirable Immigration. We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of appropriate laws to give relief from the constantly growing evil of induced or undesirable immigration, which is inimical to the progress and welfare of the people of the United States.

Safety at Sea. We favor the speedy enactment of laws to provide that seamen shall not be compelled to endure involuntary servitude and that life and property at sea shall be safeguarded by the ample equipment of vessels with lifesaving appliances and with full complements of skilled, able-bodied seamen to operate them.

Forward Republican Policies. The approaching completion of the Panama Canal, the establishment of a bureau of mines, the institution of postal savings banks, the increased provision made in 1912 for the aged and infirm soldiers and sailors of the Republic and for their widows, and the vigorous administration of laws relating to pure food and drugs, all mark the successful progress of Republican administration and are additional evidences of its effectiveness.

Manual labor is plentiful in Japan, there being a total laboring population of 13,175,000 souls to an aggregate cultivated area of 13,834,289 acres.

Economy and Efficiency in Government.

We commend the earnest effort of the Republican administration to secure greater economy and increased efficiency in the conduct of government business; extravagant appropriations and the creation of unnecessary offices are an injustice to the taxpayer and a bad example to the citizen.

Duties of Citizenship.

We call upon the people to quicken their interest in public affairs, to condemn and punish lynchings and other forms of lawlessness and to strengthen in all possible ways a respect for law and the observance of it. Indifferent citizenship is an evil from which the law affords no adequate protection and for which legislation can provide no remedy.

The New States.

We congratulate the people of Arizona and New Mexico upon the admission of those states, thus merging in the Union in final and enduring form the last remaining portion of our continental territory.

Porto Rico.

We ratify in all its particulars the platform of 1908 respecting citizenship for the people of Porto Rico.

Republican Administration.

We challenge successful criticism of the sixteen years of Republican administration under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. We heartily reaffirm the indorsement of President McKinley contained in the platforms of 1900 and 1904, and that of President Roosevelt contained in the platforms of 1904 and 1908. We invite the intelligent judgment of the American people upon the administration of William H. Taft. The country has prospered and been at peace under his Presidency.

During the years in which he had the co-operation of a Republican Congress an unexampled amount of constructive legislation was framed and passed in the interest of the people and in obedience to their wish. That legislation is a record on which any administration might appeal with confidence to the favorable judgment of history.

We appeal to the American electorate upon the record of the Republican party, and upon this declaration of its principles and purposes. We are confident that under the leadership of the candidates here to be nominated our appeal will not be in vain; that the Republican party will meet every just expectation of the people, whose servant it is; that under its administration and its laws our nation will continue to advance; that peace and prosperity will abide with the people, and that new glory will be added to the great Republic.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic National Convention was held in Baltimore, Md., on June 25-July 3. Alton B. Parker, of New York, was chosen temporary chairman on June 25, defeating William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for that position by a vote of 578 to 510. Three votes were cast for Senator James A. Gorman, of New York, and one for Senator John W. Kern, of Indiana. Two delegates did not vote. The temporary roll, as made up by the national committee, contained 1,094 delegates, two extra delegates being allowed to New Mexico and six delegates to the Philippines. In the permanent organization, approved on June 26, no representation was given to the Philippines. On the same day the convention voted to modify the unit rule by making it apply only to delegations from states in which the state conventions selected the delegates and specifically directed them to act as a unit. The vote on this modification was 565½ to 495 2-3. The modification was made by adopting a minority report from the committee on rules.

Representative Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, was elected permanent chairman of the convention without opposition.

On June 27 Mr. Bryan introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That in this crisis of our party's career and in our country's history this convention sends greeting to the people of the United States and assures them that the party of Jefferson and Jackson is still the champion of popular government and equality before the law. As proof of our fidelity to the people we declare ourselves opposed to the nomination of any candidate for President who is the representative of, or under any obligation to, J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont or any other member of the privilege-hunting and favor-seeking class. Be it further resolved, That we demand the withdrawal from the convention of any delegate or delegates constituting or representing the above-named interests."

After a long and bitter discussion the second part of the resolution was withdrawn and the first section was adopted by 889 votes to 196.

Balloting for a candidate for President began on June 28 and continued until July 2. Forty-six ballots were taken. On the first Champ Clark, of Missouri, had 440½ votes; Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, 324; Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, 117½; Judson Harmon, of Ohio, 148; Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, 31; Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, 22; William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, 1, and William Sulzer, of New York, 2. Two delegates did not vote.

Speaker Clark remained in the lead until the thirtieth ballot. The highest vote cast for him was 556 on the tenth ballot, on which 350 votes were cast for Mr. Wilson. Mr. Bryan's refusal to support Clark after the vote of New York had been transferred from Harmon to Clark caused a steady decline in the Speaker's strength and a proportionate increase in that of Mr. Wilson. The latter's vote rose from 460 on the thirtieth ballot to 501½ on the thirty-ninth and 602 on the forty-third. After the forty-fifth ballot Mr. Underwood's name was withdrawn and a stampede to Wilson was started. The following table shows the vote cast for the leading candidates on each of the forty-six ballots:

The first colonial publication worthy of the name was the famous "Bay Psalm Book," printed in Cambridge in 1640.

SUMMARY OF THE BALLOTS.

Ballot.	Wilson	Clark	Underwood	Harmon	Foss	Marshall	Scattering
First	324	440½	117	148	—	31	25
Second	339	446	111	141	—	31	17
Third	345	441	114	140	—	31	16
Fourth	349	443	112	136	—	31	16
Fifth	351	443	119	141	—	31	2
Sixth	354	445	121	135	—	31	2
Seventh	352	449	123	129	—	31	2
Eighth	351	448	123	130	—	31	4
Ninth	352	452	122	127	—	31	2
Tenth	350	556	117	31	—	31	2
Eleventh	354	554	118	29	—	30	2
Twelfth	354	549	130	29	—	30	2
Thirteenth	356	554	115	29	2	30	1
Fourteenth	361	553	111	29	—	30	4
Fifteenth	362	552	110	29	—	30	4
Sixteenth	362	551	112	29	—	30	3
Seventeenth	362	545	112	29	—	30	5
Eighteenth	361	535	125	29	—	30	4
Nineteenth	358	532	130	29	—	30	8
Twentieth	388	512	121	29	—	30	2
Twenty-first	395	508	118	29	—	30	7
Twenty-second	396	500	115	—	43	30	2
Twenty-third	399	497	114	—	45	30	2
Twenty-fourth	402	496	115	—	43	30	1
Twenty-fifth	405	469	108	29	43	30	1
Twenty-sixth	407	463	112	29	43	30	1
Twenty-seventh	407	469	112	29	38	30	1
Twenty-eighth	437½	468½	112½	29	38	—	2
Twenty-ninth	436	468½	112	29	38	—	1
Thirtieth	460	455	121	19	30	—	2
Thirty-first	475½	446½	116½	17	30	—	2
Thirty-second	477½	446½	118½	14	28	—	2
Thirty-third	477½	447½	103½	29	28	—	2
Thirty-fourth	479½	447½	101½	29	28	—	2
Thirty-fifth	494½	433½	101½	29	28	—	1
Thirty-sixth	496½	434½	98½	29	28	—	1
Thirty-seventh	496½	432½	100½	29	28	—	1
Thirty-eighth	498½	425	106	29	28	—	1
Thirty-ninth	501½	422	106	29	28	—	1
Fortieth	501½	423	106	28	28	—	1
Forty-first	499½	424	106	27	28	—	3
Forty-second	494	430	104	27	28	—	3½
Forty-third	602	329	98½	28	27	—	2
Forty-fourth	629	306	99	27	27	—	—
Forty-fifth	633	306	97	25	27	—	—
Forty-sixth	990	84	12	—	—	—	2

Necessary to nominate, 725½.

Three ballots were taken on July 2-3 for a candidate for Vice-President. On the first, Governor Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, had 389 votes; Governor John Burke, of North Dakota, 305 2-3, and Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, 157. On the second ballot Marshall's vote increased to 645½ and on the third his nomination was made unanimous.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted on July 2 was as follows:

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of Democratic government formulated by Thomas Jefferson and enforced by a long and illustrious line of Democratic Presidents.

Tariff Reform.

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government under the Constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government honestly and economically administered.

The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessaries of life to them but does not protect their product or wages. The farmer sells largely in free markets and buys almost entirely in the

The combined suicide rate of one hundred American cities was 19.7 per 100,000 population in 1910.

protected markets. In the most highly protected industries, such as cotton and wool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries. We denounce the Republican pretence on that subject and assert that American wages are established by competitive conditions and not by the tariff.

We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high and in many cases prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessaries of life. Articles entering into competition with trust controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home should be put upon the free list.

We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the counrty and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemical schedules and the farmers' free list bill, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts.

The Republican party, while promising tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interest and, having been faithless to its pledges of 1908, it should not longer enjoy the confidence of the nation. We appeal to the American people to support us in our demand for a tariff for revenue only.

High Cost of Living.

The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican party, in its platform, attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessaries of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up.

Anti-Trust Law.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We, therefore, favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trusts and trust officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including, among others, the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, of discrimination in price, and the control by any one corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions.

We condemn the action of the Republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil Company and the Tobacco Trust and its failure to invoke the criminal provisions of the anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations after the court had declared that from the undisputed facts in the record they had violated the criminal provisions of the law.

We regret that the Sherman anti-trust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation.

Rights of the States.

We believe in the preservation and maintenance in their full strength and integrity of the three co-ordinate branches of the federal government—the executive, the legislative and the judicial—each keeping within its own bounds and not encroaching upon the just powers of either of the others.

Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the states of their reserved sovereign powers, we denounce as usurpation the efforts of our opponents to deprive the states of any of the rights reserved to them, and to enlarge and magnify by indirection the powers of the federal government.

We insist upon the full exercise of all the powers of the government, both state and national, to protect the people from injustice at the hands of those who seek to make the government a private asset in business. There is no twilight zone between the nation and the state in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both. It is as necessary that the federal government shall exercise the powers reserved to them, but we insist that federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to and not substituted for state remedies.

Income Tax and Popular Election of Senators.

We congratulate the country upon the triumph of two important reforms demanded in the last national platform, namely, the amendment of the federal Constitution authorizing an income tax and the amendment providing for the popular election of Senators, and we call upon the people of all the states to rally to the support of the pending propositions and secure their ratification.

We note with gratification the unanimous sentiment in favor of publicity before the election of campaign contributions—a measure demanded in our national platform of 1908, and at that time opposed by the Republican party—and we commend the Democratic House of Representatives for extending the doctrine of publicity to recommendations, verbal and written, upon which Presidential appointments are made, to the ownership and control of newspapers and to the expenditures made by and in behalf of those who aspire to Presidential nominations, and we point for additional justification for this legislation to the enormous

The historic Hoosac tunnel, approximately five miles in length, has been electrified for train service.

expenditures of money in behalf of the President and his predecessor in the recent contest for the Republican nomination for President.

Presidential Primaries. The movement toward more popular government should be promoted through legislation in each state which will permit the expression of the preference of the electors for national candidates at Presidential primaries.

We direct that the national committee incorporate in the call for the next nominating convention a requirement that all expressions of preference for Presidential candidates shall be given and the selection of delegates and alternates made through a primary election conducted by the party organization in each state where such expression and election are not provided for by state law. Committeemen who are hereafter to constitute the membership of the Democratic National Committee, and whose election is not provided for by law, shall be chosen in each state at such primary elections, and the service and authority of committeemen, however chosen, shall begin immediately upon the receipt of their credentials, respectively.

Campaign Contributions. We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing any amount above a reasonable maximum.

Term of President. We favor a single Presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

The Democratic House. At this time, when the Republican party, after a generation of unlimited power in its control of the federal government, is rent into factions, it is opportune to point to the record of accomplishment of the Democratic House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress. We indorse its action and we challenge comparison of its record with that of any Congress which has been controlled by our opponents.

We call the attention of the patriotic citizens of our country to its record of efficiency, economy and constructive legislation.

It has, among other achievements, revised the rules of the House of Representatives so as to give to the Representatives of the American people freedom of speech and of action in advocating, proposing and perfecting remedial legislation.

It has passed bills for the relief of the people and the development of our country; it has endeavored to revise the tariff taxes downward in the interest of the consuming masses and thus to reduce the high cost of living.

It has proposed an amendment to the federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

It has secured the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as two sovereign states.

It has required the publicity of campaign expenses, both before and after election, and fixed a limit upon the election expenses of United States Senators and Representatives.

It has also passed a bill to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction.

It has passed a law establishing an eight-hour day for workmen on all national public work.

It has passed a resolution which forced the President to take immediate steps to abrogate the Russian treaty.

And it has passed the great supply bills which lessen waste and extravagance and which reduce the annual expenses of the government by many millions of dollars.

We approve of the measure reported by the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives for the creation of a council of national defence which will determine a definite naval programme with a view to increased efficiency and economy.

The Navy. The party that proclaimed and has always enforced the Monroe Doctrine and was sponsor for the new navy will continue faithfully to observe the constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well proportioned navy, sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.

Republican Extravagance. We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Valuation of Railroad and Wire Lines. We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the valuation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines by the Interstate Commerce Commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, the original cost, the cost of reproduction and any element of value that will render the valuation fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will effectually prohibit the railroads, express, telegraph and telephone companies from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers or patrons; also legislation preventing the

The Tehuantepec Railroad, connecting Coatzacoalcos on the Caribbean Sea with Salina Cruz on the Pacific is 189 Miles long.

overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines, and legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service or do injustice to legitimate investments.

We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe the people of the country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the "money trust."

Banking Legislation.

Banks exist for the accommodation of the public, and not for the control of business. All legislation on the subject of banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations on terms of absolute security to the public and of complete protection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives to those who possess it.

We condemn the present methods of depositing government funds in a few favored banks, largely situated in or controlled by Wall Street, in return for political favors, and we pledge our party to provide by law for their deposit by competitive bidding in the banking institutions of the country, national and state, without discrimination as to locality, upon approved securities and subject to call by the government.

Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance. Therefore, we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made, so that it may be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States; and we also favor legislation permitting national banks to loan a reasonable proportion of their funds on real estate security.

Rural Credits.

We recognize the value of vocational education and urge federal appropriations for such training and extension teaching in agriculture in co-operation with the several states.

We renew the declaration in our last platform relating to the conservation of our natural resources and the development of our waterways. The present devastation of the Lower Mississippi Valley accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below, the diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above, their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands and the development of water power, instead of permitting the floods to continue, as heretofore, agents of destruction.

Waterways.

We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its water for the purpose of navigation, the building of levees to maintain the integrity of its channel and the prevention of the overflow of the land and its consequent devastation, resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service and the enormous loss of life and property impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the general government.

To maintain an adequate depth of water the entire year and thereby encourage water transportation is a consummation worthy of legislative attention and presents an issue national in its character. It calls for prompt action on the part of Congress, and the Democratic party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation leading to that end.

We favor the co-operation of the United States and the respective states in plans for the comprehensive treatment of all waterways with a view of co-ordinating plans for channel improvement, with plans for drainage of swamp and overflowed lands, and to this end we favor the appropriation by the federal government of sufficient funds to make surveys of such lands, to develop plans for draining of the same and to supervise the work of construction.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our inland waterways, with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

Post Roads.

We favor national aid to state and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

We repeat our declarations of the platform of 1908, as follows:

"The courts of justice are the bulwarks of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished justices who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

Rights of Labor.

"It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people enact, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. As judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse.

"Experience has proved the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunction, and we reiterate the pledges of our platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of a measure which passed the United States Senate in 1886, relating

The first transatlantic steamer entering an American port was the British steamer Sirius. It left Cork on April 4, 1838, and reached New York on April 22.

to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

"Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We believe that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any case in which an injunction would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

"The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the right of the wage earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions, to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

"We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor represented separately in the President's Cabinet, in which department shall be included the subject of mines and mining."

We pledge the Democratic party, so far as the federal jurisdiction extends, to an employe's compensation law providing adequate indemnity for injury to body or loss of life.

Conservation.

We believe in the conservation and the development, for the use of all the people, of the natural resources of the country. Our forests, our sources of water supply, our arable and our mineral lands, our navigable streams and all the other material resources with which our country has been so lavishly endowed, constitute the foundation of our national wealth. Such additional legislation as may be necessary to prevent their being wasted or absorbed by special or privileged interests should be enacted and the policy of their conservation should be rigidly adhered to.

The public domain should be administered and disposed of with due regard to the general welfare. Reservations should be limited to the purposes which they purport to serve and not extended to include land wholly unsuited therefor. The unnecessary withdrawal from sale and settlement of enormous tracts of public land, upon which tree growth never existed and cannot be promoted, tends only to retard development, create discontent and bring reproach upon the policy of conservation.

The public land laws should be administered in a spirit of the broadest liberality toward the settler exhibiting a bona fide purpose to comply therewith, to the end that the invitation of this government to the landless should be as attractive as possible, and the plain provisions of the forest reserve act permitting homestead entries to be made within the national forests should not be nullified by administrative regulations which amount to a withdrawal of great areas of the same from settlement.

Immediate action should be taken by Congress to make available the vast and valuable coal deposits of Alaska under conditions that will be a perfect guarantee against their falling into the hands of monopolizing corporations, associations or interests.

We rejoice in the inheritance of mineral resources unequalled in extent, variety or value, and in the development of a mining industry unequalled in its magnitude and importance. We honor the men who, in their hazardous toil underground, daily risk their lives in extracting and preparing for our use the products of the mine, so essential to the industries, the commerce and the comfort of the people of this country. And we pledge ourselves to the extension of the work of the Bureau of Mines in every way appropriate for national legislation, with a view to safeguarding the lives of the miners, lessening the waste of essential resources and promoting the economic development of mining, which, along with agriculture, must in the future, even more than in the past, serve as the very foundation of our national prosperity and welfare and our international commerce.

Agriculture.

We believe in encouraging the development of a modern system of agriculture and a systematic effort to improve the conditions of trade in farm products so as to benefit both the consumers and producers. And as an efficient means to this end we favor the enactment by Congress of legislation that will suppress the pernicious practice of gambling in agricultural products by organized exchanges or others.

Merchant Marine.

We believe in fostering, by constitutional regulation of commerce, the growth of a merchant marine which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics of the south, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury. We urge upon Congress the speedy enactment of laws for the greater security of life and property at sea; and we favor the repeal of all laws and the abrogation of so much of our treaties with other nations as provide for the arrest and imprisonment of seamen charged with desertion or with violation of their contract of service.

Such laws and treaties are un-American and violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the United States.

We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama Canal.

We also favor legislation forbidding the use of the Panama Canal by ships owned or controlled by railroad carriers engaged in transportation competitive with the canal.

We reaffirm our previous declarations advocating the union and strengthening

of the various governmental agencies relating to pure foods, quarantine, vital statistics and human health. Thus united and administered without partiality to or discrimination against any school of medicine or system of healing, they would constitute a single health service, not subordinated to any commercial or financial interests, but devoted exclusively to the conservation of human life and efficiency. Moreover, this health service should co-operate with the health agencies of our various states and cities, without interference with their prerogatives or with the freedom of individuals to employ such medical or hygienic aid as they may see fit.

Pure Food and Public Health.

The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability should be the standard of appointment, and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party; and we favor a reorganization of the civil service with adequate compensation commensurate with the class of work performed for all officers and employes. We also favor the extension to all classes of civil service employes of the benefits of the provisions of the employers' liability law. We also recognize the right of direct petition to Congress by employes for the redress of grievances.

Civil Service Law.

We recognize the urgent need of reform in the administration of civil and criminal law in the United States, and we recommend the enactment of such legislation and the promotion of such measures as will rid the present legal system of the delays, expense and uncertainties incident to the system as now administered.

Law Reform.

We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the Democracy in national convention assembled against a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines and elsewhere. We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder, which has involved us in enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength and laid our nation open to the charge of abandonment of the fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other Powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

The Philippines.

We welcome Arizona and New Mexico to the sisterhood of states, and heartily congratulate them upon their auspicious beginnings of great and glorious careers.

Arizona and New Mexico.

We demand for the people of Alaska the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of all our territories and the District of Columbia should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

Alaska.

We commend the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives which compelled the termination of the Russian treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew to preserve the sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our government which does not recognize the equality of all of our citizens, irrespective of race or creed, and which does not expressly guarantee the fundamental right of expatriation.

Russian Treaty.

The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States government, both for himself and his property.

We favor the establishment of a parcels post or postal express, and also the extension of the rural delivery system as rapidly as practicable.

Parcels Post and Rural Delivery.

We hereby express our deep interest in the great Panama Canal Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and favor such encouragement as can be properly given.

We commend to the several states the adoption of a law making it an offence for the proprietors of places of public amusement and entertainment to discriminate against the uniform of the United States similar to the law passed by Congress applicable to the District of Columbia and the territories in 1911.

Protection of National Uniform.

We renew the declaration of our last platform relating to a generous pension policy.

Pensions.

We call attention to the fact that the Democratic party's demand for a return to the rule of the people, expressed in the national platform four years ago, has now become the accepted doctrine of a large majority of the electors. We again remind the country that only by a larger exercise of the reserved power of the people can they protect themselves from the misuse of delegated power and the usurpation of governmental instrumentalities by special interests. For this reason, the national convention insisted on the overthrow of Cannonism and the inauguration of a system by which United States Senators could be elected by direct vote. The Democratic party offers itself to the country as an agency through which the complete overthrow and extirpation of corruption, fraud and machine rule in American politics can be effected.

Rule of the People.

The number of dynamos manufactured in the United States in 1909 was 16,791, valued at $13,081,000.

Conclusion. Our platform is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our national welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign, and we invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of party, who believe in maintaining unimpaired the institutions and traditions of our country.

PROGRESSIVE.

The Progressive party's first national convention was held in Chicago, Ill., August 5-7, 1912. On August 7 Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was nominated for President by acclamation. Hiram W. Johnson, of California, was similarly nominated for Vice-President. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Platform.

The conscience of the people, in a time of grave national problems, has called into being a new party, born of the nation's awakened sense of justice.

Declaration of Principles. We of the Progressive party here dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the duty laid upon us by our fathers to maintain that government of the people, by the people and for the people whose foundations they laid.

We hold, with Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, that the people are the masters of their Constitution to fulfil its purposes and to safeguard it from those who, by perversion of its intent, would convert it into an instrument of injustice. In accordance with the needs of each generation, the people must use their sovereign powers to establish and maintain equal opportunity and industrial justice, to secure which this government was founded and without which no republic can endure.

This country belongs to the people who inhabit it. Its resources, its business, its institutions and its laws should be utilized, maintained or altered in whatever manner will best promote the general interest. It is time to set the public welfare in the first place.

Political parties exist to secure responsible government and to execute the will of the people. From these great tasks both the old parties have turned aside. Instead of instruments to promote the general welfare, they have become the

The Old Parties. tools of corrupt interests, which use them impartially to serve their selfish purposes. Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an invisible government, owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people. To destroy this invisible government, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics, is the first task of the statesmanship of the day.

The deliberate betrayal of its trust by the Republican party, the fatal incapacity of the Democratic party to deal with the new issues of the new time, have compelled the people to forge a new instrument of government through which to give effect to their will in laws and institutions.

Unhampered by tradition, uncorrupted by power, undismayed by the magnitude of the task, the new party offers itself as the instrument of the people to sweep away old abuses, to build a new and nobler commonwealth.

Covenant with the People. This declaration is our covenant with the people, and we hereby bind the party and its candidates in state and nation to the pledges made herein.

The Progressive party, committed to the principle of government by a self-controlled democracy expressing its will through representatives of the people,

Rule of the People. pledges itself to secure such alterations in the fundamental law of the several states and of the United States as shall insure the representative character of the government. In particular the party declares for direct primaries for the nomination of state and national officers, for nation-wide preferential primaries for candidates for the Presidency, for the direct election of United States Senators by the people; and we urge on the states the policy of the short ballot, with responsibility to the people secured by the initiative, referendum and recall.

Amendment of Constitution. The Progressive party, believing that a free people should have the power from time to time to amend their fundamental law so as to adapt it progressively to the changing needs of the people, pledges itself to provide a more easy and expeditious method of amending the federal Constitution.

Up to the limit of the Constitution, and later by amendment of the Constitution, if found necessary, we advocate bringing under effective national juris-

Nation and State. diction those problems which have expanded beyond reach of the individual states.

It is as grotesque as it is intolerable that the several states should by unequal laws in matter of common concern become competing commercial agencies, barter the lives of their children, the health of their women and the safety and wellbeing of their working people for the profit of their financial interests.

The extreme insistence on states' rights by the Democratic party in the Baltimore platform demonstrates anew its inability to understand the world into which it has survived or to administer the affairs of a union of states which have in all essential respects become one people.

Equal Suffrage. The Progressive party, believing that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy which denies political rights on account of sex, pledges itself to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike.

The Canyon of the Yellowstone National Park has a length of 24 miles and a depth of from 600 to 1,200 feet, while its width at the top varies from 300 to 1,500 yards.

Corrupt Practices. We pledge our party to legislation that will compel strict limitation of all campaign contributions and expenditures, and detailed publicity of both before as well as after primaries and elections.

Publicity and Public Service. We pledge our party to legislation compelling the registration of lobbyists; publicity of committee hearings, except on foreign affairs, and recording of all votes in committee; and forbidding federal appointees from holding office in state or national political organizations or taking part as officers or delegates in political conventions for the nomination of elective state or national officials.

The Progressive party demands such restriction of the power of the courts as shall leave to the people the ultimate authority to determine fundamental questions of social welfare and public policy.

To secure this end, it pledges itself to provide:

The Courts. First—That when an act passed under the policy power of the state is held unconstitutional under the state constitution by the courts, the people, after an ample interval for deliberation, shall have an opportunity to vote on the question whether they desire the act to become law, notwithstanding such decision.

Second—That every decision of the highest appellate court of a state declaring an act of the Legislature unconstitutional on the ground of its violation of the federal Constitution shall be subject to the same review by the Supreme Court of the United States as is now accorded to decisions sustaining such legislation.

Administration of Justice. The Progressive party, in order to secure to the people a better administration of justice, and by that means to bring about a more general respect for the law and the courts, pledges itself to work unceasingly for the reform of legal procedure and judicial methods.

We believe that the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes should be prohibited when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed.

We also believe that a person cited for contempt in labor disputes, except when such contempt was committed in the actual presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere with the proper administration of justice, should have a right to trial by jury.

The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. We pledge ourselves to work unceasingly in state and nation for:

Social and Industrial Justice. Effective legislation looking to the prevention of industrial accidents, occupational diseases, overwork, involuntary unemployment, and other injurious effects incident to modern industry;

The fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations, and the exercise of the public authority of state and nation, including the federal control over interstate commerce and the taxing power, to maintain such standards;

The prohibition of child labor;

Minimum wage standards for working women, to provide a "living wage" in all industrial occupations;

The general prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight hour day for women and young persons;

One day's rest in seven for all wage workers;

The eight hour day in continuous twenty-four-hour industries;

The abolition of the convict contract labor system; substituting a system of prison production for governmental consumption only and the application of prisoners' earnings to the support of their dependent families;

Publicity as to wages, hours ad conditions of labor; full reports upon industrial accidents and diseases and the opening to public inspection of all tallies, weights, measures and check systems on labor products.

Department of Labor. We pledge our party to establish a department of labor, with a seat in the Cabinet, and with wide jurisdiction over matters affecting the conditions of labor and living.

Country Life. The development and prosperity of country life are as important to the people who live in the cities as they are to the farmers. Increase of prosperity on the farm will favorably affect the cost of living and promote the interests of all who dwell in the country and all who depend upon its products for clothing, shelter and food.

We pledge our party to foster the development of agricultural credit and co-operation, the teaching of agriculture in schools, agricultural college extension, the use of mechanical power on the farm and to re-establish the country life commission, thus directly promoting the welfare of the farmers and bringing the benefits of better farming, better business and better living within their reach.

The high cost of living is due partly to world-wide and partly to local

The value of the machinery and apparatus manufactured in the United States in 1909 for use in the application of electricity was $243,967,000.

causes; partly to natural and partly to artificial causes. The measures proposed in this platform on various subjects, such as the tariff, the trusts and conservation, will of themselves remove the artificial causes. There will remain other elements, such as the tendency to leave the country for the city, waste, extravagance, bad system of taxation, poor methods of raising crops and bad business methods in marketing crops. To remedy these conditions requires the fullest information and, based on this information, effective government supervision and control to remove all the artificial causes. We pledge ourselves to such full and immediate inquiry and to immediate action to deal with every need such inquiry discloses.

High Cost of Living.

We favor the union of all the existing agencies of the federal government dealing with the public health into a single national health service, without discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, school of medicine or school of healing, with such additional powers as may be necessary to enable it to perform efficiently such duties in the protection of the public from preventable disease as may be properly undertaken by the federal authorities, including the executing of existing laws regarding pure food; quarantine and cognate subjects; the promotion of appropriate action for the improvement of vital statistics and the extension of the registration area of such statistics, and co-operation with the health activities of the various states and cities of the nation.

Health.

We believe that true popular government, justice and prosperity go hand in hand, and, so believing, it is our purpose to secure that large measure of general prosperity which is the fruit of legitimate and honest business, fostered by equal justice and by sound progressive laws.

Business.

We demand that the test of true prosperity shall be the benefits conferred thereby on all the citizens, not confined to individuals or classes, and that the test of corporate efficiency shall be the ability better to serve the public; that those who profit by control of business affairs shall justify that profit and that control by sharing with the public the fruits thereof.

We therefore demand a strong national regulation of interstate corporations. The corporation is an essential part of modern business. The concentration of modern business, in some degree, is both inevitable and necessary for national and international business efficiency. But the existing concentration of vast wealth under a corporate system, unguarded and uncontrolled by the nation, has placed in the hands of a few men enormous, secret, irresponsible power over the daily life of the citizen—a power insufferable in a free government and certain of abuse.

This power has been abused in monopoly of national resources, in stock watering, in unfair competition and unfair privileges, and, finally, in sinister influences on the public agencies of state and nation. We do not fear commercial power, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under publicity, supervision and regulation of the most efficient sort, which will preserve its good while eradicating and preventing its ill.

To that end we urge the establishment of a strong federal administrative commission of high standing, which shall maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, or such of them as are of public importance, doing for them what the government now does for the national banks, and what is now done for the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Such a commission must enforce the complete publicity of those corporate transactions which are of public interest; must attack unfair competition, false capitalization and special privilege, and by continuous trained watchfulness guard and keep open equally to all the highways of American commerce. Thus the business man will have certain knowledge of the law and will be able to conduct his business easily in conformity therewith, the investor will find security for his capital, dividends will be rendered more certain and the savings of the people will be drawn naturally and safely into the channels of trade.

Under such a system of constructive regulation legitimate business, freed from confusion, uncertainty and fruitless litigation, will develop normally in response to the energy and enterprise of the American business man.

We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a patent law which will make it impossible for patents to be suppressed or used against the public welfare in the interest of injurious monopolies.

Patents.

We pledge our party to secure to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to value the physical property of railroads. In order that the power of the commission to protect the people may not be impaired or destroyed, we demand the abolition of the Commerce Court.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

We believe there exists imperative need for prompt legislation for the improvement of our national currency system. We believe the present method of issuing notes through private agencies is harmful and unscientific. The issue of currency is fundamentally a government function and the system should have as basic principles soundness and elasticity. The control should be lodged with the government and should be protected from domination or manipulation by Wall Street or any special interests.

Currency.

We are opposed to the so-called Aldrich currency bill because its provisions would place our currency and credit system in private hands, not subject to effective public control.

The time has come when the federal government should co-operate with

The average number of wage earners employed in the manufacturing establishments of the United States in 1909 was 6,615,046.

manufacturers and producers in extending our foreign commerce. To this end we demand adequate appropriations by Congress and the appointment of diplomatic and consular officers solely with a view to their special fitness and worth, and not by consideration of political expediency. It is imperative to the welfare of our people that we enlarge and extend our foreign commerce. We are pre-eminently fitted to do this because, as a people, we have developd high skill in the art of manufacturing; our business men are strong executives, strong organizers. In every way possible our federal government should co-operate in this important matter.

Commercial Development.

Any one who has had opportunity to study and observe first hand Germany's course in this respect must realize that their policy of co-operation between government and business has in comparatively few years made them a leading competitor for the commerce of the world. It should be remembered that they are doing this on a national scale and with large units of business, while the Democrats would have us believe that we should do it with small units of business, which would be controlled, not by the national government, but by forty-nine conflicting state sovereignties. Such a policy is utterly out of keeping with the progress of the times and gives our great commercial rivals in Europe—hungry for international markets—golden opportunities of which they are rapidly taking advantage.

The natural resources of the nation must be promptly developed and generously used to supply the people's needs, but we cannot safely allow them to be wasted, exploited, monopolized or controlled against the general good. We heartily favor the policy of conservation and we pledge our party to protect the national forests without hindering their legitimate use for the benefit of all the people. Agricultural lands in the national forests are, and should remain, open to the genuine settler. Conservation will not retard legitimate development. The honest settler must receive his patent promptly without hindrance, rules or delays.

Conservation.

We believe that the remaining forests, coal and oil lands, water powers and other natural resources still in state of national control (except agricultural lands) are more likely to be wisely conserved and utilized for the general welfare if held in the public hands.

In order that consumers and producers, managers and workmen, now and hereafter, need not pay toll to private monopolies of power and raw material, we demand that such resources shall be retained by the state or nation and opened to immediate use under laws which will encourage development and make to the people a moderate return for benefits conferred.

In particular we pledge our party to require reasonable compensation to the public for water power rights hereafter granted by the public. We pledge legislation to lease the public grazing lands under equitable provisions now pending which will increase the production of food for the people and thoroughly safeguard the rights of the actual homemakers. Natural resources whose conservation is necessary for the national welfare should be owned and controlled by the nation.

We recognize the vital importance of good roads, and we pledge our party to foster their extension in every proper way, and we favor the early construction of national highways. We also favor the extension of the rural free delivery service.

Good Roads.

The coal and other natural resources of Alaska should be opened to development at once. They are owned by the people of the United States and are safe from monopoly, waste or destruction only while so owned. We demand that they shall neither be sold nor given away except under the homestead law, but while held in government ownership shall be opened to use promptly upon liberal terms requiring immediate development.

Alaska.

Thus the benefit of cheap fuel will accrue to the government of the United States and to the people of Alaska and the Pacific Coast; the settlement of extensive agricultural lands will be hastened; the extermination of the salmon will be prevented, and the just and wise development of Alaskan resources will take the place of private extortion or monopoly.

We demand also that extortion or monopoly in transportation shall be prevented by the prompt acquisition, construction or improvement by the government of such railroads, harbor and other facilities for transportation as the welfare of the people may demand.

We promise the people of the Territory of Alaska the same measure of local self-government that was given to other American territories, and that federal officials appointed there shall be qualified by previous bona fide residence in the territory.

The rivers of the United States are the natural arteries of this continent. We demand that they shall be opened to traffic as indispensable parts of a great nation-wide system of transportation in which the Panama Canal will be the central link, thus enabling the whole interior of the United States to share with the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards in the benefit derived from the canal.

Waterways.

It is a national obligation to develop our rivers, and especially the Mississippi and its tributaries, without delay, under a comprehensive general plan covering each river system, from its source to its mouth, designed to secure its highest usefulness for navigation, irrigation, domestic supply, water power and the prevention of floods. We pledge our party to the immediate preparation of such a plan, which should be made and carried out in close and friendly co-operation between the nation, the state and the cities affected.

The average number of wage earners employed in the petroleum refining establishments of the United States in 1909 was 13,920.

Under such a plan the destructive floods of the Mississippi and other streams, which represent a vast and needless loss to the nation, would be controlled by forest conservation and water storage at the headwaters, and by levees below; land sufficient to support millions of people would be reclaimed from the deserts and swamps, water power enough to transform the industrial standing of whole states would be developed, adequate water terminals would be provided, transportation would revive, and the railroads would be compelled to co-operate as freely with the boat lines as with each other.

The equipment, organization and experience acquired in constructing the Panama Canal soon will be available for the lakes-to-the-gulf deep waterway and other portions of this great work, and should be utilized by the nation in co-operation with the various states, at the lowest net cost to the people.

The Panama Canal.

The Panama Canal, built and paid for by the American people, must be used primarily for their benefit. We demand that the canal shall be so operated as to break transportation monopoly now held and misused by the transcontinental railroads by maintaining sea competition with them, that ships directly or indirectly owned or controlled by American railroad corporations shall not be permitted to use the canal, and that American ships engaged in coastwise trade shall pay no tolls.

The Progressive party will favor legislation having for its aim the development of friendship and commerce between the United States and Latin-American nations.

Tariff.

We believe in a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, both for the farmer and the manufacturer, and which shall maintain for labor an adequate standard of living. Primarily the benefit of any tariff should be disclosed in the pay envelope of the laborer. We declare that no industry deserves protection which is unfair to labor or which is operating in violation of federal law. We believe that the presumption is always in favor of the consuming public.

We demand tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States. Fair dealing toward the people requires an immediate downward revision of those schedules wherein duties are shown to be unjust and excessive.

We pledge ourselves to the establishment of a non-partisan scientific tariff commission, reporting both to the President and to either branch of Congress, which shall report, first, as to the costs of production, efficiency of labor, capitalization, industrial organization and efficiency, and the general competitive position in this country and abroad of industries seeking protection from Congress. Second, as to the revenue producing power of the tariff and its relation to the resources of government; and, thirdly, as to the effect of the tariff on prices, operations of middlemen, and on the purchasing power of the consumer.

We believe that this commission should have plenary power to elicit information, and for this purpose to prescribe a uniform system of accounting for the great protected industries. The work of the commission should not prevent the immediate adoption of acts reducing these schedules generally recognized as excessive.

We condemn the Payne-Aldrich bill as unjust to the people. The Republican organization is in the hands of those who have broken, and cannot again be trusted to keep, the promise of necessary downward revision. The Democratic party is committed to the destruction of the protective system through a tariff for revenue only—a policy which would inevitably produce widespread industrial and commercial disaster.

We demand the immediate repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act.

Inheritance and Income Tax.

We believe in a graduated inheritance tax as a national means of equalizing the obligations of holders of property to government, and we hereby pledge our party to enact such a federal law as will tax large inheritances, returning to the states an equitable percentage of all amounts collected. We favor the ratification of the pending amendment to the Constitution giving the government power to levy an income tax.

Peace and National Defence.

The Progressive party deplores the survival in our civilization of the barbaric system of warfare among nations, with its enormous waste of resources even in time of peace, and the consequent impoverishment of the life of the toiling masses. We pledge the party to use its best endeavors to substitute judicial and other peaceful means of settling international differences.

We favor the international agreement for the limitation of naval forces. Pending such an agreement, and as the best means of preserving peace, we pledge ourselves to maintain for the present the policy of building two battlships a year.

Treaty Rights.

We pledge our party to protect the rights of American citizenship at home and abroad. No treaty should receive the sanction of our government which discriminates between American citizens because of birthplace, race or religion, or that does not recognize the absolute right of expatriation.

The Immigrant.

Through the establishment of industrial standards we propose to secure to the ablebodied immigrant and to his native fellow workers a larger share of American opportunity. We denounce the fatal policy of indifference and neglect which has left our enormous immigrant population to become the prey of chance and cupidity. We favor governmental action to encourage the distribution of immigrants away from the congested cities, to rigidly supervise all private agencies dealing with them and to promote their assimilation, education and advancement.

In Pennsylvania in 1910 Norristown had the highest death rate, 24.4 per 1,000 population, and Dubois the lowest, 11.4.

Pensions. We pledge ourselves to a wise and just policy of pensioning American soldiers and sailors and their widows and children by the federal government. And we approve the policy of the Southern states in granting pensions to the ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors and their widows and children.

Parcels Post. We pledge our party to the immediate creation of a parcels post, with rates proportionate to distance and service.

Civil Service. We condemn the violations of the civil service law under the present administration, including the coercion and assessment of subordinate employes and the President's refusal to punish such violation after a finding of guilty by his own commission; his distribution of patronage among subservient Congressmen, while withholding it from those who refuse support of administration measures; his withdrawal of nominations from the Senate until political support for himself was secured, and his open use of the offices to reward those who voted for his renomination.

To eradicate these abuses we demand not only the enforcement of the civil service act in letter and spirit, but also legislation which will bring under the competitive system postmasters, collectors, marshals and all other non-political officers, as well as the enactment of an equitable retirement law, and we also insist on continuous service during good behavior and efficiency.

Government Business Organization. We pledge our party to readjustment of the business methods of the national government and a proper co-ordination of the federal bureaus which will increase the economy and efficiency of the government service, prevent duplications and secure better results to the taxpayers for every dollar expended.

Supervision Over Investments. The people of the United States are swindled out of many millions of dollars every year through worthless investments. The plain people, the wage earner and the men and women with small savings have no way of knowing the merit of concerns sending out highly colored prospectuses offering stock for sale, prospectuses that make big returns seem certain and fortunes easily within grasp.

We hold it to be the duty of the government to protect its people from this kind of piracy. We therefore demand wise, carefully thought out legislation that will give us such governmental supervision over this matter as will furnish to the people of the United States this much needed protection, and we pledge ourselves thereto.

Conclusion. On these principles and on the recognized desirability of uniting the progressive forces of the nation into an organization which shall unequivocally represent the progressive spirit and policy, we appeal for the support of all American citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

SOCIALIST.

The Socialist National Convention was held at Indianapolis on May 10-17, 1912. On May 17 Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, the party's candidate for president in 1900, 1904 and 1908, was renominated.

The vote on the first and only ballot was: Debs, 165; Emil Seidel, of Wisconsin, 56, and Charles E. Russell, of New York, 54. Emil Seidel was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot, the vote standing: Seidel, 159; Daniel Hogan, of Arkansas, 73; John W. Slayton, of Pennsylvania, 24.

The platform, adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., May 10, 1912, was as follows:

The Platform.

The representatives of the Socialist party, in national convention at Indianapolis, declare that the capitalist system has outgrown its historical function, and has become utterly incapable of meeting the problems now confronting society. We denounce this outgrown system as incompetent and corrupt and the source of unspeakable misery and suffering to the whole working class.

Under this system the industrial equipment of the nation has passed into the absolute control of plutocracy, which exacts an annual tribute of hundreds of millions of dollars from the producers. Unafraid of any organized resistance, it stretches out its greedy hands over the still undeveloped resources of the nation —the land, the mines, the forests and the water powers of every state in the Union.

In spite of the multiplication of labor saving machines and improved methods in industry, which cheapen the cost of production, the share of the producers grows ever less, and the prices of all the necessities of life steadily increase. The boasted prosperity of this nation is for the owning class alone. To the rest it means only greater hardship and misery. The high cost of living is felt in every home. Millions of wage workers have seen the purchasing power of their wages decrease until life has become a desperate battle for mere existence.

Multitudes of unemployed walk the streets of our cities or trudge from state to state awaiting the will of the masters to move the wheels of industry.

The farmers in every state are plundered by the increasing prices exacted for tools and machinery and by extortionate rent, freight rates and storage charges.

Capitalist concentration is mercilessly crushing the class of small business men and driving its members into the ranks of propertyless wage workers. The overwhelming majority of the people of America are being forced under a yoke of bondage by this soulless industrial despotism.

It is this capitalist system that is responsible for the increasing burden of armaments, the poverty, slums, child labor, most of the insanity, crime and prostitution, and much of the disease that afflicts mankind.

In Rhode Island in 1910 Cranston had the highest death rate, 25.4 per 1,000 population, and Cumberland town the lowest, 13.9.

Under this system the working class is exposed to poisonous conditions, to frightful and needless perils to life and limb; is walled around with court decisions, injunctions and unjust laws, and is preyed upon incessantly for the benefit of the controlling oligarchy of wealth. Under it also, the children of the working class are doomed to ignorance, drudging toil and darkened lives.

Growth of Plutocracy.

In the face of these evils, so manifest that all thoughtful observers are appalled at them, the legislative representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties remain the faithful servants of the oppressors. Measures designed to secure to the wage earners of this nation as humane and just treatment as is already enjoyed by the wage earners of all other civilized nations have been smothered in committee without debate and laws ostensibly designed to bring relief to the farmers and general consumers are juggled and transformed into instruments for the exaction of further tribute. The growing unrest under oppression has driven these two old parties to the enactment of a variety of regulative measures, none of which has limited in any appreciable degree the power of the plutocracy, and some of which have been perverted into means for increasing that power. Anti-trust laws, railroad restrictions and regulations, with the prosecutions, indictments and investigations based upon such legislation, have proved to be utterly futile and ridiculous.

Nor has this plutocracy been seriously restrained or even threatened by any Republican or Democratic executive. It has continued to grow in power and insolence alike under the administrations of Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

In addition to this legislative juggling and this executive connivance, the courts of America have sanctioned and strengthened the hold of this plutocracy as the Dred Scott and other decisions strengthened the slave power before the Civil War. They have been used as instruments for the oppression of the working class and for the suppression of free speech and free assembly.

Only Relief Socialism.

We declare, therefore, that the longer sufferance of these conditions is impossible, and we purpose to end them all. We declare them to be the product of the present system in which industry is carried on for private greed instead of for the welfare of society. We declare, furthermore, that for these evils there will be and can be no remedy and no substantial relief except through Socialism, under which industry will be carried on for the common good and every worker receive the full social value of the wealth he creates.

Society is divided into warring groups and classes, based upon material interests. Fundamentally this struggle is a conflict between the two main classes, one of which—the capitalist class—owns the means of production, and the other—the working class—must use these means of production on terms dictated by the owners.

The capitalist class, though few in numbers, absolutely controls the government—legislative, executive and judicial. This class owns the machinery of gathering and disseminating news through its organized press. It subsidizes seats of learning—the colleges and schools—and even religious and moral agencies. It has also the added prestige which established customs give to any order of society, right or wrong.

The working class, which includes all those who are forced to work for a living, whether by hand or brain, in shop, mine or on the soil, vastly outnumbers the capitalist class. Lacking effective organization and class solidarity, this class is unable to enforce its will. Given such class solidarity and effective organization, the workers will have the power to make all laws and control all industry in their own interest.

All political parties are the expression of economic class interests. All other parties than the Socialist party represent one or another group of the ruling capitalist class. Their political conflicts reflect merely superficial rivalries between competing capitalist groups. However they result, these conflicts have no issue of real value to the workers. Whether the Democrats or Republicans win politically, it is the capitalist class that is victorious economically.

Representative of Workers' Interests.

The Socialist party is the political expression of the economic interests of the workers. Its defeats have been their defeats and its victories their victories. It is a party founded on the science and laws of social development. It proposes that, since all social necessities are to-day socially produced, the means of their production and distribution shall be socially owned and democratically controlled.

In the face of the economic and polical aggressions of the capitalist class the only reliance left the workers is that of their economic organizations and their political power. By the intelligent and class-conscious use of these, they may resist successfully the capitalist class, break the fetters of wage slavery, and fit themselves for the future society which is to displace the capitalist system. The Socialist party appreciates the full significance of class organization and urges the wage earners, the working farmers and all other useful workers everywhere to organize for economic and political action, and we pledge ourselves to support the toilers of the fields as well as those in the shops, factories and mines of the nation in their struggles for economic justice.

In the defeat or victory of the working class party in this new struggle for freedom lies the defeat or triumph of the common people of all economic groups, as well as the failure or the triumph of popular government. Thus the Socialist party is the party of the present day revolution, which marks the transition from

The average salary of male teachers in the public schools of the United States in 1910 was $65 a month; of women teachers, $34.

economic individualism to Socialism, from wage slavery to free co-operation, from capitalist oligarchy to industrial democracy.

The Socialist Working Programme.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the co-operative commonwealth, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following programme:

Collective Ownership.

1.—The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, wire and wireless telegraphs and telephones, express services, steamboat lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large-scale industries. 2.—The immediate acquirement by the municipalities, the states or the federal government of all grain elevators, stock yards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies, in order to reduce the present extortionate cost of living. 3.—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power. 4.—The further conservation and developmnt of natural resources for the use and benefit of all the people: (a) By scientific forestation and timber protection; (b) by the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts; (c) by the storage of flood waters and the utilization of water power; (d) by the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil and of the products of mines and oil wells; (e) by the development of highway and waterway systems. 5.—The collective ownership of land wherever practicable, and, in cases where such ownership is impracticable, the appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all land held for speculation or exploitation. 6.—The collective ownership and democratic management of the banking and currency system.

Unemployment.

The immediate government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all useful public works. All persons employed on such works to be engaged directly by the government under a workday of not more than eight hours and at not less than the prevailing union wages. The government also to establish employment bureaus; to lend money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works, and to take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

Industrial Demands.

The conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of the workers and their families: 1.—By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery. 2.—By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week. 3.—By securing a more effective inspection of workshops, factories and mines. 4.—By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age. 5.—By the co-operative organization of the industries in the federal penitentiaries for the benefit of the convicts and their dependents. 6.—By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories and mines. 7.—By abolishing the profit system in government work, and substituting either the direct hire of labor or the awarding of contracts to co-operative groups of workers. 8.—By establishing minimum wage scales. 9.—By abolishing official charity and substituting a non-contributory system of old-age pensions, a general system of insurance by the state of all its members against unemployment and invalidism and a system of compulsory insurance by employers of their workers, without cost to the latter, against industrial diseases, accidents and death.

Political Demands.

1.—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage. 2.—The adoption of a graduated income tax, the increase of the rates of the present corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the value of the estate and to nearness of kin—the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry. 3.—The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership, with direct rewards to inventors by premiums or royalties. 4.—Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women. 5.—The adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally. 6.—The abolition of the Senate and of the veto power of the President. 7.—The election of the President and the Vice-President by direct vote of the people. 8.—The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed only by act of Congress or by referendum vote of the whole people. 9.—The abolition of the present restrictions upon the amendment of the Constitution, so that that instrument may be made amendable by a majority of the voters in the country. 10.—The granting of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, with representation in Congress and a democratic form of municipal government for purely local affairs. 11.—The extension of democratic government to all United States territory. 12.—The enactment of further measures for general education and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits. The bureau of education to be made a department. 13.—The enactment of further measures for the conservation of health. The creation of an independent bureau of health, with such restrictions as will secure full liberty to all schools of practice. 14.—The separation of the present bureau of labor from the Department of Commerce and Labor and its elevation to the rank of a department. 15.—Abolition of all federal district courts and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. State courts to have jurisdiction in all cases arising between citizens of the several states and foreign corporations. The election of all judges for short terms. 16.—The immediate curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions. 17.—The free administration of the law. 18.—The calling of a convention for the revision of the Constitution of the United States. Such

The first American edition of the Bible in English was published in 1782 by Robert Aitkin, printer and bookseller, in Philadelphia.

measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of socialized industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

PROHIBITION.

The Prohibition National Convention was held at Atlantic City, N. J., July 10-12. On July 12 Eugene W. Chafin, of Arizona, and Aaron S. Watkins, of Ohio, the Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees in 1908, were renominated by acclamation.

The platform adopted on July 11 was as follows:

The Platform.

The Prohibition party, in National Convention at Atlantic City, N. J., July 10, 11 and 12, 1912, recognizing God as the source of all governmental authority, makes the following declarations of principles and policies:

1.—The alcoholic drink traffic is wrong, is the most serious drain on the wealth and resources of the nation, is detrimental to the general welfare and destructive of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. All laws taxing or licensing a traffic which produces crime, poverty and political corruption and spreads disease and death should be repealed. To destroy such a traffic there must be elected to power a political party which will administer the government from the standpoint that the alcoholic drink traffic is a crime and not a business, and we pledge that the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be prohibited. We favor:

2.—The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

3.—A uniform marriage and divorce law, the extermination of polygamy and the complete suppression of the traffic in girls.

4.—Absolute protection of the rights of labor, without impairment of the rights of capital.

5.—The settlement of all international disputes by arbitration.

6.—The abolition of child labor in mines, workshops and factories, with the rigid enforcement of the laws, now flagrantly violated.

7.—Suffrage for women on the same terms as for men.

8.—A Presidential term of six years, and one term only.

9.—Court review of postoffice and other department decisions and orders, the extension of the postal savings bank system and of rural delivery, and the establishment of an efficient parcels post.

10.—The initiative, referendum and recall.

11.—As the tariff is a commercial question, it should be fixed on scientific basis of accurate knowledge, secured by means of a permanent, omni-partisan tariff commission, with ample powers.

12.—Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.

13.—Conservation of our forest and mineral reserves and the reclamation of waste lands. All mineral and timber lands and water powers now owned by the government should be held perpetually and leased for revenue purposes.

14.—Clearly defined laws for the regulation and control of corporations transacting an interstate business.

15.—Efficiency and economy in governmental administration.

16.—Protection of one day in seven as a day of rest.

To these fundamental principles the National Prohibitionist party renews its long allegiance, and on these issues invites the co-operation of all good citizens, to the end that the true object of government may be attained—namely, equal and exact justice for all.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

The Socialist Labor National Convention was held in New York City on April 10, 1912. It nominated Arthur Reiner, of Massachusetts, for President, and August Gilhaus, of New York, for Vice-President. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Platform.

Social conditions, as illustrated by the events that crowded into the last four years, have ripened so fast that each and all the principles hitherto proclaimed by the Socialist Labor Party, and all and each the methods that the Socialist Labor Party has hitherto advocated, stand to-day most conspicuously demonstrated.

The capitalist social system has wrought its own destruction. Its leading exponents, the present incumbent in the Presidential Chair and his "illustrious predecessor," however seemingly at war with each other on principles, cannot conceal the identity of their political views. The oligarchy proclaimed by the tenets of the one, the monarchy proclaimed by the tenets of the other, jointly proclaim the conviction of the foremost men in the Ruling Class that the Republic of Capital is at the end of its tether.

True to the economic laws from which Socialism proceeds, dominant wealth has to such an extent concentrated into the hands of a select few, the Plutocracy, that the lower layers of the Capitalist Class feel driven to the ragged edge, while the large majority of the people, the Working Class, are being submerged.

True to the sociologic laws by the light of which Socialism reads its forecasts, the Plutocracy is breaking through its republic-democratic shell and is stretching out its hands toward absolutism in government; the property-holding

layers below it are turning at bay; the proletariat is awakening to its consciousness of class, and thereby to the perception of its historic mission.

In the midst of this hurly, all the colors of the rainbow are being projected upon the social mists from the prevalent confusion of thought.

From the lower layers of the Capitalist Class the bolder, yet foolhardy, portion bluntly demands that "the Trust be smashed."

The Trust a Necessity.

Even if the trust could it should not be smashed; even if it should it cannot. The law of social progress pushes toward a system of production that shall crown the efforts of man, without arduous toil, with an abundance of the necessaries for material existence, to the end of allowing leisure for mental and spiritual expansion. The Trust is a mechanical contrivance wherewith to solve the problem. To smash the contrivance were to re-introduce the days of small-fry competition and set back the hands on the dial of Time. The mere thought is foolhardy. He who undertakes the feat might as well brace himself against the cascade of Niagara. The cascade of Social Evolution would whelm him.

The less bold among the smaller property-holding element proposes to "curb" the Trust with a variety of schemes. The very forces of social evolution that propel the development of the Trust stamp the "curbing" schemes, whether political or economic, as childish. They are attempts to hold back a runaway horse by the tail. The laws by which the attempt has been tried strew the path of the runaway. They are splintered to pieces with its kicks, and serve only to furnish a livelihood for the Corporation and the Anti-Corporation lawyer.

From still lower layers of the same property-holding class, social layers that have sniffed the breath of Socialism and imagine themselves Socialists, comes the iridescent theory of capturing the Trust for the people by the ballot only. The "capture of the Trust for the people" implies the Social Revolution. To imply the Social Revolution with the ballot only, without the means to enforce the ballot's fiat, in case of Reaction's attempt to override it, is to fire blank cartridges at a foe. It is worse. It is to threaten his existence without the means to carry out the threat. Threats of revolution, without provisions to carry them out, result in one of two things only—either the leaders are bought out or the revolutionary class, to which the leaders appeal and which they succeed in drawing after themselves, are led like cattle to the shambles. The Commune disaster of France stands a monumental warning against the blunder.

An equally iridescent hue of the rainbow is projected from a still lower layer, a layer that lies almost wholly within the submerged class—the theory of capturing the Trust for the Working Class with the fist only. The capture of the Trust for the people implies something else besides revolution. It implies revolution carried on by the masses. For reasons parallel to those that decree the day of small-fry competition gone by, mass-revolutionary conspiracy is, to-day, an impossibility. The Trust-holding Plutocracy may successfully put through a conspiracy of physical force. The smallness of its numbers makes a successful conspiracy possible on its part. The hugeness of the numbers requisite for a revolution against the Trust-holding Plutocracy excludes Conspiracy from the arsenal of the Revolution. The idea of capturing the Trust with physical force only is a wild chimera.

Socialism Versus Plutocracy.

Only two programmes—the programme of the Plutocracy and the programme of the Socialist Labor Party—grasp the situation. The Political State, another name for the Class State, is worn out in this, the leading capitalist nation of the world, most prominently. The Industrial or Socialist State is throbbing for birth. The Political State, being a Class State, is government separate and apart from the productive energies of the people; it is government mainly for holding the ruled class in subjection. The Industrial or Socialist State, being the denial of the Class State, is government that is part and parcel of the productive energies of the people.

As their functions are different, so are the structures of the two States different.

The structure of the Political State contemplates territorial "representation" only; the structure of the Industrial State contemplates representation of industries, or useful occupations only.

The economic or industrial evolution has reached that point where the Political State no longer can maintain itself under the forms of democracy. While the Plutocracy has relatively shrunk, the enemies it has raised against itself have become too numerous to be dallied with. What is still worse, obedient to the law of its own existence the Political State has been forced not merely to multiply enemies against itself; it has been forced to recruit and group the bulk of these enemies, the revolutionary bulk, at that.

The Working Class of the land, the historically revolutionary element, is grouped by the leading occupations, agricultural as well as industrial, in such manner that the "autonomous craft union," one time the palladium of the workers, has become a harmless scare-crow upon which the capitalist birds roost at ease, while the Industrial Unions cast ahead of them the constituencies of the government of the future, and, jointly, point to the Industrial State.

Nor yet is this all. Not only has the Political State raised its own enemies; not only has itself multiplied them; not only has itself recruited and drilled them; not only has itself grouped them into shape and form to succeed it; it is, furthermore, driven by its inherent necessities, prodding on the Revolutionary Class by digging ever more fiercely into its flanks the harpoon of exploitation.

With the purchasing power of wages sinking to ever lower depths; with cer-

The average city birth rate in the State of New York in 1910 was 25.4, and the rural, 16.2.

tainty of work hanging on ever slenderer threads; with an ever more gigantically swelling army of the unemployed; with the need of profits pressing the Plutocracy harder and harder recklessly to squander the workers' limbs and life; what with all this and the parallel process of merging the workers of all industries into one inter-dependent solid mass, the final break-up is rendered inevitable, and at hand.

No wild schemes and no rainbow-chasing will stead in the approaching emergency. The Plutocracy knows this—and so does the Socialist Labor Party—and logical is the programme of each.

The programme of the Plutocracy is feudalic Autocracy, translated into Capitalism. Where a Social Revolution is pending, and, for whatever reason, is not enforced, reaction is the alternative.

The programme of the Socialist Labor Party is revolution—the Industrial or Socialist Republic, the Social Order where the Political State is overthrown; where the Congress of the land consists of the representatives of the useful occupations of the land; where, accordingly, a government is an essential factor in production; where the blessings to man that the Trust is instinct with are freed from the trammels of the private ownership that now turn the potential blessings into a curse; where, accordingly, abundance can be the patrimony of all who work; and the shackles of wage slavery are no more.

Revolution the Party's Programme.

In keeping with the goals of the different programmes are the means of their execution.

The means in contemplation by reaction is the bayonet. To this end reaction is seeking, by means of the police spy and other agencies, to lash the proletariat into acts of violence that may give a color to the resort to the bayonet. By its manœuvres, it is egging the Working Class on to deeds of fury. The capitalist press echoes the policy, while the pure and simple political Socialist party press, generally, is snared into the trap.

On the contrary, the means firmly adhered to by the Socialist Labor Party is the constitutional method of political action, backed by the industrially and class-consciously organized proletariat, to the exclusion of Anarchy, and all that thereby hangs.

At such a critical period in the nation's existence the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the Working Class of America, more deliberately serious than ever before, to rally at the polls under the Party's banner. And the Party also calls upon all intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation. so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder, the Socialist or Industrial Commonwealth—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL PARTIES.

REPUBLICAN.

Officers of the National Committee.—Chairman, Charles D. Hilles, of New York; secretary, James B. Reynolds, of Massachusetts; treasurer, George R. Sheldon, of New York; sergeant-at-arms, William F. Stone, of Maryland.

Executive Committee.—John T. Adams, Iowa; Fred W. Estabrook, New Hampshire; James P. Goodrich, Indiana; Thomas A. Marlow, Montana; Alvah H. Martin, Virginia; Thomas K. Neidringhaus, Missouri; Samuel A. Perkins, Washington; Newell Sanders, Tennessee; Charles B. Warren, Michigan; Roy O. West, Illinois; Ralph E. Williams, Oregon.

Advisory Committee.—William Barnes, Jr., Chairman, New York; Theodore E. Burton, Ohio; Austin Colgate, New Jersey; Thomas H. Devine, Colorado; Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Maryland; John Hays Hammond, Massachusetts; Joseph B. Kealing, Indiana; Adolph Lewisohn, New York; Henry F. Lippitt, Rhode Island; David W. Mulvane, Kansas; Harry S. New, Indiana; Herbert Parsons, New York; Samuel L. Powers, Massachusetts; Elihu Root, New York; George R. Sheldon, New York; Otto F. Stifel, Missouri; Fred W. Upham, Illinois; John Wanamaker, Pennsylvania.

Members of the Committee.

Alabama—P. D. Barker, Mobile.
Alaska—W. S. Bayliss, Juneau.
Arizona—R. H. Cameron, Grand Canyon.
Arkansas—Powell Clayton, Eureka Springs.
California—Russ Avery, Los Angeles.
Colorado—S. Guggenheim, Denver.
Connecticut—C. F. Brooker, Ansonia.
Delaware—T. C. du Pont, Wilmington.
Dist. of Col.—Chapin Brown, Washington.
Florida—H. S. Chubb, Gainesville.
Georgia—H. S. Jackson, Atlanta.
Hawaii—C. A. Rice, Honolulu.
Idaho—J. W. Hart, Menan.
Illinois—Roy O. West, Chicago.
Indiana—J. P. Goodrich, Indianapolis.
Iowa—J. T. Adams, Dubuque.
Kansas—F. S. Stanley, Wichita
Kentucky—J. W. McCulloch, Owensboro.
Louisiana—V. Loisel, New Orleans.
Maine—Frederick Hale, Portland.
Maryland—W. P. Jackson, Salisbury.
Massachusetts—W. Murray Crane, Dalton.

In Indiana of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Jeffersonville had the highest death rate in 1910—19.7 per 1,000—and Mishawaka the lowest—11.4.

Michigan—C. B. Warren, Detroit.
Minnesota—E. B. Hawkins, Duluth.
Mississippi—L. B. Moseley, Jackson.
Missouri—T. K. Niedringhaus, St. Louis.
Montana—T. A. Marlow, Helena.
Nebraska—R. B. Howell, Omaha.
Nevada—H. B. Maxson, Reno.
New Hampshire—F. W. Estabrook, Nashua.
New Jersey—Franklin Murphy, Newark.
New Mexico—C. A. Spiess, Las Vegas.
New York—William Barnes, jr., Albany.
North Carolina—E. C. Duncan, Raleigh.
North Dakota—T. E. Marshall, Oakes.
Ohio—Sherman Granger, Zanesville.
Oklahoma—J. A. Harris, Wagoner.
Oregon—R. E. Williams, Dallas.
Pennsylvania—H. B. Wasson, Pittsburgh.
Philippines—H. B. McCoy, Manila.
Porto Rico—S. Behn, San Juan.
Rhode Island—W. P. Sheffield, Newport.
South Carolina—J. W. Tolbert, Greenwood.
South Dakota—T. Thorson, Canton.
Tennessee—N. Sanders, Chattanooga.
Texas—H. F. MacGregor, Houston.
Utah—Reed Smoot, Provo.
Vermont—J. L. Lewis, North Troy.
Virginia—A. H. Martin, Norfolk.
Washington—S. A. Perkins, Tacoma.
West Virginia— ——— ———, ———.
Wisconsin—A. T. Rogers, Madison.
Wyoming—G. E. Pexton, Evanston.

DEMOCRATIC.

Officers of National Committee.—William F. McCombs, New York City, chairman; William G. McAdoo, New York City, vice-chairman; Joseph E. Davies, secretary; Walker W. Vick, New York City, assistant secretary; Thomas H. Owen, Chicago, assistant secretary; Rolla Wells, St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., treasurer; John I. Martin, St. Louis, Mo., sergeant-at-arms.

Members of the Committee.

Alabama—W. D. Jelks, Birmingham.
Arizona—Reese M. Ling, Phoenix.
Arkansas—W. Kavanaugh, Little Rock.
California—J. B. Sanford, Ukiah.
Colorado—T. J. McCue, Denver.
Connecticut—H. S. Cummings, Stamford.
Delaware—W. Saulsbury, Wilmington.
Florida—J. T. G. Crawford, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Clark Howell, Atlanta.
Idaho—R. H. Elder, Cœur de Alene.
Illinois—C. Boeschenstein, Edwardsville.
Indiana—T. Taggart, French Lick.
Iowa—M. J. Wade, Iowa City.
Kansas—W. F. Sapp, Galena.
Kentucky—J. C. C. Mayo, Paintsville.
Louisiana—Robert Ewing, New Orleans.
Maine—E. L. Jones, Waterville.
Maryland—J. F. C. Talbot, Lutherville.
Massachusetts—J. W. Coughlin, Fall River.
Michigan—E. O. Wood, Flint.
Minnesota—F. B. Lynch, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Robert Powell, Jackson.
Missouri—E. F. Goltra, St. Louis.
Montana—J. B. Kremer, Butte.
Nebraska—P. L. Hall, Lincoln.
Nevada—W. J. Bell, Winnemucca.
New Hampshire—E. B. Reed, Manchester.
New Jersey—R. S. Hudspeth, Jersey City.
New Mexico—A. A. Jones, Las Vegas.
New York—N. E. Mack, Buffalo.
North Carolina—J. Daniels, Raleigh.
North Dakota—John Brueggar, Williston.
Ohio—E. H. Moore, Columbus.
Oklahoma—Robert Galbraith, Tulsa.
Oregon—Will R. King, Portland.
Pennsylvania—A. M. Palmer, Stroudsburg.
Rhode Island—G. W. Greene, Woonsocket.
South Carolina—B. R. Tillman, Trenton.
South Dakota—Thos. Taubman, Plankington.
Tennessee—R. E. Mountcastle, Knoxville.
Texas—Cato Sells, Cleburne.
Utah—W. R. Wallace, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—J. H. Browne, Rutland.
Virginia—J. T. Ellyson, Richmond.
Washington—John Pattison, Spokane.
West Virginia—J. T. McGraw, Grafton.
Wisconsin—J. E. Davies, Madison.
Wyoming—J. E. Osborne, Rawlins.
Alaska— ——— ———, ———.
Dist. of Col.—J. F. Costello, Washington.
Hawaii—J. H. Wilson, Honolulu.
Porto Rico—H. W. Dooley, No. 135 Front street, New York City.

PROGRESSIVE.

Officers of the National Committee.—Chairman, Joseph M. Dixon, Missoula, Mont.; secretary, Oscar K. Davis, New York City, N. Y.; treasurer, Elon H. Hooker, New York City, N. Y.

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Members of the Committee.

Alabama—J. O. Thompson, Birmingham.
Arizona—J. F. Cleveland, Phoenix.
Arkansas—H. K. Cochran, Little Rock.
California—C. H. Howell, Fresno.
Colorado—B. B. Lindsey, Denver.
Connecticut—J. M. Alsop, Avon.
Delaware—L. A. Drexler, Bethany B.
Florida—H. L. Anderson, Jacksonville.
Georgia—C. W. McClure, Atlanta.
Idaho—P. M. Smock, Boise.
Illinois—M. McCormick, Chicago.
Indiana—R. G. Leeds, Richmond.
Iowa—John L. Stevens, Boone.
Kansas—William A. White, Emporia.
Kentucky—Leslie Coombs, Louisville.
Louisiana—Pearl Wight, New Orleans.
Maine—H. P. Gardiner, Portland.
Maryland—E. Carrington, jr., Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Matthew Hale, Boston.
Michigan—H. M. Wallace, Detroit.
Minnesota—M. D. Purdy, Minneapolis.
Missouri—W. H. Walker, St. Louis.
Mississippi—R. F. Fridge, Ellisville.
Montana—J. M. Dixon, Missoula.
Nebraska—N. Merriam, Omaha.
Nevada—R. F. Flanigan, Reno.
New Hampshire—W. Savacool, Manchester.
New Jersey—B. D. Whiting, Newark.
New Mexico—M. A. Otero, Santa Fe.
New York—G. W. Perkins, New York City.

In Montana of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Great Falls had the highest death rate in 1910—18.1 per 1,000—and Anaconda the lowest—13.4.

N. Carolina—J. Williamson, jr., Burlington.
North Dakota—A. Y. More, Fargo.
Ohio—J. J. Sullivan, Cleveland.
Oklahoma—G. C. Priestley, Bartlesville.
Oregon—Henry W. Coe, Portland.
Pennsylvania—William Flinn, Pittsburgh.
Rhode Island—E. F. Tuttle, Providence.
South Carolina—B. S. Dunn, Columbia.
South Dakota—R. S. Vessey, Pierre.
Tennessee—G. T. Taylor, Nashville.
Texas—Cecil A. Lyon, Sherman.
Utah—Maroni Heiner, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—C. H. Thompson, Boston, Mass.
Virginia—Thomas L. Moore, Roanoke.
Washington—Lorenzo Dow, Seattle.
W. Virginia—W. M. O. Dawson, Charleston.
Wisconsin—H. F. Cochems, Milwaukee.
Wyoming—Robert D. Carey, Cheyenne.
Hawaii—A. I. C. Atkinson, Honolulu.
D. of Cool.—Frank J. Hogan, Washington.
Alaska—E. Valentine, Juneau.

SOCIALIST.

National secretary, John M. Work, No. 111 N. Market st., Chicago, Ill.

National Executive Committee.—Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Job Harriman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Wm. D. Haywood, No. 118 West Kinzie st., Chicago, Ill.; Morris Hillquit, No. 30 Church st., New York City, N. Y.; Alexander Irvine, Stamford, Conn.; Kate Richards O'Hare, 411 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.; John Spargo, Old Bennington, Vt.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

National Executive Committee.—Paul Augustine, National Secretary, No. 28 City Hall Place, New York City. The National Executive Committee is composed of Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.; E. Sherman, Rockville, Conn.; F. H. Kuchenbecker, Chicago, Ill.; Ernst Viewegh, Indianapolis, Ind.; James H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.; Arthur E. Reimer, South Boston, Mass.; Paul Dinger, Detroit, Mich.; L. Ginther, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Samuel Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.; John C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J.; Henry J. Poelling, St. Louis, Mo.; John Kircher, Cleveland, Ohio; Boris Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.; Fannie Chernin, El Paso, Tex.; A. L. Briarcliff, Seattle, Wash.; Albert Schnabel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Godfrey Kinder, Newport News, Va.; William H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Penn.

STATE POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican State Chairmen.

Alabama	Pope M. Long	Birmingham.
Arizona	J. L. Hubbell	Phœnix.
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel	Little Rock.
California	———	———
Colorado	J. F. McDonald	Denver.
Connecticut	Henry Roraback	Hartford.
Delaware	E. Mitchell	Wilmington.
Florida	H. S. Chubb	Gainesville.
Georgia	W. H. Johnson	Atlanta.
Idaho	George A. Day	Boise.
Illinois	Roy O. West	Chicago.
Indiana	Fred A. Sims	Indianapolis.
Iowa	C. A. Rawson	Des Moines.
Kansas	———	———
Kentucky	W. D. Cochran	Louisville.
Louisiana	C. S. Hebert	N. Orleans.
Maine	W. C. Philbrook	Waterville.
Maryland	John B. Hanna	Baltimore.
Mass.	C. E. Hatfield	Boston.
Michigan	A. J. Groesbeck	Detroit.
Minnesota	E. E. Smith	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	F. W. Collins	Summit.
Missouri	Politte Elvins	St. Louis.
Montana	J. E. Edwards	Forsyth.
Nebraska	F. M. Currie	Broken Bow.
Nevada	Dr. E. H. Reid	Reno.
N. H.	Jesse M. Barton	Concord.
N. Jersey	E. W. Wakelee	Newark.
N. Mexico	H. W. Clarke	Santa Fe.
New York	Wm. Barnes, Jr.	Albany.
N. Carolina	J. M. Morehead	Spray.
N. Dakota	George H. Gray	Kenmore.
Ohio	H. M. Daugherty	Columbus.
Oklahoma	A. H. Geissler	Okla. City.
Oregon	C. B. Moores	Portland.
Pa.	H. G. Wasson	Pittsburgh.
R. Island	C. A. Wilson	Providence.
S. Carolina	J. W. Tolbert	Greenwood.
S. Dakota	Willis G. Cook	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	J. S. Beasley	Nashville.
Texas	C. K. McDowell	Del Rio.
Utah	Henry Gardner	Salt Lake.
Vermont	F. C. Williams	Newport.
Virginia	C. B. Slemp	B. Stone Gap
Washington	W. A. Rupp	Aberdeen.
W. Virginia	James S. Lakin	Clarkesburg.
Wisconsin	Henry Krumrey	Plymouth.
Wyoming	Patrick Sullivan	Cheyenne.

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Arizona	J. B. Birdno	Phoenix.
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California	J. O. Davis	S. Francisco.
Colorado	Milton Smith	Denver.
Connecticut	C. W. Comstock	Montville.
Delaware	Thos. F. Bayard	Wilmington.
Florida	W. H. Price	Marianna.
Georgia	Hewlett Hall	Atlanta.
Idaho	B. R. Gray	Boise.
Illinois	Arthur Charles	Carmi.
Indiana	Bernard Korbly	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Nicholas Reed	Ottumwa.
Kansas	H. S. Martin	Marion.
Kentucky	H. R. Prewitt	Mt. Sterling.
Louisiana	———	———
Maine	J. S. P. H. Wilson	Auburn.
Maryland	Murray Vandiver	H. de Grace.
Mass.	J. F. McDonald	Boston.
Michigan	Edward Shields	Howell.
Minnesota	Martin O'Brien	Crookston.
Mississippi	C. L. Lomax	Greenwood.

Of the 12,000,000 tons of iron ore which Spain mines each year only about 3,000,000 tons are used at home, the rest being exported.

Missouri	D. C. McClung	Jeff. City.
Montana	S. V. Stewart	Va. City.
Nebraska	Jno. C. Byrnes	Columbus.
Nevada	C. H. McIntosh	Tonopah.
N. H.	P. H. Madigan, jr.	Concord.
N. Jersey	Edw. E. Grosscup	Wenonah.
N. Mexico	W. H. Hudspeth	White Oaks.
New York	Norman E. Mack	Buffalo.
N. Carolina	Charles A. Webb	Asheville.
N. Dakota	J. L. Cashel	Grafton.
Ohio	Hugh L. Nicholls	Clarem'nt Co
Oklahoma	F. P. Branson	Okla. City.
Oregon	Alex. Sweek	Portland.
Pa.	Geo. W. Guthrie	Pittsburg.
R. Island	F. E. Fitzsimmons	Providence.
S. Carolina	Willie Jones	Columbia.
S. Dakota	Richard Lyons	Vermillion.
Tennessee	W. O. Vertrees	Nashville.
Texas	Cato Sells	Cleburne.
Utah	Jas. H. Moyle	Salt Lake.
Vermont	Emory S. Harris	Bennington.
Virginia	J. Taylor Ellyson	Richmond.
Washington	C. N. Heifner	Seattle.
W. Virginia	O. S. McKinney	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	Joseph E. Davies	Madison.
Wyoming	S. G. Hopkins	Cheyenne.

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Alabama	R. A. Perryman	Birmingham.
Arizona	J. L. Alexander (Acting)	Phœnix.
Arkansas	James A. Comer	Little Rock.
California	Meyer Lissner	Los Angeles.
Colorado	Allison Stocker	Denver.
Connecticut	———	———
Delaware	R. G. Houston	Georgetown.
Florida	E. G. Gibbons	Tampa.
	H. L. Anderson	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Wm. J. Tilson	Atlanta.
Idaho	J. H. Gipson	Boise.
Illinois	Chauncey Dewey	Chicago.
Indiana	Edwin M. Lee	Indianapolis.
Iowa	G. F. Franke	Des Moines.
Kansas	Wm. A. White	Emporia.
Kentucky	W. L. Lawwill	Louisville.
Louisiana	Gen. W. J. Beban	N. Orleans.
Maine	Gen. G. M. Seiders	Portland.
Maryland	Chas. R. Schirm	Baltimore.
Mass.	———	———
Michigan	Chas. P. O'Neil	Detroit.
Minnesota	Hugh T. Halbert	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. C. French	Natchez.
Missouri	L. A. Ellis	Kansas City.
Montana	F. J. Edwards	Helena.
Nebraska	F. P. Corrick	Lincoln.
Nevada	H. E. Lind	Reno.
N. H.	———	———
N. Jersey	J. F. Fort	Newark.
N. Mexico	Miguel Otero	Santa Fe.
New York	T. D. Robinson	Mohawk.
N. Carolina	Zeb V. Welser	Lexington.
N. Dakota	Dorr Carroll	Minot.
Ohio	Walter F. Brown	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Alva I. McDonald	Okla. City.
Oregon	Geo. A. Brown	Portland.
Pa.	Thos. L. Hicks	Philadelphia.
R. Island	Edwin F. Tuttle	Providence.
S. Carolina	———	———
S. Dakota	H. Ellerman	Yankton.
Tennessee	G. T. Taylor	Nashville.
Texas	Cecil A. Lyon	Sherman.
Utah	W. R. Walton	Salt Lake.
Vermont	H. I. Aseltine	St. Albans.
Virginia	Thos. L. Moore	Roanoke.
Washington	E. C. Snyder W. T. Beeks	Seattle.
W. Virginia	W. O. Dawson	Charleston.
Wisconsin	N. L. Baker (Pro.)	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	H. N. Gottlieb	Sheridan.
Hawaii	Hon. G. R. Carter	Honolulu.
D. of Col.	J. C. O'Laughlin	Washington.
Alaska	Geo. E. Baldwin	Valdez.

ELECTORAL APPORTIONMENT AND VOTE

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE IN 1900, 1908 AND 1912.

States.	1900.	1908.	1912.	States.	1900.	1908.	1912.
Alabama	11	11	12	Nebraska	8	8	8
Arizona	..	..	3	Nevada	3	3	3
Arkansas	8	9	9	New Hampshire	4	4	4
California	9	10	13	New Jersey	10	12	14
Colorado	4	5	6	New Mexico	..	..	3
Connecticut	6	7	7	New York	36	39	45
Delaware	3	3	3	North Carolina	11	12	12
Florida	4	5	6	North Dakota	3	4	5
Georgia	13	13	14	Ohio	23	23	24
Idaho	3	3	4	Oklahoma	..	7	10
Illinois	24	27	29	Oregon	4	4	5
Indiana	15	15	15	Pennsylvania	32	34	38
Iowa	13	13	13	Rhode Island	4	4	5
Kansas	10	10	10	South Carolina	9	9	9
Kentucky	13	13	13	South Dakota	4	4	5
Louisiana	8	9	10	Tennessee	12	12	12
Maine	6	6	6	Texas	15	18	20
Maryland	8	8	8	Utah	3	3	4
Massachusetts	15	16	18	Vermont	4	4	4
Michigan	14	14	15	Virginia	12	12	12
Minnesota	9	11	12	Washington	4	5	7
Mississippi	9	10	10	West Virginia	6	7	8
Missouri	17	18	18	Wisconsin	12	13	13
Montana	3	3	4	Wyoming	3	3	3
Totals					447	483	531
Necessary to a choice					224	242	266

The second oldest among the ruling European monarchs is King Charles I of Rumania, who on April 20, 1911, was seventy-two years old.

REPRESENTATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES IN THE LOWER BRANCH OF CONGRESS UNDER THE APPORTIONMENTS OF 1891, 1901 AND 1911.

States.	Census of 1890	Census of 1900	Census of 1910.	States.	Census of 1890	Census of 1900	Census of 1910
				Nebraska	6	6	6
Alabama	9	9	10	Nevada	1	1	1
Arizona	..	..	1	New Hampshire	2	2	2
Arkansas	6	7	7	New Jersey	8	10	12
California	7	8	11	New Mexico	..	..	1
Colorado	2	3	4	New York	34	37	43
Connecticut	4	5	5	North Carolina	9	10	10
Delaware	1	1	1	North Dakota	1	2	3
Florida	2	3	4	Ohio	21	21	22
Georgia	11	11	12	Oklahoma	..	5	8
Idaho	1	1	2	Oregon	2	2	3
Illinois	22	25	27	Pennsylvania	30	32	36
Indiana	13	13	13	Rhode Island	2	2	3
Iowa	11	11	11	South Carolina	7	7	7
Kansas	8	8	8	South Dakota	2	2	3
Kentucky	11	11	11	Tennessee	10	10	10
Louisiana	6	7	8	Texas	13	16	18
Maine	4	4	4	Utah	1	1	2
Maryland	6	6	6	Vermont	2	2	2
Massachusetts	13	14	16	Virginia	10	10	10
Michigan	12	12	13	Washington	2	3	5
Minnesota	7	9	10	West Virginia	4	5	6
Mississippi	7	8	8	Wisconsin	10	11	11
Missouri	15	16	16	Wyoming	1	1	1
Montana	1	1	2				
				Totals	357	391	435

Utah admitted after the Apportionment act of 1891; one Representative allotted on admission. Oklahoma admitted in 1907; five Representatives allotted.

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION SINCE 1789.

How determined.	Year.	Ratio.	No. of Representatives.	Population.
Constitution	1789.	30,000	65	——
First Census	1793.	30,000	105	3,929,214
Second Census	1803.	33,000	141	5,308,483
Third Census	1813.	35,000	181	7,239,881
Fourth Census	1823.	40,000	213	9,633,822
Fifth Census	1833.	47,700	240	12,866,020
Sixth Census	1843.	70,680	223	17,069,453
Seventh Census	1853.	93,423	233	23,191,876
Eighth Census	1863.	127,381	243	31,443,321
Ninth Census	1873.	131,425	293	38,558,371
Tenth Census	1883.	151,911	325	50,155,873
Eleventh Census	1891.	173,901	356	62,622,250
Twelfth Census	1901.	194,182	386	74,565,906
Thirteenth Census	1911.	211,877	433	91,109,542

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER EACH APPORTIONMENT.

States.	Constitutional apportionment.	First census, 1790.	Second census, 1800.	Third census, 1810	Fourth census, 1820.	Fifth census, 1830.	Sixth census, 1840.	Seventh census, 1850.	Eighth census, 1860.	Ninth census, 1870.	Tenth census, 1880.	Eleventh census, 1890.	Twelfth census, 1900.	Thirteenth census, 1910.
Alabama	——	——	——	1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10
Arizona	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	1
Arkansas	——	——	——	——	——	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
California	——	——	——	——	——	——	2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11
Colorado	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	1	1	2	3	4
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	——	——	——	——	——	——	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12
Idaho	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	1	1	1	2
Illinois	——	——	——	1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27
Indiana	——	——	——	1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa	——	——	——	——	——	——	2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11

The value of wood distilled in the United States in the year 1909 was $4,000,000 and the products of distillation were valued at $8,328,484.

States.	Constitutional apportionment.	First census, 1790.	Second census, 1800.	Third census, 1810.	Fourth census, 1820.	Fifth census, 1830.	Sixth census, 1840.	Seventh census, 1850.	Eighth census, 1860.	Ninth census, 1870.	Tenth census, 1880.	Eleventh census, 1890.	Twelfth census, 1900.	Thirteenth census, 1910.
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	8	8	8
Kentucky	—	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Louisiana	—	—	—	1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8
Maine	—	—	—	7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	5	7	9	10
Mississippi	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8
Missouri	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	6	6
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3
Ohio	—	—	1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3
Tennessee	—	1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Vermont	—	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	5
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	5	6
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Totals	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	391	435

The following representation was added after the several census apportionments indicated and is included in the above table: First—Tennessee, 1. Second—Ohio, 1. Third—Alabama, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 7; Mississippi, 1. Fifth—Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 1. Sixth—California, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Seventh—Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1. Eighth—Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1. Ninth—Alabama, 1; Colorado, 1; Florida, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; New Hampshire, 1; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Tennessee, 1; Vermont, 1. Tenth—Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming 1. Eleventh—Utah, 1. Twelfth—Oklahoma, 5. Thirteenth—Arizona, 1; New Mexico, 1.

VOTES AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

(Prior to 1805 there was no separate ballot for Vice-President. Each elector voted for two candidates for President, and the candidate having the greatest number of votes, if a majority of all cast, became President. The one among the remaining candidates who had the highest vote became Vice-President. This method was superseded through the adoption of the twelfth amendment to the Constitution.)

FOR PRESIDENT, 1789-1912.

Candidates.	Year of election	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of States voting	Elect'l votes. Total No. votes	Elect'l votes. Each received	Popular vote.
*George Washington	1789	—	Virginia	10	69	69	—
John Adams	—	—	Massachusetts	—	—	34	—
John Jay	—	—	New York	—	—	9	—

In Texas, of cities with less than 100,000 population in 1910, San Antonio had the highest death rate, 22 per 1,000, and Galveston the lowest, 16.2.

Candidates.	Year of election	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of states voting.....	Elect'l votes. Total No. votes...	Elect'l votes. Each received...	Popular vote.
R. H. Harrison.....	—	———	Maryland	—	—	6	———
John Rutledge.....	—	———	South Carolina	—	—	6	———
John Hancock.....	—	———	Massachusetts	—	—	4	———
Samuel Huntingdon....	—	———	Connecticut ...	—	—	2	———
George Clinton.....	—	———	New York.....	—	—	3	———
John Milton.....	—	———	Georgia	—	—	2	———
James Armstrong.....	—	———	Georgia	—	—	1	———
Edward Telfair.....	—	———	Georgia	—	—	1	———
Benjamin Lincoln.....	—	———	Massachusetts	—	—	1	———
*George Washington.....	1792	———	Virginia	15	132	132	———
John Adams.....	—	Federalist...	Massachusetts	—	—	77	———
*John Adams.....	1796	Federalist...	Massachusetts	16	139	71	———
Thomas Jefferson.....	—	Dem.-Rep....	Virginia	—	—	68	———
George Clinton.....	—	Dem.-Rep....	New York.....	—	—	50	———
Thomas Jefferson.....	—	Dem.-Rep....	Virginia	—	—	4	———
Aaron Burr.....	—	Dem.-Rep....	New York.....	—	—	1	———
Thomas Pinckney.....	—	Federalist...	South Carolina	—	—	59	———
Aaron Burr.....	—	Dem.-Rep....	New York.....	—	—	30	———
Samuel Adams.....	—	———	Massachusetts	—	—	15	———
Oliver Ellsworth.....	—	Federalist....	Connecticut ...	—	—	11	———
George Clinton.....	—	Dem.-Rep.....	New York.....	—	—	7	———
John Jay.....	—	Federalist.....	New York.....	—	—	5	———
James Iredell.....	—	Dem.-Rep....	New York.....	—	—	3	———
S. Johnston.....	—	Dem.-Rep....	No. Carolina..	—	—	2	———
George Washington.....	—	———	No. Carolina..	—	—	2	———
John Henry.....	—	Dem.-Rep....	Virginia	—	—	2	———
Charles C. Pinckney....	—	Federalist...	Maryland	—	—	2	———
*Thomas Jefferson.....	1800	Dem.-Rep....	South Carolina	—	—	1	———
Aaron Burr.....	—	Dem.-Rep.....	Virginia	16	138	[1]73	———
John Adams.....	—	Federalist....	New York.....	—	—	[1]73	———
Charles C. Pinckney....	—	Federalist....	Massachusetts	—	—	65	———
John Jay.....	—	Federalist....	South Carolina	—	—	64	———
*Thomas Jefferson.....	1804	Dem.-Rep....	New York.....	—	—	1	———
C. C. Pinckney.....	—	Federalist....	Virginia	17	176	162	———
*James Madison.....	1808	Dem.-Rep....	South Carolina	—	—	14	———
C. C. Pinckney.....	—	Federalist....	Virginia	17	175	122	———
George Clinton.....	—	Dem.-Rep....	South Carolina	—	—	47	———
*James Madison.....	1812	Dem.-Rep....	New York.....	—	—	6	———
De Witt Clinton.....	—	Federalist....	Virginia	18	217	128	———
*James Monroe.....	1816	Dem.-Rep....	New York.....	—	—	89	———
Rufus King.....	—	Federalist....	Virginia	19	217	183	———
*James Monroe.....	1820	Dem.-Rep....	New York	—	—	34	———
John Q. Adams.....	—	Opposition....	Virginia	24	235	231	———
*John Q. Adams.....	[2]1824	Coalition.....	Massachusetts	—	—	1	———
Andrew Jackson.....	—	Dem.-Rep....	Massachusetts	24	261	84	105,321
William H. Crawford...	—	Dem.-Rep....	Tennessee	—	—	99	155,872
Henry Clay.....	—	Dem.-Rep....	Georgia	—	—	41	44,282
*Andrew Jackson.....	1828	Democrat.....	Kentucky	—	—	37	46,587
J. Q. Adams.....	—	Nat. Rep.....	Tennessee	24	261	178	647,231
*Andrew Jackson.....	1832	Democrat.....	Massachusetts	—	—	83	509,097
Henry Clay.....	—	Nat. Rep.....	Tennessee	24	288	219	687,502
John Floyd.....	—	Anti-Masonic.	Kentucky	—	—	49	530,209
William Wirt.....	—	Anti-Masonic.	Virginia	—	—	11	33,108
*Martin Van Buren.....	1836	Democrat.....	Maryland	—	—	7	
W. H. Harrison.....	—	Whig.....	New York	26	294	170	761,549
Hugh L. White.....	—	Whig.....	Ohio	—	—	73	
Daniel Webster.....	—	Whig.....	Tennessee.....	—	—	26	736,650
W. P. Mangum.....	—	Whig.....	Massachusetts	—	—	14	
*W. H. Harrison.....	1840	Whig.....	No. Carolina..	—	—	11	
Martin Van Buren.....	—	Democrat.....	Ohio	26	294	234	1,275,017
*James K. Polk.....	1844	Democrat.....	New York	—	—	60	1,128,702
Henry Clay.....	—	Whig.....	Tennessee	26	275	170	1,337,243
*Zachary Taylor.....	1848	Whig.....	Kentucky	—	—	105	1,299,068
Lewis Cass.....	—	Democrat.....	Louisiana	30	290	163	1,360,101
*Franklin Pierce.....	1852	Democrat.....	Michigan	—	—	127	1,220,544
Winfield Scott.....	—	Whig.....	New H'pshire.	31	296	254	1,601,474
*James Buchanan.....	1856	Democrat.....	New Jersey...	—	—	42	1,386,578
John C. Fremont.....	—	Republican...	Pennsylvania .	31	296	174	1,838,169
Millard Fillmore.	—	American.....	California	—	—	114	1,341,264
*Abraham Lincoln.....	1860	Republican...	New York.....	—	—	8	874,534
			Illinois	33	303	180	1,866,352

Kentucky produced 38.7 per cent of the entire tobacco grown in the United States in 1910.

Candidates.	Year of election.	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of States voting	Elect'l votes. Total No. votes	Elect'l votes. Each received	Popular vote.
John C. Breckinridge	—	Democrat	Kentucky	—	—	72	847,514
John Bell	—	Union	Tennessee	—	—	39	587,830
Stephen A. Douglas	—	Democrat	Illinois	—	—	12	1,375,157
*Abraham Lincoln	1864	Republican	Illinois	36	233	212	2,216,067
George B. McClellan	—	Democrat	New Jersey	—	—	21	1,808,725
*Ulysses S. Grant	1868	Republican	Illinois	37	294	214	3,015,071
Horatio Seymour	—	Democrat	New York	—	—	80	2,709,615
*Ulysses S. Grant	1872	Republican	Illinois	37	352	286	3,597,070
Horace Greeley	—	Dem. & Lib.	New York	—	—	[3]—	2,834,079
B. Gratz Brown	—	Democrat	Missouri	—	—	18	———
Thomas A. Hendricks	—	Democrat	Indiana	—	—	42	———
Charles J. Jenkins	—	Democrat	Georgia	—	—	2	———
David Davis	—	Democrat	Illinois	—	—	1	———
*Rutherford B. Hayes	1876	Republican	Ohio	38	369	185	4,033,950
Samuel J. Tilden	—	Democrat	New York	—	—	184	4,284,885
*James A. Garfield	1880	Republican	Ohio	38	369	214	4,454,416
W. S. Hancock	—	Democrat	Pennsylvania	—	—	155	4,444,952
*Grover Cleveland	1884	Democrat	New York	38	401	219	4,874,986
James G. Blaine	—	Republican	Maine	—	—	182	4,851,981
*Benjamin Harrison	1888	Republican	Indiana	38	401	233	5,444,337
Grover Cleveland	—	Democrat	New York	—	—	168	5,540,050
*Grover Cleveland	1892	Democrat	New York	44	444	277	5,554,414
Benjamin Harrison	—	Republican	Indiana	—	—	145	5,190,802
James B. Weaver	—	Populist	Iowa	—	—	22	1,021,329
*William McKinley	1896	Republican	Ohio	45	447	271	7,035,638
[4]William J. Bryan	—	Dem. (Sil.)	Nebraska	—	—	176	6,467,946
*William McKinley	1900	Republican	Ohio	45	447	292	7,219,525
William J. Bryan	—	Democrat	Nebraska	—	—	155	6,358,737
*Theodore Roosevelt	1904	Republican	New York	45	476	336	7,628,785
Alton B. Parker	—	Democrat	New York	—	—	140	5,084,442
*William H. Taft	1908	Republican	Ohio	46	483	321	7,677,788
William J. Bryan	—	Democrat	Nebraska	—	—	162	6,407,982
*Woodrow Wilson	1912	Democrat	New Jersey	48	531	435	([5])
Theodore Roosevelt	—	Progressive	New York	—	—	88	([5])
William H. Taft	—	Republican	Ohio	—	—	8	([5])

*Elected President. [1]There being an equal number of votes for Jefferson and Burr, the House of Representatives proceeded on February 11, 1801, to elect a President. There was a deadlock until February 17, when on the thirty-sixth ballot two States voted blank (South Carolina and Delaware), and the Federalist members from Vermont and Maryland, which States were tied, allowed the Republicans from those States to throw them to Jefferson. Jefferson received the support of ten States, a majority; Burr of four, and two States expressed no choice. Burr then became Vice-President. [2]No candidate for President having a majority, the House of Representatives on February 9, 1825, elected John Quincy Adams on the first ballot. He was supported by thirteen States, Andrew Jackson by seven States and William H. Crawford by four States. John C. Calhoun had been elected Vice-President by the electoral college. [3]Horace Greeley died before the electoral college met. Three votes returned for him from Georgia were not counted. [4]Including votes cast for the Bryan-Watson ticket. [5]For popular vote see Index; electoral vote probable.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, 1804-1912.

(No separate ballot for Vice-President was taken in the Electoral College until 1804, following the ratification of the Twelfth Amendment to the federal Constitution, proclaimed on September 25, 1804. For joint votes for candidates for President and Vice-President in 1789, 1792, 1796 and 1800 see preceding table.)

Candidates.	Year.	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of states voting	Electoral votes. Total No. of votes	Electoral votes. Each received
*George Clinton	1804	Dem.-Rep.	New York	17	176	162
Rufus King		Federalist	New York	—	—	14
*George Clinton	1808	Dem.-Rep.	New York	17	175	113
Rufus King		Federalist	New York	—	—	47
James Langdon		Dem.-Rep.	New Hampshire	—	—	9
James Madison		Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	—	—	3
James Monroe		Dem.-Rep.	Virginia	—	—	3

The Union of South Africa now has, roughly speaking, 7,000 miles of railway, all government owned, which earn $50,000,000 a year

Candidates.	Year.	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of states voting.	Electoral votes. Total No. of votes.	Electoral votes. Each received.
*Elbridge Gerry	1812	Dem.-Rep	Massachusetts	18	217	131
Jared Ingersoll		Federalist	Pennsylvania	—	—	86
*Daniel D. Tompkins	1816	Dem.-Rep	New York	19	217	183
John E. Howard		Federalist	Maryland	—	—	22
James Ross		Federalist	Pennsylvania	—	—	5
John Marshall		Federalist	Virginia	—	—	4
Robert G. Harper		Federalist	Maryland	—	—	3
*Daniel D. Tompkins	1820	Dem.-Rep	New York	24	235	218
Richard Stockton		———	New Jersey	—	—	8
Daniel Rodney		———	Delaware	—	—	4
Robert G. Harper		———	Maryland	—	—	1
Richard Rush		———	Pennsylvania	—	—	1
*John C. Calhoun	1824	Dem.-Rep	South Carolina	24	261	182
Nathan Sanford		Dem.-Rep	New York	—	—	30
Nathaniel Macon		Dem.-Rep	North Carolina	—	—	24
Andrew Jackson		Dem.-Rep	Tennessee	—	—	13
Martin Van Buren		Dem.-Rep	New York	—	—	9
Henry Clay		Dem.-Rep	Kentucky	—	—	2
*John C. Calhoun	1828	Democrat	South Carolina	24	261	171
Richard Rush		Nat.-Rep	Pennsylvania	—	—	83
William Smith		Democrat	South Carolina	—	—	7
*Martin Van Buren	1832	Democrat	New York	24	288	189
John Sergeant		Nat.-Rep	Pennsylvania	—	—	49
William Wilkins		Democrat	Pennsylvania	—	—	30
Henry Lee		Anti-Masonic	Massachusetts	—	—	11
Amos Ellmaker		Anti-Masonic	Pennsylvania	—	—	7
*Richard M. Johnson	1836	Democrat	Kentucky	26	294	[1]147
Francis Granger		Whig	New York	—	—	77
John Tyler		Whig	Virginia	—	—	47
William Smith		Whig	Alabama	—	—	23
*John Tyler	1840	Whig	Virginia	26	294	234
Richard M. Johnson		Democrat	Kentucky	—	—	48
L. W. Tazewell		Democrat	Virginia	—	—	11
James K. Polk		Democrat	Tennessee	—	—	1
*George M. Dallas	1844	Democrat	Pennsylvania	26	275	170
Theodore Frelinghuysen		Whig	New Jersey	—	—	105
*Millard Fillmore	1848	Whig	New York	30	290	163
W. O. Butler		Democrat	Kentucky	—	—	127
*William R. King	1852	Democrat	Alabama	31	296	256
William A. Graham		Whig	North Carolina	—	—	42
*John C. Breckinridge	1856	Democrat	Kentucky	31	296	174
William L. Dayton		Republican	New Jersey	—	—	114
Andrew J. Donelson		American	Tennessee	—	—	8
*Hannibal Hamlin	1860	Republican	Maine	33	303	180
Joseph Lane		Democrat	Oregon	—	—	72
Edward Everett		Union	Massachusetts	—	—	39
Herschel V. Johnson		Democrat	Georgia	—	—	12
*Andrew Johnson	1864	Republican	Tennessee	25	233	212
George H. Pendleton		Democrat	Ohio	—	—	21
*Schuyler Colfax	1868	Republican	Indiana	34	294	214
Francis P. Blair, jr		Democrat	Missouri	—	—	80
*Henry Wilson	1872	Republican	Massachusetts	35	352	286
B. Gratz Brown		Dem.-Lib	Missouri	—	—	47
George W. Julian		Dem.-Lib	Indiana	—	—	5
Alfred H. Colquitt		Dem.-Lib	Georgia	—	—	5
John M. Palmer		Dem.-Lib	Illinois	—	—	3
Thomas E. Bramlette		Dem.-Lib	Kentucky	—	—	3
Nathaniel P. Banks		Dem.-Lib	Massachusetts	—	—	1
William S. Groesbeck		Dem.-Lib	Ohio	—	—	1
Willis B. Machen		Dem.-Lib	Kentucky	—	—	1
*William A. Wheeler	1876	Republican	New York	38	369	185
Thomas A. Hendricks		Democrat	Indiana	—	—	184
*Chester A. Arthur	1880	Republican	New York	38	369	214
William H. English		Democrat	Indiana	—	—	155
*Thomas A. Hendricks	1884	Democrat	Indiana	38	401	219
John A. Logan		Republican	Illinois	—	—	182
*Levi P. Morton	1888	Republican	New York	38	401	233
Allen G. Thurman		Democrat	Ohio	—	—	168
*Adlai E. Stevenson	1892	Democrat	Illinois	44	444	277
Whitelaw Reid		Republican	New York	—	—	145
James G. Field		Populist	Virginia	—	—	22
*Garret A. Hobart	1896	Republican	New Jersey	45	447	271
Arthur Sewall		Democrat	Maine	—	—	149
Thomas E. Watson		Populist	Georgia	—	—	27

Columbia University is ahead of all other universities in the world in point of attendance.

Candidates.	Year.	Politics.	State of which a resident.	No. of States Voting.....	Electoral votes. Total No. of votes.	Electoral votes. Each received.
*Theodore Roosevelt.....	1900	Republican.....	New York.....	45	447	292
Adlai E. Stevenson....		Democrat.....	Illinois	—	-	155
*Charles W. Fairbanks...	1904	Republican.....	Indiana	45	476	336
Henry G. Davis.....		Democrat.....	West Virginia...	—	—	140
*James S. Sherman.....	1908	Republican.....	New York.....	46	483	321
John W. Kern.....		Democrat.....	Indiana	—	—	162
*Thomas R. Marshall...	1912	Democrat.....	Indiana	48	531	435
Hiram Johnson.....	—	Progressive.....	California	—	—	88
[2]James S. Sherman.. ..	—	Republican.....	New York	—	—	—

*Elected. [1]Richard M. Johnson was elected Vice-President by the Senate. [2]James S. Sherman died on Oct. 30, 1912, and no provision was made for casting the votes of electors pledged to support him. The state electoral colleges do not meet until January, 1913, and the vote credited above is only the probable vote.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1789-1792.

States.	1789 George Washington..	John Adams...	Samuel Huntington...	John Jay.....	John Hancock..	R. H. Harrison	George Clinton.	John Rutledge.....	John Milton....	James Armstrong....	Edward Telfair.....	Benjamin Lincoln.....	1792 George Washington..	John Adams....	George Clinton.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Aaron Burr...
New Hampshire.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
Massachusetts ..	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—
Rhode Island....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Connecticut	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
New York.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—
New Jersey	6	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
Pennsylvania ...	10	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	1	—	—
Delaware.....	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Maryland	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
Virginia	10	5	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	21	—	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
North Carolina..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—
South Carolina..	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	1
Georgia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—
Total	69	34	2	9	4	6	3	6	2	1	1	1	132	77	50	4	1

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1796-1800.

States.	1796 John Adams....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Thomas Pinckney.....	Aaron Burr...	Samuel Adams.	Oliver Ellsworth....	John Jay.....	George Clinton.....	S. Johnston....	James Iredell..	George Washington..	C. C. Pinckney.....	John Henry...	1800 Thomas Jefferson....	Aaron Burr....	John Adams...	C. C. Pinckney.....	John Jay.....
New Hampshire	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Massachusetts .	16	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—
Rhode Island...	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1
Connecticut ...	9	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—
Vermont	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
New York.....	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—
New Jersey....	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
Pennsylvania ..	1	14	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	7	7	—
Delaware	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Maryland	7	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	5	5	—

The salaries and wages paid in 1909 to employes by the petroleum refining establishments of the United States aggregated $13,759,000.

States.	1796 John Adams	1796 Thomas Jefferson	1796 Thomas Pinckney	1796 Aaron Burr	1796 Samuel Adams	1796 Oliver Ellsworth	1796 John Jay	1796 George Clinton	1796 S. Johnston	1796 James Iredell	1796 George Washington	1796 C. C. Pinckney	1796 John Henry	1800 Thomas Jefferson	1800 Aaron Burr	1800 John Adams	1800 C. C. Pinckney	1800 John Jay
Virginia	1	20	1	1	15	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	21	21	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
North Carolina	1	11	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	8	8	4	4	—
Tennessee	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
Georgia	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Total	71	68	59	30	15	11	5	7	2	3	2	1	2	73	73	65	64	1

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1804-1828.

States.	1804 Thos. Jefferson	1804 C. C. Pinckney	1808 Jas. Madison	1808 C. C. Pinckney	1808 Geo. Clinton	1812 Jas. Madison	1812 DeW. Clinton	1816 Jas. Monroe	1816 Rufus King	1820 Jas. Monroe	1820 John Q. Adams	1824 Andrew Jackson	1824 John Q. Adams	1824 W. H. Crawford	1824 Henry Clay	1828 Andrew Jackson	1828 John Q. Adams
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	1	8
New Hampshire	7	—	—	7	—	—	8	8	—	7	1	—	8	—	—	—	8
Massachusetts	19	—	—	19	—	—	22	—	22	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	15
Rhode Island	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Connecticut	—	9	—	9	—	—	9	—	9	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
Vermont	6	—	6	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
New York	19	—	13	—	6	—	29	29	—	29	—	1	26	5	4	20	16
New Jersey	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Pennsylvania	20	—	20	—	—	25	—	25	—	24	—	28	—	—	—	28	—
Delaware	—	3	—	3	—	—	4	—	3	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Maryland	9	2	9	2	—	6	5	8	—	11	—	7	3	1	—	5	6
Virginia	24	—	24	—	—	25	—	25	—	25	—	—	—	24	—	24	—
North Carolina	14	—	11	3	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	15	—
South Carolina	10	—	10	—	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	11	—
Georgia	6	—	6	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	9	—	9	—
Kentucky	8	—	7	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	14	14	—
Tennessee	5	—	5	—	—	8	—	8	—	7	—	11	—	—	—	11	—
Ohio	3	—	3	—	—	7	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	16	16	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	5	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	5	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	3	—
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	5	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Total	162	14	122	47	6	128	89	183	34	231	1	99	84	41	37	178	83

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1832-1852.

States.	1832 Andrew Jackson	1832 Henry Clay	1832 John Floyd	1832 William Wirt	1836 Martin Van Buren	1836 William H. Harrison	1836 Hugh L. White	1836 Daniel Webster	1836 W. P. Mangum	1840 William H. Harrison	1840 Martin Van Buren	1844 James K. Polk	1844 Henry Clay	1848 Zachary Taylor	1848 Lewis Cass	1852 Franklin Pierce	1852 Winfield Scott
Maine	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	9	—	—	9	8	—
N. Hampshire	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	6	5	—
Mass.	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	12	12	—	—	13
Rhode Island	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	—	4	—
Connecticut	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	6	—	6	—
Vermont	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	6	6	—	—	5
New York	42	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	42	—	36	—	36	—	35	—
New Jersey	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	7	—	7	—
Pennsylvania	30	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	30	—	26	—	26	—	27	—
Delaware	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	3	—
Maryland	3	5	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	8	8	—	8	—
Virginia	23	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	17	—	—	17	15	—
No. Carolina	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	11	11	—	10	—
So. Carolina	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	9	—	—	9	8	—

The imports into Latin-America in 1910 were $1,057,833,233, and its exports were $1,285,910,798.

States.	1832.				1836.					1840.		1844.		1848.		1852.	
	Andrew Jackson	Henry Clay	John Floyd	William Wirt	Martin Van Buren	William H. Harrison	Hugh L. White	Daniel Webster	W. P. Mangum	William H. Harrison	Martin Van Buren	James K. Polk	Henry Clay	Zachary Taylor	Lewis Cass	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott
Georgia	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	10	—	10	—	10	—
Kentucky	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	12	12	—	—	12
Tennessee	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	13	13	—	—	12
Ohio	21	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21	—	—	23	—	23	23	—
Louisiana	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Mississippi	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	6	7	—
Indiana	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	12	—	—	12	13	—
Illinois	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	9	11	—
Alabama	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	9	9	—
Missouri	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	7	9	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	4	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	5	6	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Total	219	49	11	7	170	73	26	14	11	234	60	170	105	163	127	254	42

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1856-1876.

States.	1856.			1860.				1864.		1868.		1872.					1876.	
	Buchanan	Fremont	Fillmore	Lincoln	Breckinridge	Bell	Douglas	Lincoln	McClellan	Grant	Seymour	Grant	Hendricks	Brown	Jenkins (Ga.)	Davis (Ill.)	Hayes	Tilden
Alabama	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Arkansas	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	*	*	*	*	*	—	6
Cal.	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Colorado.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Conn.	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Del.	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Florida	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
Georgia	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	11
Illinois	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	16	—	16	—	21	—	—	—	—	21	—
Indiana	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Iowa	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	11	—	—	—	—	11	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Kentucky	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	11	—	11	—	8	4	—	—	—	12
Louisiana	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	*	*	*	*	*	8	—
Maine	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—
Maryland	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Mass.	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	—
Michigan	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	11	—	—	—	—	11	—
Minn.	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Miss.	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Missouri.	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	11	—	—	6	8	—	1	—	15
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
N. H.	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
N. Jersey	7	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	7	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
New York	—	35	—	35	—	—	—	33	—	—	33	35	—	—	—	—	—	35
N. Car.	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Ohio	—	23	—	23	—	—	—	21	—	21	—	22	—	—	—	—	22	—
Oregon	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Penn.	27	—	—	27	—	—	—	26	—	26	—	29	—	—	—	—	29	—
R. Island.	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
S. Car.	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—
Tenn.	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	10	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12
Texas	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Vermont	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
Virginia	15	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Wis.	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—
W. Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total.	174	114	8	180	72	39	12	212	21	214	71	286	42	18	2	1	185	184

*Not counted: Arkansas, 6; Louisiana, 8; Georgia, 3, cast for Horace Greeley after his death—17 in all. Total counted, 349.

The population of the twenty Latin-American Republics in 1910 was estimated at 73,666,028.

*ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1880 TO 1908.

States.	1880.		1884.		1888.		1892.			1896.		1900.		1904.		1908.	
	Garfield	Hancock	Blaine	Cleveland	Harrison	Cleveland	Harrison	Cleveland	Weaver	McKinley	Bryan	McKinley	Bryan	Roosevelt	Parker	Taft	Bryan
Alabama	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	11
Arkansas	—	6	—	7	—	7	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	9	—	9
California	1	5	8	—	8	—	1	8	—	8	1	9	—	10	—	10	—
Colorado	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	5	—	—	5
Connecticut	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	7	—
Delaware	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—
Florida	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	5	—	5
Georgia	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	13
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	3	3	—	3	—
Illinois	21	—	22	—	22	—	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	27	—	27	—
Indiana	15	—	—	15	15	—	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	15	—
Iowa	11	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	13	—
Kansas	5	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	10	10	—	10	—	10	—
Kentucky	—	12	—	13	—	13	—	13	—	12	1	—	13	—	13	—	13
Louisiana	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	9	—	9
Maine	7	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Maryland	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	1	7	2	6
Massachusetts	13	—	14	—	14	—	15	—	—	15	—	15	—	16	—	16	—
Michigan	11	—	13	—	13	—	9	5	—	14	—	14	—	14	—	14	—
Minnesota	5	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	—	9	—	9	—	11	—	11	—
Mississippi	—	8	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	9	—	9	—	10	—	10
Missouri	—	15	—	16	—	16	—	17	—	—	17	—	17	18	—	18	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—
Nebraska	3	—	5	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	8
Nevada	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	3
New Hampshire	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—
New Jersey	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	12	—	12	—
New York	35	—	—	36	36	—	—	36	—	36	—	36	—	39	—	39	—
North Carolina	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	12	—	12
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	3	—	4	—	4	—
Ohio	22	—	23	—	23	—	22	1	—	23	—	23	—	23	—	23	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Oregon	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	1	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—
Pennsylvania	29	—	30	—	30	—	32	—	—	32	—	32	—	34	—	34	—
Rhode Island	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—
South Carolina	—	7	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	9	—	9	—	9	—	9
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	4	—
Tennessee	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12
Texas	—	8	—	13	—	13	—	15	—	—	15	—	15	—	18	—	18
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	3	—
Vermont	5	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—
Virginia	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	12
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	5	—	5	—
West Virginia	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	7	—
Wisconsin	10	—	11	—	11	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—	13	—	13	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	3	—
Totals	214	155	182	219	233	168	145	277	22	271	176	292	155	336	140	321	162

*Republican candidates in first column. Democratic in second column. In 1892 the third column is the Populist vote.

PROBABLE ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1912.*

States.	1912.			States.	1912.			States.	1912.		
	Taft	Wilson	Roosevelt		Taft	Wilson	Roosevelt		Taft	Wilson	Roosevelt
Alabama	—	12	—	Illinois	—	29	—	Minnesota	—	—	12
Arizona	—	3	—	Indiana	—	15	—	Mississippi	—	10	—
Arkansas	—	9	—	Iowa	—	13	—	Missouri	—	18	—
California	—	2	11	Kansas	—	10	—	Montana	—	4	—
Colorado	—	6	—	Kentucky	—	13	—	Nebraska	—	8	—
Connecticut	—	7	—	Louisiana	—	10	—	Nevada	—	3	—
Delaware	—	3	—	Maine	—	6	—	New Hampshire	—	4	—
Florida	—	6	—	Maryland	—	8	—	New Jersey	—	14	—
Georgia	—	14	—	Massachusetts	—	18	—	New Mexico	—	3	—
Idaho	—	4	—	Michigan	—	—	15	New York	—	45	—

The capital invested in petroleum refining in the United States in 1909 was $181,916,000.

States.	1912. Taft	1912. Wilson	1912. Roosevelt	States.	1912. Taft	1912. Wilson	1912. Roosevelt	States.	1912. Taft	1912. Wilson	1912. Roosevelt
North Carolina	—	12	—	Rhode Island	—	5	—	Vermont	4	—	—
North Dakota	—	5	—	South Carolina	—	9	—	Virginia	—	12	—
Ohio	—	24	—	South Dakota	—	—	5	Washington	—	—	7
Oklahoma	—	10	—	Tennessee	—	12	—	West Virginia	—	8	—
Oregon	—	5	—	Texas	—	20	—	Wisconsin	—	13	—
Pennsylvania	—	—	38	Utah	4	—	—	Wyoming	—	3	—
Totals									8	435	88

*The state colleges meet n January, 1913. See also Addenda and Errata.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT BY STATES, 1804-1908.

No separate ballot for Vice-President was taken in the Electoral College prior to 1804. Since that time the vote by states for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates of the various parties has been identical except in the elections of 1808, 1812, 1816, 1820, 1824, 1828, 1832, 1836, 1840, 1872 and 1896. The variations in those years from the votes for Presidential candidates shown in the preceding tables were:

1808—George Clinton, Democratic-Republican candidate for Vice-President, received nine less votes than James Madison, Democratic-Republican candidate for President. Vermont, which cast six votes for Madison, cast six votes for John Langdon for Vice-President, and Ohio, with three votes, did the same. The six electors from New York, who voted for Clinton for President instead of Madison, cast three votes for Vice-President for Madison and three for James Monroe.

1812—Elbridge Gerry, Democratic-Republican candidate for Vice-President, received three more votes than James Madison. One Federalist vote from New Hampshire and two from Massachusetts were cast for him. Jared Ingersoll, Federalist candidate for Vice-President, received three votes less from Massachusetts and New Hampshire than De Witt Clinton.

1816—The nine Federalist electors from Connecticut and the three from Delaware, who voted for Rufus King for President, did not vote for John E. Howard for Vice-President. Connecticut gave five votes to James Ross and four to John Marshall, and Delaware gave three votes to Robert G. Harper.

1820—Daniel D. Tompkins received thirteen votes less than James Monroe. Eight electors from Massachusetts, who had voted for Monroe, voted for Richard Stockton for Vice-President. Delaware gave four votes to Daniel Rodney, and one Monroe elector, from Maryland voted for Robert G. Harper. The single elector from New Hampshire, voted for Richard Rush for Vice-President.

1824—There were no regular party nominations this year, all the candidates for President being affiliated with the Democratic-Republican party. The election of President was thrown into the House of Representatives. John C. Calhoun was the chief candidate for Vice-President and received 182 votes. Nathan Sanford received seven votes from New York, seven from Kentucky, and sixteen from Tennessee. Nathaniel Macon received twenty-four votes from Virginia. Andrew Jackson received one vote from New Hampshire, eight from Connecticut, one from Maryland and three from Missouri. Martin Van Buren received nine votes from Georgia, and Henry Clay two votes from Delaware.

1828—John C. Calhoun, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, received seven votes less than were cast for Andrew Jackson, Democratic candidate for President. Seven Democratic electors from Georgia voted for William Smith, of South Carolina, for Vice-President.

1832—Martin Van Buren, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, received thirty votes less than Andrew Jackson, Democratic candidate for President. Thirty Democratic electors from Pennsylvania voted for William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President.

1836—Richard M. Johnson, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, received twenty-three votes less than Martin Van Buren, Democratic candidate for President. His vote, 147, was one less than the majority in the electoral college, and he was elected Vice-President by the Senate. The Whig candidates for Vice-President, nominated by separate state action, received these votes: Francis Granger, Massachusetts, 14; Vermont, 7; New Jersey, 8; Delaware, 3; Kentucky, 15; Ohio, 21; Indiana, 9; total, 77. John Tiyler, Maryland, 10; South Carolina, 11; Georgia, 11; Tennessee, 15; total, 47. William Smith, Virginia, 23.

1840—Richard M. Johnson, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, received twelve votes less than Martin Van Buren, Democratic candidate for President. One Democratic elector from Virginia voted for James K. Polk, and eleven Democratic electors from South Carolina voted for L. W. Tazewell.

1872—Horace Greeley, Democratic and Liberal candidate for President, having died before the meeting of the electoral college, the Democratic electoral vote was divided among four candidates. B. Gratz Brown, Democratic and Liberal candidate for Vice-President, received forty-seven votes, nineteen less than the number of Democratic electors. These nineteen votes were distributed as follows:

One from Georgia for N. P. Banks, five from Missouri for George W. Julian,

The number of establishments in the United States engaged in 1909 in the refining of petroleum was 147.

five from Georgia for Alfred H. Colquitt, three from Missouri for John M. Palmer, three from Kentucky for Thomas E. Bramlette, one from Missouri for William L. Groesbeck, and one from Kentucky for Willis B. Machen.

1896—William J. Bryan was supported for President in this election by the Democratic and Populist parties, but each party made a separate nomination for Vice-President, and in ten states carried by Mr. Bryan there was a coalition on electors, which resulted in a division of votes for Vice-President. Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for Vice-President, received three votes from Arkansas, four from Louisiana, four from Missouri, one from Montana, four from Nebraska, five from North Carolina, two from South Dakota, one from Utah, two from Washington, and one from Wyoming. Total, twenty-seven.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The popular vote for President is an approximation, each state voting for electors and the vote for the electors on any ticket showing many variations. In some states the vote for the first elector on the ticket has been taken as the normal party vote, of others the vote for the elector receiving the largest total has been so taken and in still other states the vote for the electors has been averaged or the vote in each county for the highest elector has been reported as the vote of that county. The Tribune Almanac has tried to follow the rule of taking the vote cast for the highest party elector in each state to represent the vote for President in that state, and in the tables covering the elections of 1900, 1904 and 1908 that rule has been applied, except in the case of the vote of Michigan in 1908 and Illinois in 1908.

The totals given as official by the state authorities in these instances are a composite. Compilations of the vote often differ slightly because of different methods of calculation used. The highest elector plan seems the fairest, if uniformly applied, but it may lead to the result—as in Maryland in 1904 and 1908—of showing that one party nominee for President carried the state, whereas in point of fact the rival nominee got seven of the eight electoral votes in 1904 and six of the eight electoral votes in 1908.

Figures are given below showing approximately the popular vote for President and Vice-President by states in the elections from 1880 to 1908. The popular vote in earlier elections running back to 1824, when the popular vote was first computed, may be found, for the country at large, in the tables on pages 367 and 369. The popular vote totals for the elections from 1824 to 1880 are taken from "The Executive Register of the United States, 1792-1902," compiled by Robert Brent Mosher from the records of the State Department. The totals for the elections from 1888 to 1900 are taken from "The Statistical Abstract of the United States," published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The totals for the elections of 1900, 1904 and 1908 are the result of original investigation and examination on the part of the Editor of The Tribune Almanac.

ELECTION OF 1880.

States.	Republican.	Democratic.	Greenback.	Prohibition.	Total.
Alabama	56,221	91,185	4,642	—	152,048
Arkansas	42,436	60,775	4,079	—	107,290
California	80,348	80,426	3,392	—	164,166
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	—	53,532
Connecticut	67,071	64,415	868	409	132,763
Delaware	14,133	15,275	120	—	29,528
Florida	23,654	27,964	—	—	51,618
Georgia	54,086	102,470	969	—	157,525
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	443	622,159
Iowa	183,927	105,845	32,701	592	323,065
Indiana	232,164	225,522	12,986	—	470,672
Kansas	121,549	59,801	19,851	25	201,226
Kentucky	106,306	149,068	11,499	258	267,131
Louisiana	38,637	65,067	439	—	104,413
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	93	143,711
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	—	173,039
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	682	282,395
Michigan	185,341	131,597	34,895	942	352,775
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267	286	150,711
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	—	116,401
Missouri	153,567	208,609	35,135	—	397,311
Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,950	—	87,452
Nevada	8,732	9,613	—	—	18,345
New Hampshire	44,852	40,794	528	180	86,354
New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617	191	245,928
New York	555,544	534,511	12,373	1,517	1,103,945
North Carolina	115,874	124,208	1,126	—	241,208
Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456	2,616	724,941
Oregon	20,619	19,948	349	—	40,816
Pennsylvania	444,704	407,428	20,668	1,939	874,739

The value of farm lands in Nebraska increased from $577,660,000 in 1900 to $1,811,557,000 in 1910.

States.	Republican.	Democratic.	Greenback.	Prohibition.	Total.
Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	236	20	29,230
South Carolina	58,071	112,312	566	—	170,949
Tennessee	107,677	128,191	5,917	43	241,828
Texas	57,893	156,428	27,405	—	241,726
Vermont	45,567	18,316	2,215	—	65,098
Virginia	84,020	128,586	—	—	212,606
West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079	—	112,713
Wisconsin	144,400	114,649	7,986	69	267,104
Totals	4,454,416	4,444,952	308,578	10,305	9,218,251
Plurality	9,464	—	—	—	—

American Party, 707; scattering, 989

ELECTION OF 1884.

States.	Republican.	Democratic.	Greenback.	Prohibition.	Total.
Alabama	59,591	93,951	873	612	155,027
Arkansas	50,805	72,927	1,847	—	125,579
California	102,416	89,288	2,017	2,920	196,641
Colorado	36,290	27,723	1,958	761	66,732
Connecticut	65,923	67,199	1,688	2,305	137,115
Delaware	12,951	16,964	6	55	29,976
Florida	28,031	31,766	—	72	59,869
Georgia	48,603	94,667	145	195	143,610
Illinois	337,474	312,355	10,910	12,074	672,813
Indiana	238,463	244,990	8,293	3,028	494,774
Iowa	197,089	177,316	—	1,472	375,877
Kansas	154,406	90,132	16,341	4,495	265,374
Kentucky	118,122	152,961	1,691	3,139	275,913
Louisiana	46,347	62,540	—	—	108,887
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	130,462
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	185,956
Massachusetts	146,724	122,481	24,433	10,026	303,664
Michigan	192,669	149,835	42,243	18,493	403,040
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,585	4,684	190,334
Mississippi	43,509	76,510	—	—	120,019
Missouri	202,929	235,988	—	2,153	441,070
Nebraska	76,912	54,391	—	2,899	134,202
Nevada	7,193	5,578	26	—	12,797
New Hampshire	43,249	39,183	552	1,571	84,555
New Jersey	123,440	127,798	3,496	6,159	360,893
New York	562,005	563,154	16,994	25,016	1,167,169
North Carolina	125,068	142,952	—	454	268,474
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069	784,610
Oregon	26,860	24,604	726	492	52,682
Pennsylvania	473,804	392,785	16,992	15,283	898,864
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928	32,771
South Carolina	21,733	69,890	—	—	91,623
Tennessee	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	259,424
Texas	93,141	225,309	3,321	3,534	325,305
Vermont	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	59,382
Virginia	139,356	145,497	—	138	284,991
West Virginia	63,096	67,317	810	939	132,162
Wisconsin	161,157	146,459	4,598	7,656	319,906
Totals	4,851,981	4,874,986	175,370	150,369	10,052,706
Plurality	—	23,005	—	—	—

Blank, defective and scattering, 14,904. In consequence of the uncertainties in the count resulting from the "fusion" formed, the plurality shown for Cleveland must be considered an approximation to the actual result—not a definite result.

ELECTION OF 1888.

States.	Republican.	Democratic.	Union Labor.	Prohibition.	Total.
Alabama	56,197	117,320	—	583	174,100
Arkansas	60,245	86,717	10,671	615	158,248
California	124,816	117,729	—	5,761	248,306
Colorado	50,774	37,567	1,266	2,192	91,799
Connecticut	74,586	74,922	240	4,236	153,984
Delaware	12,973	16,414	—	400	29,787
Florida	26,654	39,656	—	418	66,728
Georgia	40,453	100,472	136	1,808	142,869
Illinois	370,475	348,371	7,134	21,703	747,683
Indiana	263,361	261,013	2,694	9,881	536,949
Iowa	211,598	179,877	9,105	3,550	404,130

The exports of crude rubber from the Amazon River district in 1910 exceeded 9,688 metric tons.

ELECTION OF 1888 (Continued).

States.	Republican.	Democratic.	Populist.	Prohibition.	Total.
Kansas	182,904	102,745	37,788	6,779	330,216
Kentucky	155,134	183,800	——	5,225	344,159
Louisiana	30,701	85,032	39	127	115,899
Maine	73,656	50,437	1,349	2,691	128,133
Maryland	99,986	106,168	——	4,767	210,921
Massachusetts	183,892	151,905	——	8,701	344,498
Michigan	236,387	213,469	4,555	20,945	475,356
Minnesota	142,492	104,385	1,097	15,311	263,285
Mississippi	31,120	85,467	——	258	116,845
Missouri	236,252	261,943	18,619	4,539	521,353
Nebraska	108,425	80,542	4,226	9,429	202,622
Nevada	7,088	5,149	——	41	12,278
New Hampshire	45,728	43,456	42	1,593	90,819
New Jersey	144,360	151,508	——	7,933	303,801
New York	650,338	635,965	626	30,231	1,317,160
North Carolina	134,784	148,336	47	2,789	285,956
Ohio	416,054	396,455	3,496	24,356	840,361
Oregon	33,291	26,522	363	1,677	61,853
Pennsylvania	523,269	447,004	3,876	20,966	998,115
Rhode Island	21,969	17,530	——	1,251	40,750
South Carolina	13,740	65,825	——	——	79,565
Tennessee	138,988	158,779	——	5,977	303,744
Texas	88,280	234,883	29,459	4,749	357,371
Vermont	45,192	16,788	——	1,460	63,440
Virginia	150,449	151,979	——	1,682	304,110
West Virginia	78,171	78,677	1,508	1,085	159,441
Wisconsin	176,555	155,243	8,561	14,415	354,774
Totals	5,444,337	5,540,050	146,897	250,125	11,381,408
Plurality	——	95,713	——	——	——

United Labor, 3,073; American, 1,591; Socialist, 2,068.

ELECTION OF 1892.

States.	Republican.	Democratic.	Populist.	Prohibition.	Total.
Alabama	9,197	138,138	85,181	241	232,757
Arkansas	46,974	87,834	11,831	130	146,769
California	117,962	118,174	25,311	8,096	269,543
Colorado	38,620	——	53,584	1,687	93,891
Connecticut	77,032	82,392	809	4,026	164,262
Delaware	18,077	18,851	——	564	37,222
Florida	——	30,143	4,843	570	35,556
Georgia	48,305	129,386	42,937	988	221,616
Idaho	8,799	2	10,520	288	19,609
Illinois	399,288	426,281	22,207	25,870	873,646
Indiana	255,615	262,740	22,208	13,050	553,613
Iowa	219,795	196,367	20,595	6,402	443,159
Kansas	157,241	——	163,111	4,553	324,905
Kentucky	135,441	175,461	23,500	6,442	340,844
Louisiana	27,903	87,662	——	——	115,565
Maine	62,878	48,024	2,045	3,062	116,009
Maryland	92,736	113,866	796	5,877	213,275
Massachusetts	202,927	176,858	3,348	7,539	390,672
Michigan	222,708	202,296	19,931	20,857	465,792
Minnesota	122,823	100,920	29,313	14,182	267,238
Mississippi	1,342	40,288	10,102	995	52,727
Missouri	226,918	268,188	41,213	4,331	540,650
Montana	18,851	17,581	7,334	549	44,315
Nebraska	87,227	24,943	83,134	4,902	200,206
Nevada	2,811	714	7,264	89	10,878
New Hampshire	45,658	42,081	293	1,297	89,329
New Jersey	156,101	171,066	969	8,133	336,269
New York	609,459	654,900	16,436	38,193	1,318,988
North Carolina	100,565	133,098	44,732	2,630	281,025
North Dakota	17,506	——	17,700	899	36,105
Ohio	405,187	404,115	14,852	26,012	850,166
Oregon	35,002	14,243	26,965	2,281	78,491
Pennsylvania	516,011	452,264	8,714	25,123	1,002,112
Rhode Island	26,975	24,336	288	1,654	53,193
South Carolina	13,384	54,698	2,410	——	70,492
South Dakota	24,888	9,081	26,544	——	70,513
Tennessee	99,851	136,594	23,730	4,799	264,974
Texas	81,444	239,148	99,418	2,165	422,175
Vermont	37,992	16,325	44	1,424	55,785
Virginia	113,256	163,977	12,275	2,798	292,306
Washington	36,460	29,844	19,105	2,553	87,962
West Virginia	80,293	84,467	4,166	2,145	171,071

The fourth largest city in India is Hyderabad, which had a population of 448,466 in 1901.

States.	Republican.	Democratic.	Populist.	Prohibition.	Total.
Wisconsin	170,846	177,335	9,909	13,132	371,222
Wyoming	8,454	—	7,722	530	16,706
Totals	5,190,802	5,554,414	1,027,329	271,058	12,043,603
Plurality	—	363,612	—	—	—

ELECTION OF 1896.

State.	Republican.	Democrat-Populist.	National Democrat.	Prohibition.	Socialist Labor.	Total.
Alabama	54,737	131,226	6,464	2,147	—	194,574
Arkansas	37,512	110,103	—	893	—	148,508
California	146,688	144,618	2,006	2,573	1,611	297,496
Colorado	26,279	161,269	1	2,110	160	189,819
Connecticut	110,297	56,740	4,336	1,806	1,223	174,402
Delaware	16,883	13,425	877	353	—	31,538
Florida	11,288	32,736	1,778	654	—	46,456
Georgia	60,107	94,733	2,809	5,613	—	163,262
Idaho	6,314	23,135	—	172	—	29,621
Illinois	607,130	464,523	6,390	9,818	1,147	1,089,008
Indiana	323,754	305,573	2,145	5,323	329	637,124
Iowa	289,293	223,741	4,586	3,544	453	521,617
Kansas	159,245	172,915	1,209	2,318	—	335,787
Kentucky	218,171	217,890	5,114	4,781	—	445,956
Louisiana	22,037	77,175	1,834	—	—	101,046
Maine	80,461	34,587	1,867	1,589	—	118,504
Maryland	136,978	104,746	2,507	6,058	588	250,877
Massachusetts	278,976	121,385	11,809	3,060	2,137	417,367
Michigan	293,582	237,268	6,968	6,846	294	544,958
Minnesota	193,503	139,735	—	4,348	954	338,540
Mississippi	5,123	63,793	1,071	485	—	70,472
Missouri	239,333	313,576	2,363	2,462	595	558,329
Montana	10,494	42,537	—	186	—	53,217
Nebraska	103,064	115,999	2,885	2,040	186	224,174
Nevada	1,938	8,376	—	—	—	10,314
New Hampshire	57,444	21,650	3,420	825	228	83,567
New Jersey	221,371	133,695	6,378	5,617	3,986	371,047
New York	819,838	551,513	18,972	16,086	17,731	1,424,140
North Carolina	155,243	174,488	578	681	—	330,990
North Dakota	26,335	20,386	—	358	—	47,379
Ohio	525,991	477,497	1,858	7,784	1,165	1,014,295
Oregon	48,779	46,739	977	919	—	97,414
Pennsylvania	728,300	433,228	11,000	20,147	1,683	1,194,358
Rhode Island	37,437	14,459	1,166	1,161	558	54,781
South Carolina	9,313	58,801	824	—	—	68,938
South Dakota	41,042	41,225	—	683	—	82,950
Tennessee	149,703	168,847	2,106	3,140	—	323,796
Texas	158,894	361,224	4,853	1,722	—	526,693
Utah	13,491	64,607	21	—	—	78,119
Vermont	51,127	10,640	1,331	733	—	63,831
Virginia	135,388	154,985	2,127	2,344	115	294,959
Washington	39,153	51,646	1,668	1,116	—	93,583
West Virginia	105,379	94,488	678	1,223	—	201,768
Wisconsin	268,051	165,349	4,553	7,799	1,311	447,063
Wyoming	10,072	10,375	—	159	—	20,606
Totals	7,035,638	6,467,946	131,529	141,676	36,454	13,813,243
Plurality	567,692	—	—	—	—	—

ELECTION OF 1900.

States.	Republican.	Democratic.	Prohibition.	Socialist Labor.	Socialist	Populist.	Total.
Alabama	55,512	97,131	2,762	—	—	4,178	159,583
Arkansas	44,800	81,142	584	—	27	972	127,525
California	164,755	124,985	5,087	—	7,572	—	302,399
Colorado	93,072	122,733	3,700	684	714	389	221,382
Connecticut	102,572	74,014	1,617	908	1,029	—	180,140
Delaware	22,535	18,863	546	—	57	—	42,001
Florida	7,420	28,007	2,234	—	601	1,070	39,332
Georgia	35,056	81,700	1,396	—	—	4,584	122,736
Idaho	27,198	29,414	857	—	—	232	57,701
Illinois	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,373	9,687	1,141	1,130,873
Indiana	336,063	309,584	13,718	663	2,374	1,438	663,840
Iowa	307,808	209,265	9,502	259	2,742	613	530,189
Kansas	185,955	162,601	3,605	—	1,605	—	353,766
Kentucky	226,801	234,899	2,814	299	770	2,017	490,812
Louisiana	14,233	53,671	—	—	—	—	67,904
Maine	65,412	36,822	2,585	—	878	—	105,697
Maryland	136,185	122,238	4,574	388	904	—	264,289

Of the deaths in New York State in 1910 14,047, or 9.5 per cent., were due to tuberculosis.

States.	Republican.	Democratic.	Prohibition.	Socialist Labor.	Socialist	Populist.	Total.
Massachusetts	239,147	157,016	6,208	2,610	9,716	—	414,697
Michigan	316,269	211,685	11,859	903	2,826	837	544,379
Minnesota	190,461	112,901	8,555	1,329	3,065	—	316,311
Mississippi	5,753	51,706	—	—	—	1,644	59,103
Missouri	314,092	351,922	5,965	1,294	6,139	4,244	683,656
Montana	25,373	37,145	298	169	708	—	63,693
Nebraska	121,835	114,013	3,655	—	823	1,104	241,430
Nevada	3,849	6,347	—	—	—	—	10,196
New Hampshire	54,799	35,489	1,270	—	790	—	92,348
New Jersey	221,754	164,879	7,190	2,081	4,611	691	401,206
New York	822,013	678,462	22,077	12,621	12,869	—	1,548,042
North Carolina	132,997	157,733	1,006	—	—	830	292,566
North Dakota	35,898	20,531	731	—	520	111	57,791
Ohio	543,918	474,882	10,203	1,688	4,847	251	1,035,789
Oregon	46,526	33,385	2,536	—	1,494	275	84,216
Pennsylvania	712,665	424,232	27,908	2,936	4,831	638	1,173,210
Rhode Island	33,784	19,812	1,529	1,423	—	—	56,548
South Carolina	3,579	47,233	—	—	—	—	50,812
South Dakota	54,530	39,544	1,542	—	169	339	96,124
Tennessee	123,180	145,356	3,860	—	413	1,322	274,131
Texas	130,641	267,432	2,644	162	1,846	20,981	423,706
Utah	47,139	45,006	209	106	720	—	93,180
Vermont	42,569	12,849	383	—	39	367	56,207
Virginia	115,865	146,080	2,150	167	145	63	264,470
Washington	57,456	44,833	2,363	866	2,066	—	107,584
West Virginia	119,829	98,807	1,692	—	219	268	220,815
Wisconsin	265,760	159,163	10,027	503	7,048	—	442,501
Wyoming	14,482	10,164	—	—	—	—	24,646
Totals	7,219,525	6,358,737	209,157	33,432	94,864	50,599	13,966,314
Plurality	860,788	—	—	—	—	—	—

ELECTION OF 1904.

States.	Republican.	Democratic.	Prohibition.	Socialist	Socialist Labor.	Populist.	Total.
Alabama	22,472	79,857	612	853	—	5,051	108,845
Arkansas	46,860	64,434	993	1,816	—	2,318	116,421
California	205,226	89,404	7,380	29,535	—	—	331,545
Colorado	134,687	100,105	3,438	4,304	335	824	243,693
Connecticut	111,089	72,909	1,506	4,543	575	495	191,117
Delaware	23,712	19,359	607	146	—	51	43,875
Florida	8,314	27,046	5	2,337	—	1,605	39,307
Georgia	24,003	83,472	685	197	—	22,635	130,992
Idaho	47,783	18,480	1,013	4,949	—	353	72,578
Illinois	632,645	327,606	34,770	69,225	4,698	6,725	1,075,669
Indiana	368,289	274,345	23,496	12,013	1,598	2,444	682,185
Iowa	307,907	149,141	11,601	14,847	—	2,207	485,703
Kansas	212,955	86,174	7,306	15,869	—	6,253	328,557
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	6,609	3,602	596	2,511	435,765
Louisiana	5,205	47,747	—	995	—	—	53,947
Maine	64,438	27,648	1,510	2,103	—	338	96,037
Maryland	109,497	109,446	3,034	2,247	—	—	224,224
Massachusetts	257,822	165,772	4,286	13,604	2,365	1,299	445,148
Michigan	364,957	135,392	13,441	9,042	1,036	1,159	525,027
Minnesota	216,651	55,187	6,253	11,692	974	2,103	292,860
Mississippi	3,187	53,374	—	392	—	1,425	58,378
Missouri	321,449	296,312	7,191	13,009	1,674	4,226	643,861
Montana	34,932	21,773	335	5,676	208	1,520	64,444
Nebraska	138,558	52,921	6,323	7,412	—	20,518	225,732
Nevada	6,864	3,982	—	925	—	344	12,115
New Hampshire	54,163	34,074	750	1,090	—	83	90,160
New Jersey	245,164	164,566	6,845	9,587	2,680	3,705	432,547
New York	859,533	683,981	20,787	36,883	9,127	7,459	1,617,770
North Carolina	82,442	124,121	361	124	—	879	207,927
North Dakota	52,595	14,273	1,140	2,117	—	165	70,290
Ohio	600,095	344,674	19,339	36,260	2,633	1,392	1,004,393
Oregon	60,455	17,521	3,806	7,619	—	753	90,154
Pennsylvania	840,949	337,998	33,717	21,863	2,211	—	1,236,738
Rhode Island	41,605	24,839	768	956	488	—	68,656
South Carolina	2,554	52,563	—	22	—	1	55,140
South Dakota	72,083	21,969	2,965	3,138	—	1,240	101,395
Tennessee	105,369	131,653	1,891	1,354	—	2,506	242,773
Texas	51,242	167,200	3,995	2,791	421	8,062	233,711
Utah	62,446	33,413	—	5,767	—	—	101,626
Vermont	40,459	9,777	792	859	—	—	51,887
Virginia	47,880	80,650	1,382	218	56	359	130,545
Washington	101,540	28,098	3,329	10,023	1,592	669	145,251
West Virginia	132,628	100,881	4,600	1,574	—	339	240,022

In 1910 there were 183,600 students in the universities, colleges and technical schools of the United States.

States.	Republican.	Democratic.	Prohibition.	Socialist	Socialist Labor.	Populist.	Total.
Wisconsin	280,315	124,205	9,872	28,240	223	530	443,385
Wyoming	20,489	8,930	217	1,077	—	—	30,713
Totals	7,628,785	5,084,442	258,950	402,895	33,490	114,546	13,523,108
Plurality	2,544,343	—	—	—	—	—	—

ELECTION OF 1908.

States.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Soc.	S. L.	Pop.	Ind.	Total.
Alabama	26,283	74,374	665	1,399	—	1,568	495	104,784
Arkansas	56,760	87,015	1,194	5,842	—	1,026	289	152,126
California	214,398	127,492	11,770	28,659	—	—	4,278	386,597
Colorado	123,700	126,644	5,559	7,974	—	—	—	263,877
Connecticut	112,815	68,255	2,380	5,113	608	—	728	189,899
Delaware	25,014	22,071	670	239	—	—	30	48,024
Florida	10,654	31,104	553	3,747	—	1,946	1,356	49,360
Georgia	41,692	72,413	1,059	584	—	16,969	77	132,794
Idaho	52,621	36,162	1,986	6,400	—	—	119	97,288
Illinois	629,932	450,810	29,364	34,711	1,680	633	7,724	1,154,854
Indiana	348,993	338,262	18,045	13,476	643	1,193	514	721,126
Iowa	275,210	200,771	9,837	8,287	—	261	404	494,770
Kansas	197,216	161,209	5,033	12,420	—	—	68	375,946
Kentucky	235,711	244,092	5,887	4,185	404	333	200	490,812
Louisiana	8,958	63,568	—	2,538	—	—	82	75,146
Maine	66,987	35,403	1,487	1,758	—	—	700	106,335
Maryland	116,513	115,908	3,302	2,323	—	—	485	238,531
Massachusetts	265,966	155,543	4,379	10,781	1,018	—	19,239	456,926
Michigan	333,313	174,619	16,795	11,527	1,086	—	734	538,074
Minnesota	195,843	109,401	11,107	14,527	—	—	426	331,304
Mississippi	4,363	60,287	—	978	—	1,276	—	66,904
Missouri	347,203	346,574	4,284	15,431	868	1,165	402	715,927
Montana	32,333	29,326	827	5,855	—	—	481	68,822
Nebraska	126,997	131,099	5,179	3,524	—	—	—	266,799
Nevada	10,775	11,212	—	2,103	—	—	436	24,526
New Hampshire	53,149	33,655	905	1,299	—	—	584	89,592
New Jersey	265,326	182,567	4,934	10,253	1,196	—	2,922	467,198
New York	870,070	667,468	22,667	38,451	3,877	—	35,817	1,638,350
North Carolina	114,887	136,928	—	345	—	—	—	252,160
North Dakota	57,680	32,885	1,496	2,421	—	—	43	94,525
Ohio	572,312	502,721	11,402	33,795	721	162	439	1,121,552
Oklahoma	110,558	122,406	—	21,779	—	434	244	255,421
Oregon	62,530	38,049	2,682	7,339	—	—	289	110,889
Pennsylvania	745,779	448,785	36,694	33,913	1,222	—	1,057	1,267,450
Rhode Island	43,942	24,706	1,016	1,365	183	—	1,105	72,317
South Carolina	3,965	62,290	—	100	—	—	43	66,398
South Dakota	67,536	40,266	4,039	2,846	—	—	88	114,775
Tennessee	118,324	135,608	300	1,870	—	1,081	332	257,515
Texas	65,666	217,302	1,634	7,870	176	994	115	293,757
Utah	61,165	42,601	—	4,890	—	—	92	108,748
Vermont	39,552	11,496	799	—	—	—	804	52,651
Virginia	52,573	82,946	1,111	255	25	105	51	137,066
Washington	106,062	58,691	4,700	14,177	—	—	249	183,879
West Virginia	137,869	111,418	5,139	3,679	—	—	46	258,151
Wisconsin	247,747	166,662	11,565	28,147	314	—	—	454,435
Wyoming	20,846	14,918	66	1,715	—	—	64	37,609
Totals	7,677,788	6,407,982	252,511	420,890	14,021	29,146	83,651	14,885,989
Plurality	1,269,806							

The vote in the above table in Michigan and Illinois is not that for the highest elector, but is made up by taking the highest party vote in each county. The vote of Oklahoma is unofficial, no satisfactory official return from that state having been tabulated so far.

ELECTION OF 1912.

For popular vote at election of 1912 see table at end of "Elections in States" in this volume.

PRESIDENTS AND CABINET CHIEFS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, 1789-1912.

(A Cabinet officer, being appointed for no fixed term, does not go out of office when a President's term expires, but usually remains formally at the head of his department until his successor qualifies or he is reappointed. No note is taken in the following table of the formal service of hold-over Cabinet officers under the administration of incoming Presidents unless that service continues long enough to involve some exercise of Cabinet

The production in the United States of hard soaps was 1,784,888,527 pounds in 1909; soft soaps, 59,337,379 pounds, and of glycerine 53,134,146 pounds.

functions. Subordinates acting temporarily as heads of departments are not considered as Cabinet officers. In the early history of the government all the Cabinet officers were not heads of departments. The order of department precedence now observed was not established until the passage of the Presidential succession act of January 19, 1886. The dates given are those on which commissions were issued. They do not always correspond with the dates on which service actually began.)

First Administration of Washington.

PRESIDENT—George Washington, Va., Mch. 4, 1789, to Mch. 4, 1793. (Not inaugurated until April 30, 1789.) V.-PRES'T—John Adams, Mass. SEC. STATE—John Jay, N. Y., continued from similar service as Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, served until Mch. 21, 1790; Thomas Jefferson, Va., Sept. 26, 1789. SEC. TREASURY—Alexander Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1789. SEC. WAR—Henry Knox, Mass., Sept. 12, 1789. POST'R-GEN.—Samuel Osgood, Mass., Sept. 26, 1789, served until Aug. 19, 1791; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Aug. 12, 1791. ATT'Y-GEN.—Edmund Randolph, Va., Sept. 26, 1789.

Second Administration of Washington.

PRESIDENT—George Washington, second term. Mch. 4, 1793, to Mch. 4, 1797. V.—PRES'T—John Adams, Mass. SEC. STATE—Thos. Jefferson, continued; Edmund Randolph, Va., Jan. 2, 1794; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Secretary of War, ad interim, Aug. 20, 1795, to Dec. 9, 1795; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Dec. 10, 1795. SEC. TREASURY—Alexander Hamilton, continued; Oliver Wolcott, jr., Conn., Feb. 2, 1795. SEC. WAR—Henry Knox, continued; Timothy Pickering, Penn., Jan. 2, 1795, served until Dec. 10, 1795, and then, being Secretary of State, ad interim, until Feb. 5, 1796; James McHenry, Md., Jan. 27, 1796. POST'R-GEN.—Timothy Pickering, continued, served until Jan. 2, 1795; Joseph Habersham, Ga., Feb. 25, 1795. ATTY' GEN.—Edmund Randolph, continued, served until Jan. 2, 1794; William Bradford, Penn., Jan. 27, 1794, served until Aug. 23, 1795; Charles Lee, Va., Dec. 10, 1795.

Administration of John Adams.

PRESIDENT—John Adams, Mass., Mch. 4, 1797, to Mch. 4, 1801. V.-PRES'T—Thos. Jefferson, Va. SEC. STATE—Timothy Pickering, continued, served until May 12, 1800; Charles Lee, Va., Attorney General, ad interim, May 13 to June 6, 1800; John Marshall, Va., May 13, 1800. SEC. TREASURY—Oliver Wolcott, jr., continued; Samuel Dexter, Mass., Jan. 1, 1801. SEC. WAR—James McHenry, continued; Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, June 1, 1800, to June 12, 1800; Samuel Dexter, Mass., May 13, 1800, served until Jan. 1, 1801, and then, being Secretary of the Treasury, ad interim, until March 3, 1801; Roger Griswold, Conn., Feb. 3, 1801. SEC. NAVY—George Cabot, Mass., May 3, 1798; Benjamin Stoddert, Md., May 21, 1798. POST'R-GEN.—Joseph Habersham, continued. ATT'Y GEN.—Charles Lee, continued.

First Administration of Jefferson.

PRESIDENT—Thos. Jefferson, Va., Mch. 4, 1801, to Mch. 4, 1805. V.-PRES'T—Aaron Burr, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James Madison, Va., Mch. 5, 1801. SEC. TREASURY—Samuel Dexter, continued, served until May 6, 1801; Albert Gallatin, Penn., May 14, 1801. SEC. WAR—Henry Dearborn, Mass., Mch. 5, 1801. SEC. NAVY—Benj. Stoddert, continued, served until March 31, 1801; Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, ad interim, April 1 to July 17, 1801; Robert Smith, Md., July 15, 1801. POST'R-GEN.—Joseph Habersham, continued, served until Nov. 2, 1801; Gideon Granger, Conn., Nov. 28, 1801. ATTY-GEN.—Levi Lincoln, Mass., Mch. 5, 1801, served until Dec. 31, 1804.

Second Administration of Jefferson.

PRESIDENT—Thomas Jefferson, second term, Mch. 4, 1805, to Mch. 4, 1809. V.-PRES'T—George Clinton, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James Madison, continued. SEC. TREASURY—Albert Gallatin, continued. SEC. WAR—Henry Dearborn, continued, served until Feb. 16, 1809. SEC. NAVY—Robert Smith, Md., continued. POST'R-GEN.—Gideon Granger, continued. ATT'Y-GEN.—John Breckenridge, Ky., Aug. 7, 1805, served until Dec. 14, 1806; Cæsar A. Rodney, Penn., Jan. 20, 1807.

First Administration of Madison.

PRESIDENT—James Madison, Va., Mch. 4, 1809, to Mch. 4, 1813. V.-PRES'T—George Clinton, N. Y., died April 20, 1812; William H. Crawford, Ga., President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, April 20, 1812, to March 3, 1813. SEC. STATE—Robert Smith, Md., Mch. 6, 1809; James Monroe, Va., April 2, 1811. SEC. TREASURY—Albert Gallatin, continued. SEC. WAR—William Eustis, Mass., Mch. 7, 1809, served until Dec. 3, 1812; James Monroe, Secretary of State, ad interim, Jan. 1, 1813, to Feb. 4, 1813; John Armstrong, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1813. SEC. NAVY—Paul Hamilton, S. C., Mch. 7, 1809, served until Dec 31, 1812; William Jones, Penn., Jan. 12, 1813. POST'R-GEN.—Gideon Granger, continued. ATTY'Y-GEN.—Cæsar A. Rodney, continued, served until Dec. 5, 1811; William Pinkney, Md., Dec. 11, 1811.

Second Administration of Madison.

PRESIDENT—James Madison, second term, Mch. 4, 1813, to Mch. 4, 1817. V.-PRES'T—Elbridge Gerry, Mass., died Nov. 23, 1814; S. John Gaillard, S. C., President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, Nov. 23, 1814, to March 3, 1817. SEC. STATE—James Monroe, continued until

The value of the Canadian fisheries in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, was $29,629,169.

Sept. 27, 1814, when he became Secretary of War, acting ad interim as Secretary of State; reappointed Secretary of State, Feb. 28, 1815. SEC. TREASURY—Albert Gallatin, continued until Feb. 9, 1814, he being absent in Europe from April 17, 1813, on diplomatic business; William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, April 21, 1813, to Feb. 9, 1814; George W. Campbell, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1814; Alexander J. Dallas, Penn., Oct. 6, 1814; William H. Crawford, Ga., Oct. 22, 1816. SEC. WAR—John Armstrong, continued until Aug. 30, 1814; James Monroe, as Secretary of State, ad interim, Aug. 30 to Sept. 30, 1814; as Secretary of War, Oct. 1, 1814, to Feb. 28, 1815, and as Secretary of State, ad interim, Mch. 1, 1815, to Mch. 14, 1815; Alexander J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, ad interim, Mch. 14, 1815, to Aug. 8, 1815; William H. Crawford, Ga., Aug. 1, 1815, served until Oct. 21, 1816. SEC. NAVY—William Jones, continued until Dec. 1, 1814; Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Mass., Dec. 19, 1814. POST'R-GEN.—Gideon Granger, continued, served until Feb. 25, 1814; Return J. Meigs, jr., Ohio, Mch. 17, 1814. ATT'Y-GEN.—William Pinkney, continued; Richard Rush, Penn., Feb. 10, 1814.

First Administration of Monroe.

PRESIDENT—James Monroe, Va., Mch. 4, 1817, to Mch. 4, 1821. V.-PRES'T—Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John Q. Adams, Mass., Mch. 5, 1817. SEC. TREASURY—William H. Crawford, continued. SEC. WAR—John C. Calhoun, S. C., Oct. 8, 1817. SEC. NAVY—Benjamin W. Crowninshield continued, served until Sept. 30, 1818; John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, ad interim, Oct. 19, 1818, to Dec. 31, 1818; Smith Thompson, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1818, POST'R-GEN.—Return J. Meigs, jr., continued. ATT'Y-GEN.—Richard Rush, continued, served until Oct. 30, 1817; William Wirt, Va., Nov. 13, 1817.

Second Administration of Monroe.

PRESIDENT—James Monroe, second term, Mch. 4, 1821, to Mch. 4, 1825. V.-PRES'T—Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John Q. Adams, continued. SEC. TREASURY—William H. Crawford, continued. SEC. WAR—John C. Calhoun, continued. SEC. NAVY—Smith Thompson, continued, served until Aug. 31, 1823; Samuel L. Southard, N. J., Sept. 16, 1823. POST'R-GEN.—Return J. Meigs, jr., continued, served until June 30, 1823; John McLean, Ohio, June 26, 1823. ATT'Y-GEN.—William Wirt, continued.

Administration of John Quincy Adams.

PRESIDENT—John Quincy Adams, Mass., Mch. 4, 1825, to Mch. 4, 1829. V.-PRES'T—John C. Calhoun, S. C. SEC. STATE—Henry Clay, Ky., Mch. 7, 1825. SEC. TREASURY—Richard Rush, Penn., Mch. 7, 1825. SEC. WAR—James Barbour, Va., Mch. 7, 1825, served until May 24, 1828; Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, May 26, 1828, to June 19, 1828; Peter B. Porter, N. Y., May 26, 1828. SEC. NAVY—Samuel L. Southard, continued. POST'R-GEN.—John McLean, continued. ATT'Y-GEN.—William Wirt, continued.

First Administration of Jackson.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Jackson, Tenn., Mch. 4, 1829, to Mch. 4, 1833. V.-PRES'T—John C. Calhoun, S. C., resigned Dec. 28, 1832; Hugh L. White, Tenn., President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of sucession, Dec. 28, 1832, to Mch. 3, 1833. SEC. STATE—Martin Van Buren, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1829; Edward Livingston, La., May 24, 1831. SEC. TREASURY—Samuel D. Ingham, Penn., Mch; 6, 1829, served until June 20, 1831; Louis McLane, Del., Aug. 8, 1831. SEC. WAR—John H. Eaton, Tenn., Mch. 9, 1829 served until June 18, 1831; Roger B. Taney, Attorney General, ad interim, July 21, 1831, to Aug. 7, 1831; Lewis Cass, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1831. SEC. NAVY—John Branch, N. C., Mch. 9, 1829, served until May 12, 1831; Levi Woodbury, N. H., May 23, 1831. POST'R-GEN.—William T. Barry, Ky., Mch. 9, 1829. ATT'Y-GEN.—John M. Berrien, Ga., Mch. 9, 1829, served until June 22, 1831; Roger B. Taney, Md., July 20, 1831.

Second Administration of Jackson.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Jackson, second term, Mch. 4, 1833, to Mch. 4, 1837. V.-PRES'T—Martin Van Buren, N. Y. SEC. STATE—Edward Livingston, continued, served until May 29, 1833; Louis McLane, Del., May 25, 1833; John Forsyth, Ga., June 27, 1834. SEC. TREASURY—Louis McLane, continued, served until May 29, 1833; William J. Duane, Penn., May 29, 1833; Roger B. Taney, Md., Sept. 23, 1833, served until June 25, 1834; Levi Woodbury, N. H., June 27, 1834. SEC. WAR—Lewis Cass, continued, served until Oct. 4, 1836; Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney General, ad interim, Oct. 26, 1836, to March 3, 1837; Benjamin F. Butler, Mch. 3, 1837. SEC. NAVY—Levi Woodbury, continued, served until June 30, 1834; Mahlon Dickerson, N. J., June 30, 1834. POST'R-GEN.—William T. Barry, continued, served until April 30, 1835; Amos Kendall, Ky., May 1, 1837. ATT'Y-GEN.—Roger B. Taney, continued, served until Sept. 23, 1833; Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1833.

Administration of Van Buren.

PRESIDENT—Martin Van Buren, N. Y., Mch. 4, 1837, to Mch. 4, 1841. V.-PRES'T—Richard M. Johnson, Ky. SEC. STATE—John Forsyth, continued. SEC. TREASURY—Levi Woodbury, continued. SEC. WAR—Joel R. Poinsett, S. C., Mch. 7, 1837. SEC. NAVY—Mahlon Dickerson, continued; James K. Paulding, N. Y., July 1, 1838. POST'R-GEN.—Amos Kendall, continued, served until May 25, 1840; John M. Niles, Conn., May 25, 1840, entered upon duties May 26, 1840. ATT'Y-GEN.—Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., continued, served until Aug. 31, 1838;

The largest town in Bosnia and Herzegovina is Serayevo, with a population of 51,949 in 1910.

Felix Grundy, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1838, served until Dec. 14, 1839; Henry D. Gilpin, Penn., Jan. 11, 1840.

Administration of William H. Harrison.

PRESIDENT—William H. Harrison, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1841, to April 4, 1841, on which date he died. V.-PRES'T—John Tyler, Va. SEC'Y STATE—Daniel Webster, Mass., Mch. 5, 1841. SEC. TREASURY—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1841. SEC. WAR—John Bell, Tenn., Mch. 5, 1841. SEC. NAVY—George E. Badger, N. C., Mch. 5, 1841. POST'R-GEN.—Francis Granger, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1841. ATT'Y-GEN.—John J. Crittenden, Ky., Mch. 5, 1841.

Administration of Tyler.

PRESIDENT—John Tyler, Va., April 4, 1841, to Mch. 4, 1845. V.-PRES'T—Samuel L. Southard, N. J., and Willie P. Mangum, N. C., presidents of the Senate and next in line of succession, the first serving from May 31, 1841, to May 31, 1842, and the second from May 31, 1842, to March 3, 1845. SEC. STATE—Daniel Webster, continued, served until May 8, 1842; Hugh S. Legaré, S. C., Attorney General, ad interim, from May 9, 1843, to June 20, 1843; Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, from June 24, 1843, to July 24, 1843; Abel P. Upshur, Va., July 24, 1843; John Nelson, Md., Attorney General, ad interim, from Feb. 29, 1844 to Mch. 31, 1844; Feb. 29, 1844; John C. Calhoun, S. C., Mch. 6, 1844. SEC. TREASURY—Thomas Ewing, continued, served until Sept. 11, 1841; Walter Forward, Penn., Sept. 13, 1841, served until Feb. 28, 1843; John C. Spencer, N. Y., Mch. 3, 1843, served until May 2, 1844; George M. Bibb, Ky., June 15, 1844. SEC. WAR—John Bell, continued, served until Sept. 11, 1841; John C. Spencero, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1841; James M. Porter, Penn., Mch. 8, 1843; William Wilkins, Penn., Feb. 15, 1844. SEC. NAVY—George E Badger, continued, served until Sept. 1, 1841; Abel P. Upshur, Va., Sept. 13, 1841; David Henshaw, Mass., July 24, 1843; Thomas W. Gilmer, Va., Feb. 15, 1844, served until Feb. 28, 1844; John Y. Mason, Va., Mch. 14, 1844. POST'R-GEN.—Francis Granger, continued, served until Sept. 13, 1841; Charles A. Wickliffe, Ky., Sept. 13, 1841. ATTY'-GEN.—John J. Crittenden, continued, served until Sept. 1, 1841; Hugh S. Legaré, S. C., Sept. 13, 1841, served until June 20, 1843; John Nelson, Md., July 1, 1843.

Administration of Polk.

PRESIDENT—James K. Polk, Tenn., Mch. 4, 1845, to Mch. 4, 1849. V-PRES'T—George M. Dallas, Penn. SEC. STATE—James Buchanan, Penn., Mch. 6, 1845. SEC. TREASURY—Robert J. Walker, Miss., Mch. 6, 1845. SEC. WAR—William L. Marcy, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1845. SEC. NAVY—George Bancroft, Mass., Mch. 10, 1845; John Y. Mason, Va., Sept. 9, 1846. POST-R-GEN.—Cave Johnson, Tenn., Mch. 6, 1845. ATT'Y-GEN.—John Y. Mason, Va., Mch. 6, 1845; Nathan Clifford, Me., Oct. 17, 1846, served until Mch. 18, 1848; Isaac Toucey, Conn., June 21, 1848.

Administration of Taylor.

PRESIDENT—Zachary Taylor, La., Mch. 5, 1849, to July 9, 1850, on which day he died. V.-PRES'T—Millard Fillmore, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John M. Clayton, Del., Mch. 7, 1849. SEC. TREASURY—William M. Meredith, Penn., Mch. 8, 1849. SEC. WAR—George W. Crawford, Ga., Mch. 8, 1849. SEC. NAVY—William B. Preston, Va., Mch. 8, 1849. POST'R-GEN.—Jacob Collamer, Vt., Mch. 8, 1849. ATT'Y-GEN.—Reverdy Johnson, Md., Mch. 8, 1849. SEC. INTERIOR—Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Mch. 8, 1849.

Administration of Fillmore.

PRESIDENT—Millard Fillmore, N. Y., July 9, 1850, to Mch. 4, 1853. V.-PRES'T—William R. King, Ala., and David R. Atchison, Mo., presidents pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, the former from Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 6, 1852, and the latter from Dec. 6, 1852, to Mch. 3, 1853. SEC. STATE—Daniel Webster, Mass., July 22, 1850, served until Oct. 24, 1852; Edward Everett, Mass, Nov. 6, 1852. SEC. TREASURY—Thomas Corwin, Ohio, July 23, 1850. SEC. WAR—Charles M. Conrad, La., Aug. 15, 1850. SEC. NAVY—William A. Graham, N. C., July 22, 1850; John P. Kennedy, Md., July 22, 1852. POST'R-GEN.—Nathan K. Hall, N. Y., July 23, 1850; Samuel D. Hubbard, Conn., Aug. 31, 1852. ATT'Y-GEN.—John J. Crittenden, Ky., July 22, 1850. SEC. INTERIOR—Thomas M. T. McKennan, Penn., Aug. 15, 1850, served until Aug. 26, 1850; Alex. H. H. Stuart, Va., Sept. 12, 1850.

Administration of Pierce.

PRESIDENT—Franklin Pierce, N. H., Mch. 4, 1853, to Mch. 4, 1857. V.-PRES'T—William R. King, Ala., died April 18, 1853; David R. Atchison, Mo.; Lewis Cass, Mich.; Jesse D. Bright, Ind.; Charles E. Stuart, Mich., and James M. Mason, Va., presidents pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, Dec. 5, 1853, to Mch. 3, 1857. SEC. STATE—William L. Marcy, N. Y., Mch. 7, 1853. SEC. TREASURY—James Guthrie, Ky., Mch. 7, 1853. SEC. WAR—Jefferson Davis, Miss., Mch. 7, 1853. SEC. NAVY—James C. Dobbin, N. C., Mch. 7, 1853. POST'R-GEN.—James Campbell, Penn., Mch. 7, 1853. ATT'Y-GEN.—Caleb Cushing, Mass., Mch. 7, 1853. SEC. INTERIOR—Robert McClelland, Mich., Mch. 7, 1853.

Administration of Buchanan.

PRESIDENT—James Buchanan, Penn., Mch. 4, 1857, to Mch. 4, 1861. V.-PRES'T—John C. Breckinridge, Ky. SEC. STATE—Lewis Cass, Mich., Mch. 6, 1857; Jeremiah S. Black, Penn., Dec. 17, 1860. SEC. TREASURY—Howell Cobb, Ga., Mch. 6, 1857; Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, from Dec. 10

The highest wage paid to farm laborers in 1910 was paid in Nevada, at the rate of $54 per month.

to Dec. 12, 1860; Philip F. Thomas, Md., Dec. 12, 1860; John A. Dix, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1861. SEC. WAR—John B. Floyd, Va., Mch. 6, 1857; Joseph Holt, Postmaster General, ad interim, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 17, 1861; Joseph Holt, Ky., Jan. 18, 1861 SEC. NAVY—Isaac Toucey, Conn., Mch. 6, 1857. POST'R-GEN.—Aaron V. Brown, Tenn., Mch. 6, 1857; Joseph Holt, Ky., Mch. 14, 1859; Horatio King, Me., Feb. 12, 1861. ATT'Y-GEN.—Jeremiah S. Black, Penn., Mch. 6, 1857; Edwin M. Stanton, Penn., Dec. 20, 1860. SEC. INTERIOR—Jacob Thompson, Miss., Mch. 6, 1857, served until Jan. 8, 1861.

First Administration of Lincoln.

PRESIDENT—Abraham Lincoln, Ill., Mch. 4, 1861, to Mch. 4, 1865. V.-PRES'T—Hannibal Hamlin, Me. SEC. STATE—William H. Seward, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1861. SEC. TREASURY—Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1861; William P. Fessenden, Me., July 1, 1864. SEC. WAR—Simon Cameron, Penn., Mch. 5, 1861; Edwin M. Stanton, Penn., Jan. 15, 1862. NAVY—Gideon Welles, Conn., Mch. 5, 1861. POST'R-GEN.—Montgomery Blair, D. C., Mch. 5, 1861; William Dennison, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1864. ATT'Y-GEN.—Edward Bates, Mo., Mch. 5, 1861; John P. Usher, Ind., Jan. 8, 1863.

Second Administration of Lincoln.

PRESIDENT—Abraham Lincoln, second term, Mch. 4, 1865, to April 15, 1865, on which date he died. V.-PRES'T—Andrew Johnson, Tenn. SEC. STATE—William H. Seward, reappointed. SEC. TREASURY—Hugh McCulloch, Ind., Mch. 7, 1865. SEC. WAR—Edwin M. Stanton, reappointed. SEC. NAVY—Gideon Welles, reappointed. POST'R-GEN.—William Dennison, reappointed. ATT'Y-GEN.—James Speed, reappointed. SEC. INTERIOR—John P. Usher, reappointed.

Administration of Johnson.

PRESIDENT—Andrew Johnson, Tenn., April 15, 1865, to Mch. 4, 1869.—V.-PRES'Y—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn., and Benjamin F. Wade, Ohio, presidents pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of sucession, the former from Dec. 4, 1865, to July 28, 1866, and the latter from Dec. 3, 1866, to Mch. 3, 1869. SEC. STATE—William H. Seward, continued. SEC. TREASURY—Hugh McCulloch, continued. SEC. WAR—Edwin M. Stanton, suspended Aug. 12, 1867; U. S. Grant, ad interim, Aug. 12, 1867; Edwin M. Stanton, reinstated, Jan. 14, 1868, continued in office until May 26; 1868, in spite of the President's attempts to remove him; John M. Schofield, May 28, 1868. SEC. NAVY—Gideon Welles, continued. POST'R-GEN.—William Dennison, continued; Alexander W. Randall, Wis., July 25, 1868. ATT'Y-GEN.—James Speed, continued; Henry Stanberry, Ohio, July 23, 1866; Orville H. Browning, Secretary of the interior, ad interim, from March 13, 1868, to July 19, 1868; William M. Evarts, N. Y., July 15, 1868. SEC. INTERIOR—John P. Usher, continued; James Harlan, Iowa, May 15, 1865; Orville H. Browning, Ill., Sept. 1, 1866.

First Administration of Grant.

PRESIDENT—Ulysses S. Grant, Ill., Mch 4, 1869, to Mch. 4, 1873. V.-PRES'T—Schuyler Colfax, Ind. SEC. STATE—E. B. Washburne, Ill., Mch. 5, 1869; Hamilton Fish, N. Y., Mch. 11, 1869. SEC. TREASURY—George S. Boutwell, Mass., Mch. 11, 1869. SEC. WAR—John A. Rawlins, Ill., Mch. 11, 1869; William T. Sherman, Sept. 9, 1869; William W. Belknap, Iowa, Oct. 25, 1869. SEC. NAVY—Adolph E. Borie, Penn., Mch. 5, 1869; George M. Robeson, N. J., June 25, 1869. POST'R-GEN.—John A. J. Creswell, Md., Mch. 5, 1869. ATT'Y-GEN.—Ebenezer R. Hoar, Mass., Mch. 5, 1869; Amos T. Askerman, Ga., June 23, 1870; George H. Williams, Ore., Jan. 10, 1872. SEC. INTERIOR—Jacob D. Cox, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1869; Columbus Delano, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1870.

Second Administration of Grant.

PRESIDENT—Ulysses S. Grant, second term, Mch. 4, 1873, to Mch. 4, 1877. V.-PRES'T—Henry Wilson, Mass., died Nov. 22, 1875; Thomas W. Ferry, Mich., President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, Dec. 6, 1875, to Mch. 3, 1877. SEC. STATE—Hamilton Fish, continued. SEC. TREASURY—George S. Boutwell, continued, served until Mch. 17, 1873; William A. Richardson, Mass., Mch. 17, 1873; Benjamin H. Bristow, Ky., June 2, 1874; Lot M. Morrill, Me., June 21, 1876. SEC. WAR—William W. Belknap, continued; George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, from Mch. 2, 1876, to Mch. 10, 1876; Alphonso Taft, Ohio, Mch. 8, 1876; J. D. Cameron, Penn., May 22, 1876. SEC. NAVY—George M. Robeson, continued. POST'R-GEN.—J. A. J. Creswell, continued; James Marshall, Va., July 3, 1874; Marshall Jewell, Conn., Aug. 24, 1874; James N. Tyner, Ind., July 12, 1876. ATT'Y-GEN.—G. H. Williams, continued; Edwards Pierrepont, N. Y., April 26, 1875; Alphonso Taft, Ohio, May 22, 1876. SEC. INTERIOR—Columbus Delano, continued; Zachariah Chandler, Mich., Oct. 19, 1875.

Administration of Hayes.

PRESIDENT—Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1877, to Mch. 4, 1881. V.-PRES'T—William A. Wheeler, N. Y. SEC. STATE—William M. Evarts, N. Y., Mch. 12, 1877. SEC. TREASURY—John Sherman, Ohio, Mch. 8, 1877. SEC. WAR—George W. McCrary, Iowa, Mch. 12, 1877; Alexander Ramsey, Minn., Dec. 10, 1879. SEC. NAVY—Richard W. Thompson, Ind., Mch. 12, 1877; Nathan Goff, jr., W. Va., Jan. 6, 1881. POST'R-GEN.—David M. Key, Tenn., Mch. 12, 1877; Horace Maynard, Tenn., June 2, 1880. ATT'Y-GEN.—Charles Devens, Mass., Mch. 12, 1877. SEC. INTERIOR—Carl Schurz, Mo., Mch. 12, 1877.

Higher wages were paid to American farm laborers during 1910 than at any time in the preceding 45 years.

Administration of Garfield.

PRESIDENT—James A. Garfield, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1881, to Sept. 19, 1881, on which day he died. V.-PRES'T—Chester A. Arthur, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James G. Blaine, Me., Mch. 5, 1881. SEC. TREASURY—William Windom, Minn., Mch. 5, 1881. SEC. WAR—Robert T. Lincoln, Ill., Mch. 5, 1881. SEC. NAVY—William H. Hunt, La., Mch. 5, 1881. POST'R-GEN.—Thomas L. James, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1881. ATT'Y-GEN.—Wayne MacVeagh, Penn., Mch. 5, 1881. SEC. INTERIOR—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa, Mch. 5, 1881.

Administration of Arthur.

PRESIDENT—Chester A. Arthur, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1881, to Mch. 4, 1885. V.-PRES'T—David Davis, Ill., and George F. Edmunds, Vt., presidents pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, the first from Oct. 13, 1881, to Dec. 3, 1883, and the second from Dec. 3, 1883, to Mch. 3, 1885. SEC. STATE—James G. Blaine, continued, served until Dec. 19, 1881; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, N. J., Dec. 12, 1881. SEC. TREASURY—William Windom, continued, served until Nov. 14, 1881; Charles J. Folger, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1881; Walter Q. Gresham, Ind., Sept. 24, 1884; Hugh McCulloch, Ind., Oct. 28, 1884. SEC. WAR—Robert T. Lincoln, continued. SEC. NAVY—William H. Hunt, continued, served until Apr. 16, 1882; William E. Chandler, N. H., Apr. 12, 1882. POST'R-GEN.—Thomas L. James, continued, served until Jan. 4, 1882; Timothy O. Howe, Wis., Dec. 20, 1881; Walter Q. Gresham, Ind., Apr 3, 1883; Frank Hatton, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1884. ATT'Y-GEN.—Wayne MacVeagh, continued, served until Nov. 14, 1881; Benjamin H. Brewster, Penn., Oct. 19, 1881. SEC. INTERIOR—Samuel J. Kirkwood, continued, served until Apr. 17, 1882; Henry M. Teller, Col., Apr. 6, 1882.

First Administration of Cleveland.

PRESIDENT—Grover Cleveland, N. Y., Mch. 4. 1885, to Mch. 4, 1889. V.-PRES'T—Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind., died Nov. 25, 1885; John Sherman, Ohio, President pro tempore of the Senate and next in line of succession, from Dec. 7, 1885, to Jan. 19, 1886, when the present law transferring the succession to the Cabinet went into effect. SEC. STATE—Thomas F. Bayard, Del., Mch. 6, 1885. SEC. TREASURY—Daniel Manning, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1885; Charles S. Fairchild, N. Y., April 1, 1887. SEC. WAR—William C. Endicott, Mass., Mch. 6, 1885. SEC. NAVY—William C. Whitney, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1885. POST'R-GEN.—William F. Vilas, Wis., Mch. 6, 1885; Don M. Dickinson, Mich., Jan. 16, 1888. ATT'Y-GEN.—Augustus H. Garland, Ark., Mch. 6, 1885. SEC. INTERIOR—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss., Mch. 6, 1885; William F. Vilas, Jan. 16, 1888. SEC. AGRICULTURE—Norman J. Colman, Mo., Feb 12, 1889.

Administration of Benjamin Harrison.

PRESIDENT—Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Mch. 4, 1889, to Mch. 4, 1893. V.-PRES'T—Levi P. Morton, N. Y. SEC. STATE—James G. Blaine, Me., Mch. 5, 1889; J. W. Foster, Ind., June 29, 1892, served until Feb. 23, 1893. SEC. TREASURY—William Windom, Minn., Mch. 5, 1889; Charles Foster, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1891. SEC. WAR—Redfield Proctor, Vt., Mch. 5, 1889; Stephen B. Elkins, W. Va., Dec. 22, 1891. SEC. NAVY—Benjamin F. Tracy, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1889. POST'R-GEN.—John Wanamaker, Penn., Mch. 5, 1889. ATT'Y-GEN.—William H. H. Miller, Ind., Mch. 5, 1889. SEC. INTERIOR—John W. Noble, Mo., Mch. 5, 1889. SEC. AGRICULTURE—Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wis., Mch. 5, 1889.

Second Administration of Cleveland.

PRESIDENT—Grover Cleveland, N. Y., Mch. 4, 1893, to Mch. 4, 1897. V.-PRES'T—Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill. SEC. STATE—Walter Q. Gresham, Ill., Mch. 6, 1893; Richard Olney, Mass., June 8, 1895. SEC. TREASURY—John G. Carlisle, Ky., Mch. 6, 1893. SEC. WAR—Daniel S. Lamont, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1893. SEC. NAVY—Hillary A. Herbert, Ala., Mch. 6, 1893. POST'R-GEN.—Wilson S. Bissell, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1893; William L. Wilson, W. Va., Mch. 1, 1895. ATT'Y-GEN.—Richard Olney, Mass., Mch. 6, 1893; Judson Harmon, Ohio, June 8, 1895. SEC. INTERIOR—Hoke Smith, Ga., Mch. 6, 1893; David R. Francis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1896. SEC'Y AGRICULTURE—Julius Sterling Morton, Neb., Mch. 6, 1893.

First Administration of McKinley.

PRESIDENT—William McKinley, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1897, to Mch. 4, 1901. V.-PRES'T—Garret A. Hobart, N. J., died Nov. 21, 1899. SEC. STATE—John Sherman, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1897; William R. Day, Ohio, April 26, 1898; John Hay, D. C., Sept. 20, 1898. SEC. TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, Ill., Mch. 5, 1907. SEC. WAR—Russell A. Alger, Mich., Mch. 5, 1897; Elihu Root, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1899. SEC. NAVY—John D. Long, Mass., Mch. 5, 1897. POST'R-GEN.—James A. Gary, Md., Mch. 5, 1897; Charles Emory Smith, Penn., Apr. 21, 1898. ATT'Y-GEN.—Joseph McKenna, Cal., Mch. 5, 1897; John W. Griggs, N. J., Jan. 25, 1898. SEC. INTERIOR—Cornelius N. Bliss, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1897; Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Mo., Dec. 21, 1898. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mch 5, 1897.

Second Administration of McKinley.

PRESIDENT—William McKinley, second term, Mch. 4, 1901, to Sept. 14, 1901, on which day he died. V.-PRES'T—Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y. SEC. STATE—John Hay, D. C., Mch. 5, 1901. SEC. TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, Ill., Mch. 5, 1901. SEC. WAR—Elihu Root, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1901. SEC. NAVY—John D. Long, Mass., Mch. 5, 1901. POST'R-GEN.—Charles Emory Smith, Penn., Mch. 5, 1901. ATT'Y-GEN.—John W. Griggs, N. J., Mch. 5, 1901; Philander C. Knox, April 5, 1901. SEC. INTERIOR—Ethan A. Hitchock, Mo., Mch. 5, 1901. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mch 5, 1901.

The salaries and wages paid out in the manufacture of brass and bronze products in the United States amounted to $29,217,000 in 1909.

First Administration of Roosevelt.

PRESIDENT—Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1901, to Mch. 4, 1905. SEC. STATE—John Hay, D. C., Sept. 14, 1901. SEC. TREASURY—Lyman J. Gage, Ill., Sept. 14, 1901; Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1902. SEC. WAR—Elihu Root, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1901; William H. Taft, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1904. SEC. NAVY—John D. Long, Mass., Sept. 14, 1901; William H. Moody, Mass., April 29, 1902; Paul Morton, Ill., July 1, 1904. POST'R-GEN.—Charles Emory Smith, Penn., Sept. 14, 1901; Henry C. Payne, Wis., Jan. 9, 1902; Robert Wynne, Penn., Oct. 10, 1904. ATT'Y-GEN.—Philander C. Knox, Penn., Sept. 14, 1901; William H. Moody, Mass., July 1, 1904. SEC. INTERIOR—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Mo., Sept. 14, 1901. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Sept. 14, 1901. SEC. COMMERCE AND LABOR—George B. Cortelyou, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1903; Victor H. Metcalf, Cal., July 1, 1904.

Second Administration of Roosevelt.

PRESIDENT—Theodore Roosevelt, second term, Mch. 4, 1905, to Mch. 4, 1909. V.-PRES'T—Charles W. Fairbanks, Ind. SEC. STATE—John Hay, D. C., Mch. 6, 1905; Elihu Root, N. Y., July 20, 1905; Robert Bacon, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1909. SEC. TREASURY—Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa, Mch. 6, 1905; George B. Cortelyou, N. Y., Mch. 4, 1907. SEC. WAR—William H. Taft, Ohio, Mch. 6, 1905; Luke E. Wright, Tenn., July 1, 1908. ATT'Y-GEN.—William H. Moody, Mass., Mch. 6, 1905; Charles J. Bonaparte, Md., Dec. 17, 1906. POST'R-GEN.—George W. Cortelyou, N. Y., Mch. 6, 1905; George von L. Meyer, Mass., Mch. 4, 1907. SEC. NAVY—Paul Morton, Ill., Mch. 6, 1905; Charles J. Bonaparte, Md., July 1, 1905; Victor H. Metcalf, Cal., Dec. 17, 1906; Truman H. Newberry, Mich., Dec. 1, 1908. SEC. INTERIOR—Ethan Allen Hitchcok, Mo., Mch. 6, 1905; James R. Garfield, Ohio, Mch. 5, 1907. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mch. 6, 1905. SEC. COMMERCE AND LABOR—Victor H. Metcalf, Cal., Mch. 6, 1905; Oscar S. Straus, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1906.

Administration of Taft.

PRESIDENT—William H. Taft, Ohio, Mch. 4, 1909. V.-PRES'T—James S. Sherman, N. Y. SEC. STATE—Philander C. Knox, Penn., Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. TREASURY—Franklin MacVeagh, Ill., Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. WAR—Jacob M. Dickinson, Tenn., Mch. 5, 1909; Henry L. Stimson, N. Y., May 22, 1911. ATT'Y-GEN.—George W. Wickersham, N. Y., Mch. 5, 1909. POST'R-GEN.—Frank H. Hitchcock, Mass., Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. NAVY—George von L. Meyer, Mass., Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. INTERIOR—Richard A. Ballinger, Wash., Mch. 5, 1909; Walter L. Fisher, Ill., Jan. 19, 1911. SEC. AGRICULTURE—James Wilson, Iowa, Mch. 5, 1909. SEC. COMMERCE AND LABOR—Charles Nagel, Mo., Mch. 5, 1909.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Term of Service.	State of birth.	State from which elected.	Born.	Died.
George Washington..	Mch. 4, 1789, to Mch. 3, 1797.	Virginia..	Virginia..	Feb. 22, 1732	Dec. 14, 1799
John Adams.....	Mch. 4, 1797, to Mch. 3, 1801.	Mass. ...	Mass. ...	Oct. 30, 1735	July 4, 1826
Thomas Jefferson....	Mch. 4, 1801, to Mch. 3, 1809.	Virginia..	Virginia..	April 2, 1743	July 4, 1826
James Madison.....	Mch. 4, 1809, to Mch. 3, 1817.	Virginia..	Virginia..	Mch. 16, 1751	June 28, 1836
James Monroe.....	Mch. 4, 1817, to Mch. 3, 1825.	Virginia..	Virginia..	Apr. 28, 1758	July 4, 1831
John Quincy Adams	Mch. 4, 1825, to Mch. 3, 1829.	Mass. ...	Mass. ...	July 11, 1767	Feb. 23, 1848
Andrew Jackson.....	Mch. 4, 1829, to Mch. 3, 1837.	N. Car...	Tenn. ...	Mch. 15, 1767	June 8, 1845
Martin Van Buren...	Mch. 4, 1837, to Mch. 3, 1841.	New York	New York	Dec. 5, 1782	July 24, 1862
Wm. Henry Harrison	Mch. 4, 1841, to Apr. 4, 1841.	Virginia..	Ohio	Feb. 9, 1773	April 4, 1841
John Tyler.....	April 4, 1841, to Mch. 3, 1845.	Virginia..	Virginia..	Mch. 29, 1790	Jan. 18, 1862
James K. Polk.....	Mch. 4, 1845, to Mch. 3, 1849.	N. Car...	Tenn. ...	Nov. 2, 1795	June 15, 1849
Zachary Taylor.....	Mch. 4, 1849, to July 9, 1850..	Virginia..	La.	Sep. 24, 1784	July 9, 1850
Millard Fillmore.....	July 9, 1850, to Mch. 3, 1853.	New York	New York	Feb. 7, 1800	Mch. 7, 1874
Franklin Pierce.....	Mch. 4, 1853, to Mch. 3, 1857.	N. H.....	N. H.....	Nov. 23, 1804	Oct. 8, 1869
James Buchanan....	Mch. 4, 1857, to Mch. 3, 1861.	Penn. ...	Penn. ...	Apr. 23, 1791	June 1, 1868
Abraham Lincoln....	Mch. 4, 1861, to Apr. 15, 1865.	Kentucky.	Illinois ..	Feb. 12, 1809	Apr. 15, 1865
Andrew Johnson.....	April 15, 1865, to Mch. 3, 1869.	N. Car...	Tenn. ...	Dec. 29, 1808	July 31, 1875
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Mch. 4, 1869, to Mch. 3, 1877.	Ohio	Illinois ..	Apr. 27, 1822	July 23, 1885

In North Carolina in 1910 Raleigh had a death rate of 27.9 per 1,000 of population, and Charlotte one of 17.7.

Name.	Term of Service.	State of birth.	State from which elected.	Born.	Died.
Rutherford B. Hayes	Mch. 4, 1877, to Mch. 3, 1881.	Ohio	Ohio	Oct. 4, 1822	Jan. 17, 1893
James A. Garfield....	Mch. 4, 1881, to Sept. 19, 1881	Ohio	Ohio	Nov. 19, 1831	Sep. 19, 1881
Chester A. Arthur...	Sept. 19, 1881, to Mch. 3, 1885.	Vermont..	New York	Oct. 5, 1830	Nov. 18, 1886
Grover Cleveland....	Mch. 4, 1885, to Mch. 3, 1889.	N. Jersey	New York	Mch. 18, 1837	June 24, 1908
Benjamin Harrison..	Mch. 4, 1889, to Mch. 3, 1893.	Ohio	Indiana .	Aug. 20, 1833	Mch. 13, 1901
Grover Cleveland....	Mch. 4, 1893, to Mch. 3, 1897.	N. Jersey	New York	Mch. 18, 1837	June 24, 1908
William McKinley...	Mch. 4, 1897, to Sept. 14, 1901	Ohio	Ohio	June 29, 1843	Sep. 14, 1901
Theodore Roosevelt..	Sept. 14, 1901, to Mch. 3, 1909.	New York	New York	Oct. 27, 1858	————
William H. Taft.....	Mch. 4, 1909.	Ohio	Ohio	Sep. 15, 1857	————

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Term of Service.	State of birth.	State from which elected.	Born.	Died.
John Adams.....	Mch. 4, 1789, to Mch. 3, 1797..	Mass. ...	Mass. ...	Oct. 30, 1735	July 4, 1826
Thomas Jefferson....	Mch. 4, 1797, to Mch. 3, 1801..	Virginia	Virginia	Apr. 2, 1743	July 4, 1826
Aaron Burr.....	Mch. 4, 1801, to Mch. 3, 1805..	N. Jersey	New York	Feb. 6, 1756	Sep. 14, 1836
George Clinton.....	Mch. 4, 1805, to Apr. 20, 1812.	New York	New York	July 26, 1739	Apr. 20, 1812
Elbridge Gerry.....	Mch. 4, 1813, to Nov. 23, 1814.	Mass. ...	Mass. ...	July 17, 1744	Nov. 23, 1814
Daniel D. Tompkins.	Mch. 4, 1817, to Mch. 3, 1825..	New York	New York	June 21, 1774	June 11, 1825
John C. Calhoun.....	Mch. 4, 1825, to Dec. 28, 1832..	S. Car...	S. Car...	Mch. 18, 1782	Mch. 31, 1850
Martin Van Buren...	Mch. 4, 1833, to Mch. 3, 1837..	New York	New York	Dec. 5, 1782	July 24, 1862
Richard M. Johnson.	Mch. 4, 1837, to Mch. 3, 1841..	Ky.	Ky.	Oct. 17, 1781	Nov. 19, 1850
John Tyler.....	Mch. 4, 1841, to Apr. 4, 1841..	Virginia	Virginia	Mch. 29, 1790	Jan. 18, 1862
George M. Dallas....	Mch. 4, 1845, to Mch. 3, 1849..	Penn. ...	Penn. ...	July 10, 1792	Dec. 31, 1864
Millard Fillmore.....	Mch. 4, 1849, to July 9, 1850..	New York	New York	Feb. 7, 1800	Mch. 7, 1874
William R. King....	Mch. 4, 1853, to Apr. 18, 1853..	N. Car...	Alabama	Apr. 6, 1786	Apr. 18, 1853
John C. Breckinridge	Mch. 4, 1857, to Mch. 3, 1861..	Ky.	Ky.	Jan. 21, 1821	May 17, 1875
Hannibal Hamlin....	Mch. 4, 1861, to Mch. 3, 1865..	Maine ..	Maine ...	Aug. 27, 1809	July 30, 1875
Andrew Johnson.....	Mch. 4, 1865, to Apr. 15, 1865.	N. Car...	Tenn. ...	Dec. 29, 1808	July 31, 1875
Schuyler Colfax.....	Mch. 4, 1869, to Mch. 3, 1873..	New York	Indiana .	Mch. 23, 1823	Jan. 13, 1885
Henry Wilson.....	Mch. 4, 1873, to Nov. 22, 1875.	N. H....	Mass. ...	Feb. 16, 1812	Nov. 22, 1875
William A. Wheeler.	Mch. 4, 1877, to Mch. 3, 1881..	New York	New York	June 30, 1819	June 4, 1887
Chester A. Arthur...	Mch. 4, 1881, to Sept. 19, 1881.	Vermont..	New York	Oct. 5, 1830	Nov. 18, 1886
Thomas A. Hendricks	Mch. 4, 1885, to Nov. 25, 1885.	Ohio	Indiana .	Sept. 7, 1819	Nov. 25, 1885
Levi P. Morton.....	Mch. 4, 1889, to Mch. 3, 1893..	Vermont..	New York	May 16, 1824	————
Adlai E. Stevenson..	Mch. 4, 1893, to Mch. 3, 1897..	Ky.	Illinois .	Oct. 23, 1835	————
Garret A. Hobart....	Mch. 4, 1897, to Nov. 21, 1899.	N. Jersey	N. Jersey	June 3, 1844	Nov. 21, 1899
Theodore Roosevelt..	Mch. 4, 1901, to Sept. 14, 1901.	New York	New York	Oct. 27, 1858	————
Chas. W. Fairbanks.	Mch. 4, 1905, to Mch. 3, 1909..	Ohio	Indiana .	May 11, 1852	————
James S. Sherman...	Mch. 4, 1909, to Oct. 30, 1912...	New York	New York	Oct. 24, 1855	Oct. 30, 1912

The sales of mineral water in the United States during 1909 represented a value of $6,894,134. The quantity sold was 64,674,486 gallons.

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

Up to March 12, 1890, the Senate followed the practice of electing presidents pro tempore only when the necessity arose for naming a presiding officer in the absence of the Vice-President. The same president pro tempore was afterward elected several times in succession during one Congress. In such cases the date is given below only for the first election. When a Vice-President died, resigned or was promcted to the Presidency, the tenure of the president pro tempore continued until the vacancy in the Vice-Presidency was filled or a new president pro tempore was elected. The Presidential succession act, approved January 19, 1886, eliminated the President of the Senate as a possible successor to the Presidency, ranking next after the Vice-President. On March 12, 1890, the Senate adopted a resolution declaring that a president pro tempore elected should serve continuously "until the Senate otherwise ordered." The list of presidents pro tempore is as follows:

Congress.	Name.	State or country of birth.	State from which elected.	Date elected.
1	John Langdon	N. H'pshire	N. H'pshire	Mar. 4, 1789
2	Richard Henry Lee	Virginia	Virginia	Apr. 18, 1792
	John Lee Langdon	N. H'pshire	N. H'pshire	Nov. 5, 1792
3	Ralph Izard	S. Carolina	S. Carolina	May 31, 1794
	Henry Tazewell	Virginia	Virginia	Feb. 20, 1795
4	Samuel Livermore	Mass.	N. H'pshire	May 6, 1796
	William Bingham	England	Penn.	Feb. 16, 1797
5	William Bradford	Mass.	R. Island	July 6, 1797
	Jacob Read	S. Carolina	S. Carolina	Nov. 22, 1797
	Theodore Sedgwick	Connecticut	Mass.	June 27, 1798
	John Lawrence	England	New York	Dec. 6, 1798
	James Ross	.....	Penn.	Mar. 1, 1799
6	Samuel Livermore	Mass.	N. H'pshire	Dec. 2, 1799
	Uriah Tracy	Connecticut	Connecticut	May 14, 1800
	John E. Howard	Maryland	Maryland	Nov. 21, 1800
	James Hillhouse	Connecticut	Connecticut	Feb. 28, 1801
7	Abraham Baldwin	Connecticut	Georgia	Dec. 7, 1801
	Stephen R. Bradley	Connecticut	Vermont	Dec. 14, 1802
8	John Brown	Virginia	Kentucky	Oct. 17, 1803
	Jesse Franklin	Virginia	N. Carolina	Mar. 10, 1804
	Joseph Anderson	Penn.	Tennessee	Jan. 15, 1805
9	Samuel Smith	Penn.	Maryland	Dec. 2, 1805
10	Samuel Smith	Penn.	Maryland	Apr. 16, 1808
	Stephen R. Bradley	Connecticut	Vermont	Dec. 28, 1808
	John Milledge	Georgia	Georgia	Jan. 30, 1809
11	Andrew Gregg	Penn.	Penn.	June 26, 1809
	John Gaillard	S. Carolina	S. Carolina	Feb. 28, 1810
	John Pope	Virginia	Kentucky	Feb. 23, 1811
12	William H. Crawford	Virginia	Georgia	Mar. 24, 1812
13	Joseph B. Farnum	Mass.	Mass.	Dec. 6, 1813
	John Gaillard	S. Carolina	S. Carolina	Apr. 18, 1814
14	John Gaillard	S. Carolina	S. Carolina	(Continued as acting Vice-President and re-elected Dec. 2, 1816.)
15	John Gaillard	S. Carolina	S. Carolina	Mar. 31, 1818
	James Barbour	Virginia	Virginia	Feb. 15, 1819
16	James Barbour	Virginia	Virginia	Jan. 25, 1820
	John Gaillard	S. Carolina	S. Carolina	Jan. 25, 1820
17	John Gaillard	S. Carolina	S. Carolina	Feb. 1, 1822
18	John Gaillard	S. Carolina	S. Carolina	May 21, 1824
19	John Gaillard	S. Carolina	S. Carolina	Mar. 9, 1825
	Nathaniel Macon	N. Carolina	N. Carolina	May 20, 1826
20	Samuel Smith	Penn.	Maryland	May 15, 1828
21	Littleton W. Tazewell	Virginia	Virginia	Mar. 1, 1831
22	Littleton W. Tazewell	Virginia	Virginia	July 9, 1832
	Hugh L. White	Dec. 3, 1832	Tennessee	N. Carolina (Acting Vice-President from Dec. 28, 1832, to Mar 3, 1833.)
23	Hugh L. White	N. Carolina	Tennessee	Continued.
	George Poindexter	Virginia	Mississippi	June 28, 1834
	John Tyler	Virginia	Virginia	Mar. 3, 1835
24	William R. King	N. Carolina	Alabama	July 1, 1836
25	William R. King	N. Carolina	Alabama	Mar. 7, 1837
26	William R. King	N. Carolina	Alabama	July 20, 1840
27	Samuel S. Southard	New Jersey	New Jersey	May 31, 1841
	Willie P. Mangum	N. Carolina	N. Carolina	May 31, 1842
28	Willie P. Mangum	N. Carolina	N. Carolina	(Continued as acting Vice-President.)
29	David R. Atchison	Kentucky	Missouri	Aug. 8, 1846

The second youngest among the ruling European monarchs is King Albert of Belgium, who on April 8, 1911, was thirty-six years old.

Congress	Name.	State or country of birth.	State from which elected.	Date elected
30	David R. Atchison	Kentucky	Missouri	Dec. 6, 1847
31	David R. Atchison	Kentucky	Missouri	Mar. 5, 1849
	William R. King	N. Carolina	Alabama	May 6, 1850
32	William R. King	N. Carolina	Alabama	(Continued as acting Vice-President.)
	David R. Atchison	Kentucky	Missouri	Dec. 20, 1852
33	David R. Atchison	Kentucky	Missouri	(Continued as acting Vice-President.)
	Lewis Cass	N. H'pshire	Michigan	Dec. 4, 1854
	Jesse D. Bright	New York	Indiana	Dec. 5, 1854
34	Jesse D. Bright	New York	Indiana	Jan. 11, 1856
	Charles E. Stuart	New York	Indiana	June 9, 1856
	James M. Mason	New York	Michigan	Jan. 6, 1857
35	James M. Mason	Virginia	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1857
	Thomas J. Rusk	S. Carolina	Texas	Mar. 14, 1857
	Benjamin Fitzpatrick	Georgia	Alabama	Dec. 7, 1857
36	Benjamin Fitzpatrick	Georgia	Alabama	Mar. 9, 1859
	Jesse D. Bright	New York	Indiana	June 12, 1860
	Solomon Foot	Vermont	Vermont	Feb. 16, 1861
37	Solomon Foot	Vermont	Vermont	July 18, 1861
38	Solomon Foot	Vermont	Vermont	Mar. 4, 1863
	Daniel Clark	N. H'pshire	N. H'pshire	Apr. 26, 1864
39	Lafayette S. Foster	Connecticut	Connecticut	Mar. 7, 1865
	Benjamin F. Wade	Mass	Ohio	Mar. 2, 1867
40	Benjamin F. Wade	Mass	Ohio	(Continued as acting Vice-President.)
41	Henry B. Anthony	R. Island	R. Island	Mar. 23, 1869
42	Henry B. Anthony	R. Island	R. Island	Mar. 10, 1871
43	Matthew H. Carpenter	Vermont	Wisconsin	Mar. 12 1873
	Henry B. Anthony	R. Island	R. Island	Jan. 25, 1875
44	Thomas W. Ferry	Michigan	Michigan	Mar. 9, 1875
45	Thomas W. Ferry	Michigan	Michigan	Mar. 5, 1877
46	Allen G. Thurman	Virginia	Ohio	Apr. 15, 1879
47	David Davis	Maryland	Illinois	Oct. 13, 1881
48	George F. Edmunds	Vermont	Vermont	Dec. 3, 1883
49	John Sherman	Ohio	Ohio	Dec. 7, 1885
	John J. Ingalls	Mass	Kansas	Feb. 25, 1887
50	John J. Ingalls	Mass	Kansas	
51	John J. Ingalls	Mass	Kansas	(Continued as acting President of the Senate.)
	Charles F. Manderson	Penn	Nebraska	Mar. 2, 1891
52	Charles F. Manderson	Penn	Nebraska	Aug. 8, 1893
53	Isham G. Harris	Tennessee	Tennessee	Jan. 7, 1895
	Matt W. Ransom	N. Carolina	N. Carolina	Dec. 2, 1895
54	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	Feb. 7, 1896
55	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
56	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
57	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
58	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
59	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
60	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
61	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	
*62	William P. Frye	Maine	Maine	

* After the death of William P. Frye, on August 8, 1911, the Senate failed to elect a president pro tempore to serve during the remainder of the Congress, and in the absence of the Vice-President temporary designations were made from time to time.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Congress	Name.	State or country of birth.	State from which elected.	Period covered by service.
1	Fred'k A. C. Muhlenberg	Penn	Penn	March 4, 1789-March 3, 1791
2	Jonathan Trumbull	Conn	Conn	Oct. 24, 1791-March 2, 1793
3	Fred'k A. C. Muhlenberg	Penn	Penn	Dec. 2, 1793-March 3, 1795

Manchester is the third largest city in England, having a population of 714,427 in 1911.

Congress.	Name.	State or country of birth.	State from which elected.	Period covered by service.
4, 5...	Jonathan Dayton.....	N. Jersey.	N. Jersey.	Dec. 7, 1795-March 3, 1799
6.....	Theodore Sedgwick.....	Conn.....	Mass.....	Dec. 2, 1799-March 3, 1801
7, 8, 9.	Nathaniel Macon.....	N. C.....	N. C.....	Dec. 7, 1801-March 3, 1807
10, 11.	Joseph B. Farnum.....	Mass.....	Mass.....	Oct. 16, 1807-March 3, 1811
12, 13.	Henry Clay.....	Virginia..	Ky.....	Nov. 4, 1811-Jan. 19, 1814
13.....	Langdon Cheves.....	S. C.....	S. C.....	Jan. 19, 1814-March 3, 1815
14, 15, 16...	Henry Clay.....	Virginia..	Ky.....	Dec. 4, 1815-Oct. 28, 1820
16.....	John W. Taylor.....	New York	New York	Nov. 15, 1820-March 3, 1821
17.....	Philip P. Barbour.....	Virginia..	Virginia..	Dec. 3, 1821-March 3, 1823
18.....	Henry Clay.....	Virginia..	Ky.....	Dec. 1, 1823-March 3, 1825
19.....	John W. Taylor.....	New York	New York	Dec. 5, 1825-March 3, 1827
20, 21, 22, 23	Andrew Stevenson.....	Virginia..	Virginia..	Dec. 3, 1827-June 2, 1834
23.....	John Bell.....	Tenn.....	Tenn.....	June 2, 1834-March 3, 1835
24, 25.	James K. Polk.....	N. C.....	Tenn.....	Dec. 7, 1835-March 3, 1839
26.....	Robert M. T. Hunter.....	Virginia..	Virginia..	Dec. 2, 1839-March 3, 1841
27.....	John White.....	Ky.....	Ky.....	May 31, 1841-March 3, 1843
28.....	John W. Jones.....	Virginia..	Virginia..	Dec. 4, 1843-March 3, 1845
29.....	John W. Davis.....	Penn.....	Indiana..	Dec. 1, 1845-March 3, 1847
30.....	Robert C. Winthrop.....	Mass.....	Mass.....	Dec. 6, 1847-March 3, 1849
31.....	Howell Cobb.....	Georgia..	Georgia..	Dec. 3, 1849-March 3, 1851
32, 33.	Linn Boyd.....	Tenn.....	Ky.....	Dec. 1, 1851-March 3, 1855
34.....	Nathaniel P. Banks.....	Mass.....	Mass.....	Dec. 3, 1855-March 3, 1857
35.....	James F. Orr.....	S. C.....	S. C.....	Dec. 7, 1857-March 3, 1859
36.....	William Pennington.....	N. Jersey.	N. Jersey.	Dec. 5, 1859-March 3, 1861
37.....	Galusha A. Grow.....	Conn.....	Penn.....	July 4, 1861-March 3, 1863
38, 39, 40...	Schuyler Colfax.....	New York	Indiana..	Dec. 7, 1863-March 3, 1869
40.....	Theodore M. Pomeroy.....	New York	New York	March 3, 1869
41, 42, 43...	James G. Blaine.....	Penn.....	Maine....	March 4, 1869-March 3, 1875
44.....	Michael C. Kerr.....	Penn.....	Indiana..	Dec. 6, 1875-Aug. 19, 1876
44.....	Samuel J. Randall.....	Penn.....	Penn.....	Dec. 4, 1876-March 3, 1877
45, 46.	Samuel J. Randall.....	Penn.....	Penn.....	March 4, 1877-March 3, 1881
47.....	J. Warren Keifer.....	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	Dec. 5, 1881-March 3, 1883
48, 49, 50...	John G. Carlisle.....	Ky.....	Ky.....	Dec. 3, 1883-March 3, 1889
51.....	Thomas B. Reed.....	Maine....	Maine....	Dec. 2, 1889-March 3, 1891
52, 53.	Charles F. Crisp.....	England..	Georgia...	Dec. 7, 1891-March 3, 1895
54, 55.	Thomas B. Reed.....	Maine....	Maine....	Dec. 2, 1895-March 3, 1899
56, 57.	David B. Henderson.....	Scotland.	Iowa.....	Dec. 4, 1899-March 3, 1903
58, 59, 60, 61	Joseph G. Cannon.....	N. C.....	Illinois...	Nov, 9, 1903–March 3, 1911
62....	Champ Clark.....	Ky.....	Mo.....	April 4, 1911, to ———

SECRETARIES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

(Elected by the Senate.)

Name.	State from which elected.	Term of service.
Samuel A. Otis.....	Massachusetts.....	March 4, 1789, to Oct. 11, 1814.
Charles Cutts.....	New Hampshire....	Oct. 11, 1814, to Dec. 12, 1825.
Walter Lowrie.....	Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 12, 1825, to Dec. 12, 1836.
Asbury Dickens.....	North Carolina.....	Dec. 12, 1836, to July 15, 1861.
John W. Forney.....	Pennsylvania.....	July 15, 1861, to June 4, 1868.
George C. Gorham.....	California.....	June 4, 1868, to March 18, 1879.
John C. Burch.....	Tennessee.....	March 18,,1879, to Dec. 5, 1881.
Francis E. Shober (acting).....	North Carolina.....	Dec. 5, 1881, to Dec. 3, 1883.
Anson G. McCook.....	New York.....	Dec. 3, 1883, to Aug. 7, 1893.
William R. Cox.....	North Carolina.....	Aug. 17, 1893, to Dec. 4, 1899.
Charles G. Bennett.....	New York.....	Dec. 4, 1899, to ———.

CLERKS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Elected by the House.)

Name.	State from which elected.	Term of service.
John Beckley.....	Virginia.....	March 4, 1789, to May 15, 1797.
Jonathan W. Condy.....	Pennsylvania.....	May 15, 1797, to Dec. 9, 1800.
John H. Oswald.....	Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 9, 1800, to Dec. 7, 1801.
John Beckley.....	Virginia.....	Dec. 7, 1801, to Oct. 26, 1807.
Patrick Magruder.....	Maryland.....	Oct. 26, 1807, to Jan. 30, 1815.
Thomas Dougherty.....	Kentucky.....	Jan. 30, 1815, to Dec. 3, 1822.
Matthew St. Clair Clarke.....	Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 3, 1822, to Dec. 2, 1833.
Walter S. Franklin.....	Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 2, 1833, to Dec. 3, 1838.

Wellington is the second largest city in New Zealand, having a population of 90,122 in 1911.

Name.	State from which elected.	Term of service.
Hugh A. Garland	Virginia	Dec. 7, 1795–March 3, 1799
Matthew St. Clair Clarke	Pennsylvania	May 31, 1841, to Dec. 6, 1843.
Caleb J. McNulty	Ohio	Dec. 6, 1843, to Jan. 18, 1845.
Benjamin B. French	New Hampshire	Jan. 18, 1845, to Dec. 7, 1847.
Thomas J. Campbell	Tennessee	Dec. 7, 1847, to April 17, 1850.
Richard M. Young	Illinois	April 17, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1851.
John W. Forney	Pennsylvania	Dec. 1, 1851, to Feb. 4, 1856.
William Cullom	Tennessee	Feb. 4, 1856, to Dec. 7, 1857.
James C. Allen	Illinois	Dec. 7, 1857, to Feb. 3, 1860.
John W. Forney	Pennsylvania	Feb. 3, 1860, to July 4, 1861.
Emerson Etheridge	Tennessee	July 4, 1861, to Dec. 8, 1863.
Edward McPherson	Pennsylvania	Dec. 8, 1863, to Dec. 6, 1875.
George M. Adams	Kentucky	Dec. 6, 1875, to Dec. 5, 1881.
Edward McPherson	Pennsylvania	Dec. 5, 1881, to Dec. 3, 1883.
John B. Clark, jr	Missouri	Dec. 3, 1883, to Dec. 2, 1889.
Edward McPherson	Pennsylvania	Dec. 2, 1889, to Dec. 8, 1891.
James Kerr	Pennsylvania	Dec. 8, 1891, to Dec. 2, 1895.
Alexander McDowell	Pennsylvania	Dec. 2, 1895, to April 4, 1911.
South Trimble	Kentucky	April 4, 1911, to ———.

LIBRARIANS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Name.	State from which appointed	Length of service.	Name.	State from which appointed.	Length of service.
The clerks of the House of Representatives, ex officio		1800–1814	John G. Stephenson	Ind	1861–1864
George Watterston	D. C.	1815–1829	Ainsworth R. Spofford	Ohio	1864–1897
John S. Meehan	N. Y.	1829–1861	John Russell Young	Penn	1897–1899
			Herbert Putnam	Mass	1899———

PLACES AND TIMES OF THE SESSIONS OF THE EARLY CONGRESSES.

Place.	Time.	Place.	Time.
Philadelphia	Sept. 5, 1774, to Oct. 26, 1774.	Princeton, N J	June 30, 1783, to Nov. 4, 1783.
Philadelphia	May 10, 1775, to Dec. 12, 1776.	Annapolis, Md	Nov. 26, 1783, to June 3, 1784.
Baltimore	Dec. 20, 1776, to March 4, 1777.	Trenton, N. J	Nov. 1, 1784, to Dec. 24, 1784.
Philadelphia	March 4, 1777, to Dec. 18, 1777.	New York City	Jan. 11, 1785, to Nov. 4, 1785.
Lancaster, Penn	Sept. 27, 1777, to Sept. 27, 1777.	New York City	Nov. 7, 1785, to Nov. 3, 1786.
York, Penn	Sept. 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778.	New York City	Nov. 6, 1786, to Oct. 30, 1787.
Philadelphia	July 2, 1778, to June 21, 1783.	New York City	Nov. 5, 1787, to Oct 21, 1788.

PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATION.

The Continental Congress.

Congresses.	Names.	States from which elected	Date of election.
First	Peyton Randolph	Virginia	September 5, 1774.
First	Henry Middleton	South Carolina	October 22, 1774.
Second	Peyton Randolph	Virginia	May 10, 1775.
Second	John Hancock	Massachusetts	May 24, 1775.
Second	Henry Laurens	South Carolina	November 1, 1777.
Second	John Jay	New York	December 10, 1778.
Second	Samuel Huntington	Connecticut	September 28, 1779.

THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATION.

The Articles of Confederation Became Effective on March 2, 1781.

First	Thomas McKean	Delaware	July 10, 1781.
Second	John Hanson	Maryland	November 5, 1781.
Third	Elias Boudinot	New Jersey	November 4, 1782.
Fourth	Thomas Mifflin	Pennsylvania	November 3, 1783.
Fifth	Richard Henry Lee	Virginia	November 30, 1784.
Sixth	John Hancock*	Massachusetts	November 23, 1785.
Sixth	Nathaniel Gorham	Massachusetts	June 6, 1786.
Seventh	Arthur St. Clair	Pennsylvania	February 2, 1787.
Eighth	Cyrus Griffin	Virginia	January 22, 1788.

*Did not qualify because of illness.

The value of products in the wholesale slaughtering and meat packing industry in 1909 was $1,370,568,000.

IMPEACHMENTS.

The Senate has sat as a Court of Impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated and for the periods named:

William Blount, a Senator of the United States from Tennessee; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, he having previously resigned; Monday, Dec. 17, 1798, to Monday, Jan. 14, 1799.

John Pickering, judge of the United States District Court for the district of New Hampshire; removed from office; Thursday, March 3, 1803, to Monday, March 12, 1804.

Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; acquitted; Friday, Nov. 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805.

James H. Peck, judge of the United States District Court for the district of Missouri; acquitted; Monday, April 26, 1830, to Monday, Jan. 31, 1831.

West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States District Court for the middle, eastern and western district of Tennessee; removed from office; Wednesday, May 7, 1862, to Thursday, June 26, 1862.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; acquitted; Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1868, to Tuesday, May 26, 1868.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War; acquitted; Friday, March 3, 1876, to Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1876.

Charles Swayne, judge of the United States District Court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted; Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1904, to Monday, Feb. 27, 1905.

Robert W. Archbald, circuit judge of the Uuited States for the third circuit, designated to serve on the Court of Commerce; articles submitted to the Senate July 15, 1912.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, 1789-1912.

THE CHIEF JUSTICES.

Name.	State or country of birth.	State from which appointed...	Time of service.	Years served...	Born.	Died.
John Jay	N. Y.	N. Y.	1789–1795	6	Dec. 12, 1745	May 7, 1829
[1]John Rutledge	S. C.	S. C.	1795–1796	—	——— 1739	July 23, 1800
Oliver Ellsworth	Conn.	Conn.	1796–1799	3	Apr. 29, 1745	Nov. 26, 1807
John Marshall	Va.	Va.	1801–1835	34	Sept. 24, 1755	July 6, 1835
Roger B. Taney	Md.	Md.	1836–1864	28	Mch. 17, 1777	Oct. 12, 1864
Salmon P. Chase	N. H.	Ohio	1864–1873	9	Jan. 13, 1808	May 7, 1873
Morrison R. Waite	Conn.	Ohio	1874–1888	14	Nov. 29, 1816	Mch. 23, 1887
Melville W. Fuller	Me.	Ill.	1888–1910	22	Feb. 11, 1833	July 4, 1910
Edward D. White	La.	La.	1910–	—	Nov. 3, 1845	———

[1]Served by recess appointment, nomination failed subsequently of confirmation.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

John Rutledge	S. C.	S. C.	1789–1791	2	——— 1739	July 23, 1800
William Cushing	Mass.	Mass.	1789–1810	21	Mch. 1, 1732	Sept. 13, 1810
James Wilson	Scotland.	Penn.	1789–1798	9	Sept. 14, 1742	Aug. 28, 1798
John Blair	Va.	Va.	1789–1796	7	——— 1732	Aug. 31, 1800
Robert H. Harrison	Md.	Md.	1789–1790	1	——— 1745	Apr. 2, 1790
James Iredell	England.	N. C.	1790–1799	9	Oct. 5, 1750	Oct. 20, 1799
Thomas Johnson	Md.	Md.	1791–1793	2	Nov. 4, 1732	Oct. 23, 1819
William Paterson	At sea...	N. J.	1793–1806	13	——— 1745	Sept. 9, 1806
Samuel Chase	Md.	Md.	1796–1811	15	Apr. 17, 1741	June 19, 1811
Bushrod Washington	Va.	Va.	1798–1829	31	June 5, 1762	Nov. 26, 1829
Alfred Moore	N. C.	N. C.	1799–1804	5	May 21, 1755	Oct. 15, 1810
William Johnson	S. C.	S. C.	1804–1834	30	Dec. 27, 1771	Aug. 11, 1834
Henry B. Livingston	N. Y.	N. Y.	1806–1823	17	Nov. 26, 1757	Mch. 19, 1823
Thomas Todd	Va.	Ky.	1807–1826	19	Jan. 23, 1765	Feb. 7, 1826
Gabriel Duval	Md.	Md.	1811–1836	25	Dec. 6, 1752	Mch. 6, 1844
Joseph Story	Mass.	Mass.	1811–1845	34	Sept. 18, 1779	Sept. 10, 1845
Smith Thompson	N. Y.	N. Y.	1823–1843	20	Jan. 17, 1768	Dec. 18, 1843
Robert Trimble	Va.	Ky.	1826–1828	2	——— 1777	Aug. 25, 1828
John McLean	N. J.	Ohio	1829–1861	32	Mch. 11, 1785	Apr. 4, 1861
Henry Baldwin	Conn.	Penn.	1830–1846	16	Jan. 14, 1780	Apr. 21, 1844
James M. Wayne	Ga.	Ga.	1835–1867	32	——— 1790	July 5, 1867
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	Va.	1836–1841	5	May 25, 1783	Feb. 24, 1841
John Catron	Va.	Tenn.	1837–1865	28	——— 1778	May 30, 1865
John McKinley	Va.	Ala.	1837–1852	15	May 1, 1780	July 19, 1852
Peter V. Daniel	Va.	Va.	1841–1860	19	Apr. 24, 1784	June 30, 1860
Samuel Nelson	N. Y.	N. Y.	1845–1872	27	Nov. 10, 1792	Dec. 13, 1873
Levi Woodbury	N. H.	N. H.	1845–1851	6	Dec. 22, 1789	Sept. 4, 1851
Robert C. Grier	Penn.	Penn.	1846–1870	24	Mch. 5, 1794	Sept. 26, 1870
Benjamin R. Curtis	Mass.	Mass.	1851–1857	6	Nov. 4, 1809	Sept. 15, 1874
John A. Campbell	Ga.	Ala.	1853–1861	8	June 24, 1811	Mch. 12, 1889
Nathan Clifford	N. H.	Me.	1858–1881	23	Aug. 18, 1803	July 25, 1881

The capital invested in the United States in the manufacture of furniture and refrigerators was $227,134,000 in 1909.

Name.	State or country of birth.	State from which appointed...	Time of service.	Years served...	Born.	Died.
Noah H. Swayne	Va.	Ohio	1862–1881	20	Dec. 7, 1804	June 8, 1884
Samuel F. Miller	Ky.	Iowa	1862–1890	28	Apr. 5, 1816	Oct. 13, 1890
David Davis	Md.	Ill.	1862–1877	15	Mch. 9, 1815	June 26, 1886
Stephen J. Field	Conn.	Cal.	1863–1897	34	Nov. 4, 1816	Apr. 9, 1899
William Strong	Conn.	Penn.	1870–1880	10	May 6, 1808	Aug. 19, 1895
Joseph P. Bradley	N. Y.	N. J.	1870–1892	22	Mch. 14, 1813	Jan. 22, 1892
Ward Hunt	N. Y.	N. Y.	1873–1882	9	June 14, 1810	Mch. 24, 1886
John M. Harlan	Ky.	Ky.	1877–1911	33	June 1, 1833	Oct. 14, 1911
William B. Woods	Ohio	Ga.	1880–1887	7	Aug. 3, 1824	May 14, 1887
Stanley Matthews	Ohio	Ohio	1881–1889	8	July 21, 1824	Mch. 22, 1889
Horace Gray	Mass.	Mass.	1881–1902	21	Mch. 24, 1828	Sept. 15, 1902
Samuel Blatchford	N. Y.	N. Y.	1882–1893	11	Mch. 9, 1820	July 7, 1893
Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Ga.	Miss.	1888–1893	5	Sept. 1, 1825	Jan. 23, 1893
David J. Brewer	Asia M'r	Kan.	1889–1910	21	June 20, 1837	Mch. 28, 1910
Henry B. Brown	Mass.	Mich.	1890–1906	16	Mch. 2, 1836	———
George Shiras, jr.	Penn.	Penn.	1892–1903	11	Jan. 26, 1832	———
Howell E. Jackson	Tenn.	Tenn.	1893–1895	2	Apr. 8, 1832	Aug. 8, 1895
Edward D. White	La.	La.	1894–1910	—	Nov. 3, 1845	———
Rufus W. Peckham	N. Y.	N. Y.	1895–1909	14	Nov. 8, 1838	Oct. 24, 1909
Joseph McKenna	Penn.	Cal.	1898– —	—	Aug. 10, 1843	———
Oliver Wendell Holmes	Mass.	Mass.	1902– —	—	Mch. 8, 1841	———
William R. Day	Ohio	Ohio	1903– —	—	Apr. 17, 1849	———
William H. Moody	Mass.	Mass.	1906–1910	4	Dec. 23, 1853	———
Horace H. Lurton	Ky.	Tenn.	1910– —	—	——— 1844	———
Charles E. Hughes	N. Y.	N. Y.	1910– —	—	Apr. 11, 1862	———
Willis Van Devanter	Ind.	Wyo.	1910– —	—	Apr. 17, 1859	———
Joseph R. Lamar	Ga.	Ga.	1910– —	—	Oct. 14, 1857	———
Mahlon Pitney	N. J.	N. J.	1912– —	—	Feb. 5, 1858	———

ENVOYS OF THE UNITED STATES TO PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1778-1912.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
Cæsar A. Rodney	Del.	1817	Alexander S. Asboth	Mo.	1866
John Graham	Ky.	1817	H. G. Worthington	Neb.	1868
Theodoric Bland	Va.	1817	Robert C. Kirk	Ohio	1869
Cæsar A. Rodney	Del.	1823	Dexter E. Clapp	N. Y.	1871
John M. Forbes	Fla.	1825	Julius White	Ill.	1872
Francis Baylies	Mass.	1832	Thomas O. Osborn	Ill.	1874
Harvey M. Watterson	Tenn.	1843	Bayliss W. Hanna	Ind.	1885
William Brent, jr.	Va.	1844	John R. G. Pitkin	La.	1888
William A. Harris	Va.	1846	William J. Buchanan	N. Y.	1894
John S. Pendleton	Va.	1851	William P. Lord	Ore.	1900
Joseph Graham	Ohio	1854	John Barrett	Ore.	1903
James A. Peden	Fla.	1854	Arthur M. Beaupre	Ill.	1904
Benjamin C. Yancey	Ga.	1858	Spencer F. Eddy	Ill.	1908
John F. Cushman	Miss.	1859	Charles H. Sherrill	N. Y.	1909
Robert M. Palmer	Penn.	1861	John W. Garrett	Md.	1911
Robert C. Kirk	Ohio	1862			

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
Nathaniel Niles	Vt.	1837	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1882
Henry A. Muhlenberg	Penn.	1838	John M. Francis	N. Y.	1884
Daniel Jenifer	Md.	1841	Alexander R. Lawton	Ga.	1887
Henry R. Jackson	Ga.	1853	Frederick D. Grant	N. Y.	1889
J. Glancy Jones	Penn.	1858	Bartlett Tripp	S. Dak.	1893
Anson Burlingame	Mass.	1861	Charlemagne Tower	Penn.	1897
J. Lothrop Motley	Mass.	1861	Addison C. Harris	Ind.	1899
Henry M. Watts	Penn.	1868	Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	1901
John Jay	N. Y.	1869	**Ambassadors.**		
Godlove S. Orth	Ind.	1875	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	1902
Edward F. Beale	D. C.	1876	Charles S. Francis	N. Y.	1906
John A. Kasson	Iowa	1877	Richard C. Kerens	Mo.	1909
William W. Phelps	N. J.	1881			

Pennsylvania consumes almost one-third the production of natural gas in this country. West Virginia ranks second as a consumer.

BRAZIL.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
Condy Raguet	Penn...	1825	Henry W. Hilliard	Ga. ..	1877
William Tudor	Mass...	1827	Thomas A. Osborn	Kan. .	1881
Ethan A. Brown	Conn...	1830	Thomas J. Jarvis	N. C..	1885
William Hunter	R. I...	1834	Robert Adams, jr	Penn...	1889
Henry A. Wise	Va. ..	1844	Edwin H. Conger	Iowa..	1890
David Tod	Ohio...	1847	Thomas L. Thompson	Va. ...	1893
Robert C. Schenck	Ohio...	1851	Edwin H. Conger	Iowa..	1897
William Trousdale	Tenn...	1853	Charles P. Bryan	Ill. ...	1898
Richard K. Meade	Va. ...	1857	**Ambassadors.**		
James Watson Webb	N. Y..	1851	David E. Thompson	Neb. ..	1902
Henry T. Blow	Mo. ..	1869	Irving B. Dudley	Cal. ..	1906
James R. Partridge	Md....	1871	Edwin V. Morgan	N. Y..	1912

CHILI.

Ministers.			Ministers.		
Heman Allen	Vt. ...	1823	Joseph P. Root	Mass...	1870
Samuel Larned	R. I...	1828	Cornelius A. Logan	Md. ..	1873
John Hamm	Ohio...	1830	Thomas A. Osborn	Kan. .	1877
Richard Pollard	Va. ...	1834	Judson Kilpatrick	N. J...	1881
John S. Pendleton	Va. ...	1841	Cornelius A. Logan	Md. ..	1882
William Crump	Va. ...	1844	William R. Roberts	N. Y..	1885
Seth Barton	Md. ..	1847	Patrick Egan	N. Y..	1889
Balie Peyton	Tenn...	1849	James D. Porter	Tenn...	1894
D. A. Starkweather	Ohio ..	1854	Edward H. Strobel	N. Y..	1894
John Bigler	Cal. ..	1857	Henry L. Wilson	Wash..	1897
Thomas H. Nelson	Ind. ..	1861	John Hicks	Wis...	1905
Judson Kilpatrick	N. J...	1865	Henry P. Fletcher	Penn...	1909

CHINA.

Ministers.			Ministers		
Caleb Cushing	Mass...	1843	Frederick F. Low	Cal. ..	1869
Alexander H. Everett	Miss...	1845	Benjamin P. Avery	N Y..	1874
John W. Davis	Ind. ..	1848	George F. Seward	Cal. ..	1876
Humphrey Marshall	Ky. ..	1852	James B. Angell	Mich...	1880
Robert M. McLane	Md. ..	1853	J. Russell Young	N. Y...	1882
William B. Reed	Penn...	1857	Charles Denby	Ind. ..	1885
John E. Ward	Ga. ..	1858	Edwin H. Conger	Iowa..	1898
Anson Burlingame	Mass...	1861	William W. Rockhill	Md. ..	1905
J. Ross Browne	Ky. ..	1868	William J. Calhoun	Ill. ...	1909

FRANCE.

Ministers.			Ministers.		
Benjamin Franklin	Penn. .	1778	William R. King	Ala. ..	1844
Thomas Jefferson	Va. ...	1785	Richard Rush	Penn...	1847
Gouverneur Morris	N. Y..	1792	William C. Rives	Va. ...	1849
James Monroe	Va. ...	1794	John Y. Mason	Va. ...	1853
Charles C. Pinckney	S. C...	1796	Charles J. Faulkner	Va. ...	1860
Elbridge Gerry	Mass...	1797	William L. Dayton	N. J...	1861
John Marshall	Va. ...	1797	John Bigelow	N. Y..	1864
Oliver Ellsworth	Conn...	1799	John A Dix	N. Y..	1866
William Vans Murray	Md. ..	1799	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill. ...	1869
William R. Davie	N. C..	1799	Edward F. Noyes	Ohio...	1877
Robert R. Livingston	N. Y..	1801	Levi P. Morton	N. Y..	1881
James Monroe (additional plenipotentiary)	Va. ...	1803	Robert M. McLane	Md. ..	1885
Robert R. Livingston	N. Y..	1803	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y..	1889
John Armstrong	Penn...	1804	T. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass...	1892
Joel Barlow	Conn...	1811	**Ambassadors.**		
William H. Crawford	Ga. ...	1813	James B. Eustis	La. ...	1893
Albert Gallatin	Penn. .	1815	Horace Porter	N. Y..	1897
James Brown	La. ...	1823	Robert S. McCormick	Ill. ...	1905
William C. Rives	Va. ...	1829	Henry White	R. I...	1906
Edward Livingston	La. ...	1833	Robert Bacon	N. Y..	1909
Lewis Cass	Ohio...	1836	Myron T. Herrick	Ohio	1912

GERMANY.

(Prior to 1870 to Prussia.)

Ministers.			Ministers.		
John Quincy Adams	Mass...	1797	Henry Wheaton	R. I...	1835

San Francisco, according to the thirteenth census, produced in 1909 manufactures to the value of $132,929,000.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
Andrew J. Donelson	Tenn.	1846	Aaron A. Sargeant	Cal.	1882
Edward A. Hannegan	Ohio	1849	John A. Kasson	Iowa	1884
Daniel D. Barnard	Mass.	1850	George H. Pendleton	Ohio	1885
Peter D. Vroom	N. J.	1853	William W. Phelps	N. J.	1889
Joseph H. Wright	Ind.	1857	**Ambassadors.**		
Norman B. Judd	N. Y.	1861	Theodore Runyon	N. J.	1893
Joseph A. Wright	Ind.	1865	Edwin F. Uhl	Mich.	1896
George Bancroft	Mass.	1867	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1897
J. C. Bancroft Davis	N. Y.	1874	Charlemagne Tower	Penn.	1902
Bayard Taylor	Penn.	1878	David J. Hill	N. Y.	1908
Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1879	John G. A. Leishman	Penn.	1911

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ministers.			Ministers.		
John Adams	Mass.	1785	Joseph R. Ingersoll	Penn.	1852
Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1792	James Buchanan	Penn.	1853
John Jay	N. Y.	1794	George M. Dallas	Penn.	1856
Rufus King	N. Y.	1796	Charles F. Adams	Mass.	1861
James Monroe	Va.	1803	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1868
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1815	John Lothrop Motley	Mass.	1869
Richard Rush	Penn.	1817	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio	1870
Rufus King	N. Y.	1825	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1876
Albert Gallatin	Penn.	1826	John Welsh	Penn.	1877
James Barbour	Va.	1828	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1880
Louis McLane	Md.	1829	Edward J. Phelps	Vt.	1885
Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1831	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1889
Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1836	**Ambassadors.**		
Edward Everett	Mass.	1841	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1893
Louis McLane	Del.	1845	John Hay	D. C.	1897
George Bancroft	Mass.	1846	Joseph H. Choate	N. Y.	1899
Abbott Lawrence	Mass.	1849	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1905

ITALY.

Ministers.			Ambassadors.		
George P. Marsh	Vt.	1861	William F. Draper	Mass.	1897
William W. Astor	N. Y.	1882	George V. L. Meyer	Mass.	1900
John B. Stallo	Ohio	1885	Henry White	R. I.	1905
Albert G. Porter	Ind.	1889	Lloyd G. Griscom	Penn.	1906
William Potter	Penn.	1892	John G. A. Leishman	Penn.	1909
Wayne MacVeagh	Penn.	1893	Thomas J. O'Brien	Mich.	1911

JAPAN.

Ministers.			Ministers.		
Matthew C. Perry	R. I.	1852	Frank L. Coombs	Cal.	1892
Townsend Harris	N. Y.	1855	Edwin Dun	Ohio	1893
Robert H. Pruyn	N. Y.	1861	Alfred E. Buck	Ga.	1897
R. B. Van Valkenburg	N. Y.	1866	**Ambassadors.**		
Charles E. DeLong	Nev.	1869	Lloyd C. Griscom	Penn.	1902
John H. Bingham	Ohio	1873	Thomas J. O'Brien	Mich.	1907
Richard B. Hubbard	Tex.	1885	Charles Page Bryan	Ill.	1911
John F. Swift	Cal.	1889	Larz Anderson	D. C.	1912

MEXICO.

Ministers.			Ministers.		
Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1825	William S. Rosecrans	Cal.	1868
Anthony Butler	Miss.	1829	Thomas H. Nelson	Ind.	1869
Powhatan Ellis	Miss.	1836	John W. Foster	Ind.	1873
Waddy Thompson	S. C.	1842	Philip H. Morgan	La.	1880
Wilson Shannon	Ohio	1844	Henry R. Jackson	Ga.	1885
John Slidell	La.	1845	Thomas C. Manning	La.	1886
Ambrose H. Sevier	Tenn.	1848	Edward S. Bragg	Wis.	1888
Nathan Clifford	Me.	1848	Thomas Ryan	Kan.	1889
Robert P. Letcher	Ky.	1849	Isaac P. Gray	Ind.	1893
Alfred Conkling	N. Y.	1852	**Ambassadors.**		
James Gadsden	S. C.	1853	Matthew W. Ransom	N. C.	1896
John Forsyth	Ga.	1856	Powell Clayton	Ark.	1898
Robert M. McLane	Md.	1859	Edwin H. Conger	Iowa	1905
John B. Weller	Cal.	1860	David E. Thompson	Neb.	1906
Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1861	Henry Lane Wilson	Wash.	1909
Lewis D. Campbell	Ohio	1866			

In Paris there is a carriage for each 43 persons and a bicycle for each 16.

NETHERLANDS.

Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name of envoy.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
Ministers.			**Ministers.**		
William Short	Va.	1792	Hugh Ewing	Kan.	1866
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1794	Charles T. Gorham	Mich.	1870
William Vans Murray	Md.	1797	F. B. Stockbridge	Mich.	1875
William Eustis	Mass.	1814	James Birney	Mich.	1876
Christopher Hughes, jr.	Md.	1825	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1882
William P. Preble	Ore.	1829	Isaac Bell, jr.	R. I.	1885
Harmanus Bleecker	N. Y.	1839	Samuel R. Thayer	Minn.	1889
Christopher Hughes	Md.	1842	William E. Quimby	Mich.	1893
Auguste Davezac	La.	1845	Stanford Newell	Minn.	1897
George Folsom	Mass.	1850	David J. Hill	N. Y.	1905
August Belmont	N. Y.	1853	Arthur M. Beaupre	Ill.	1908
Henry C. Murphy	N. Y.	1857	Charles P. Bryan	Ill.	1909
James S. Pike	Me.	1861	Lloyd Bryce	N. Y.	1911

RUSSIA.

Ministers.			Ministers.		
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1809	James L. Orr	S. C.	1872
William Pinkney	Md.	1816	Marshall Jewell	Conn.	1873
George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1818	George H. Boker	Penn.	1875
Henry Middleton	S. C.	1820	E. W. Stoughton	N. Y.	1877
John Randolph	Va.	1830	John W. Foster	Ind.	1880
James Buchanan	Penn.	1832	William H. Hunt	La.	1882
William Wilkins	Penn.	1834	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1884
George M. Dallas	Penn.	1837	George V. N. Lothrop	Mich.	1885
Churchill C. Cambreling	N. Y.	1840	Lambert Tree	Ill.	1888
Charles S. Todd	Ky	1841	Charles Emory Smith	Penn.	1890
Ralph J. Ingersoll	Conn.	1846	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1892
Arthur P. Bagby	Ala.	1848	Clifton R. Breckinridge	Ark.	1894
Neil S. Brown	Tenn.	1850	**Ambassadors.**		
Thomas H. Seymour	Conn.	1853	Clifton R. Breckinridge	Mo.	1897
Francis W. Pickens	S. C.	1858	Charlemagne Tower	Penn.	1899
John Appleton	Me.	1860	Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	1902
Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1861	George V. L. Meyer	Mass.	1905
Simon Cameron	Penn.	1862	John W. Riddle	Minn.	1906
Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1863	William W. Rockhill	Md.	1909
Andrew G. Curtin	Penn.	1869	Curtis Guild	Mass.	1911

SPAIN.

Ministers.			Ministers.		
William Short	Va.	1794	John P. Hale	N. H.	1865
Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1794	Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	1869
David Humphreys	Conn.	1796	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874
Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1877
George W. Erving	Mass.	1814	Lucius Fairchild	Wis.	1880
John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1881
Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	John W. Foster	Ind.	1883
Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	J. L. M. Curry	Va.	1885
Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt.	1829	Perry Belmont	N. Y.	1889
John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889
Washington Irving	N. Y.	1842	E. Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890
R. M. Saunders	N. C.	1846	A. Loudon Snowden	Penn.	1892
Daniel M. Barringer	N. C.	1849	Hannis Taylor	Ala.	1893
Pierre Soulé	La.	1853	Stewart L. Woodford	N. Y.	1897
Augustus C. Dodge	Iowa	1855	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	1899
William Preston	Ky.	1858	Arthur S. Hardy	N. H.	1902
Carl Schurz	Wis.	1861	William M. Collier	N. Y.	1905
Gustavus Koerner	Ill.	1862	Henry C. Ide	Vt.	1909

TURKEY.

Ministers.			Ministers.		
David Porter	Mass.	1831	Samuel S. Cox	N. Y.	1885
Dabney S. Carr	Md.	1843	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1887
George P. Marsh	Vt.	1849	Solomon Hirsch	Ore.	1889
Carroll Spence	Md.	1853	David P. Thompson	Neb.	1892
James Williams	Tenn.	1858	Alex W. Terrell	Tex.	1893
Edward Joy Morris	Penn.	1861	James Burrill Angell	Mich.	1897
Wayne MacVeagh	Penn.	1870	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1898
George H. Boker	Penn.	1871	**Ambassadors.**		
Horace Maynard	Tenn.	1875	John G. A. Leishman	Penn.	1901
James Longstreet	Ga.	1880	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1909
Lewis Wallace	Ind.	1882	William W. Rockhill	Md.	1911

The cost of irrigation systems in California in 1910 was $72,445,669.

DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1853-1912.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Year of appointment.	Name.	State from which appointed.	Year of appointment.
Ambrose D. Mann..	Ohio	1853	James D. Porter...	Tenn.	1885
John A. Thomas...	New York..	1855	George L. Rives....	New York..	1887
John Appleton.....	Maine	1857	William F. Wharton	Mass.	1889
William H. Trescot	S. Carolina.	1860	Josiah Quincy.....	Mass.	1893
Fred'k W. Seward.	New York..	1861	Edwin F. Uhl.....	Michigan ..	1893
J. C. Bancroft Davis	New York..	1869	William W. Rockhill	Maryland .	1896
Charles Hale.....	Mass.	1872	William R. Day.....	Ohio	1897
J. C. Bancroft Davis	New York..	1873	John B. Moore.....	New York..	1898
John L. Cadwalader.	New York..	1874	David J. Hill.....	New York..	1898
Fred'k W. Seward.	New York..	1877	Francis B. Loomis	Ohio	1903
John Hay.....	Ohio	1879	Robert Bacon.....	New York..	1905
Robert R. Hitt.....	Illinois	1881	John C. O'Laughlin	D. of Col..	1909
J. C. Bancroft Davis	New York..	1881	Huntington Wilson.	Illinois	1909
John Davis.....	D. of Col...	1882			

SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1866-1912.

William Hunter.....	R'de Island	1866	Alvey A. Adee.....	D. of Col...	1886

THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1875-1912.

John A. Campbell...	Wyoming ..	1875	William W. Rockhill	Maryland ..	1894
Charles Payson.....	New York..	1878	William W. Baldwin	New York..	1896
Walker Blaine.....	Maine	1881	Thomas W. Cridler..	W. Virginia	1897
Alvey A. Adee.....	D. of Col...	1882	Herbert H. D. Peirce	Mass.	1901
John B. Moore.....	Delaware ..	1886	Huntington Wilson..	Illinois	1906
William M. Grinnell	New York..	1892	William Phillips....	Mass.	1909
Edward H. Strobel..	New York..	1893	Chandler Hale.....	Maine	1909

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY—1789-1912.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Tench Coxe.....	Penn.	*1789	Isaac H. Maynard.....	N. Y.	1887
Charles B. Penrose.....	Penn.	1849	George C. Tichenor.....	Ill.	1889
Allen A. Hall.....	Tenn.	1849	Oliver L. Spaulding.....	Mich.	1890
William L. Hodge.....	Penn.	1850	Alfred B. Nettleton.....	Minn.	1890
Peter G. Washington....	D. C.	1853	Lorenzo Crounse.....	Neb.	1891
Philip Clayton.....	Ga.	1857	G. M. Lambertson.....	Neb.	1892
George Harrington.....	D. C.	1861	John H. Gear.....	Iowa	1892
Maunsell W. Field.....	N. Y.	1864	William E. Curtis.....	N. Y.	1893
William Eaton Chandler.	N. H.	1865	Scott Wike.....	Ill.	1893
John F. Hartley.....	Me.	1865	Oliver L. Spaulding.....	Mich.	1897
Edmund Cooper.....	Penn.	1867	Horace A. Taylor.....	Wis.	1899
William A. Richardson..	Mass.	1869	John H. Edwards.....	Ohio	1906
Frederick A. Sawyer.....	S. C.	1873	Frank A. Vanderlip.....	Ill.	1897
Charles F. Conant.....	N. H.	1874	Robert B. Armstrong....	Ill.	1903
Curtis F. Burnam.....	Ky.	1875	Milton E. Ailes.....	Ohio	1901
Henry F. French.....	Mass.	1876	Charles H. Keep.....	N. Y.	1903
Richard C. McCormick..	Ariz.	1877	James B. Reynolds.....	Mass.	1905
John B. Hawley.....	Ill.	1877	Arthur F. Statter.....	Wash.	1907
J. Kendrick Upton.....	N. H.	1880	Beekman Winthrop.....	N. Y.	1907
John C. New.....	Ind.	1882	Louis A. Coolidge.....	Mass.	1908
Charles E. Coon.....	N. Y.	1884	Charles D. Norton.....	Ill.	1909
William E. Smith.....	N. Y.	1885	Charles D. Hilles.....	N. Y.	1909
Hugh S. Thompson.....	S. C.	1886	James F. Curtis.....	Mass.	1909
George S. Batcheller.....	N. Y.	1889	A. Piatt Andrew.....	Mass.	1910
Charles S. Hamlin.....	Mass.	1893	Robert O. Bailey.....	Ill.	1911
William B. Howell.....	N. J.	1897	Sherman Page Allen.....	Vt.	1912
Charles S. Fairchild.....	N. Y.	1885			

*Office abolished, act May 8, 1792; re-established, act March, 1849.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF WAR, 1861-1912.

Thomas A. Scott.....	Penn.	1861	*Lewis A. Grant.....	Minn.	1890
Peter H. Watson.....	D. C.	1862	Joseph B. Doe.....	Wis.	1893
John Tucker.....	Penn.	1862	George D. Meiklejohn.....	Neb.	1897
Christopher P. Wolcott..	Ohio	1862	William Cary Sanger....	N. Y.	1901
Charles A. Dana.....	N. Y.	1864	Robert Shaw Oliver.....	N. Y.	1903
Thomas T. Eckert.....	N. Y.	1866			

*Office discontinued between 1866 and 1890.

Ninety-six per cent of Japanese girls attend school.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL, 1782-1912.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
James Bryson	—	1782	James W. Marshall	N. J.	1874
Jonathan Burrall	—	1789	James N. Tyner	Ind.	1877
Charles Burrall	—	1791	Frank Hatton	Iowa.	1881
Abraham Bradley, jr	Conn.	1800	John Schuyler Crosby	N. Y.	1884
Selah R. Hobble	N. Y.	1829	Malcolm Hay	Penn.	1885
S. D. Jacobs	Tenn.	1851	A. E. Stevenson	Ill.	1885
Selah R. Hobble	N. Y.	1853	James S. Clarkson	Iowa.	1889
Horatio King	Me.	1854	S. A. Whitfield	Ohio	1890
St. John B. L. Skinner	N. Y.	1861	H. Clay Evans	Tenn.	1893
John A. Kasson	Iowa.	1861	Frank H. Jones	Ill.	1893
Alex. W. Randall	Wis.	1863	Perry S. Heath	Ind.	1897
St. John B. L. Skinner	N. Y.	1866	William M. Johnson	N. J.	1900
George Earle	Md.	1869	Robert J. Wynne	Penn.	1902
James W. Marshall	N. J.	1869	Frank H. Hitchcock	Mass.	1905
James H. Marr	Md.	1874	C. P. Grandfield	Mo.	1909

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL, 1810-1912.

Seth Pease	Conn.	1810	John L. Routt	Ill.	1871
Phineas Bradley	Conn.	1818	James N. Tyner	Ind.	1875
Charles K. Gardner	N. J.	1829	Thomas J. Brady	Ind.	1876
Robert Johnstone	—	1839	Richard A. Elmer	N. Y.	1881
Philo C. Fuller	N. Y.	1841	Henry D. Lyman	N. Y.	1884
J. W. Tyson	—	1843	W. B. Thompson	Mich.	1884
N. M. Miller	Va.	1845	A. Leo Knott	Md.	1885
William Medill	Ohio	1845	S. A. Whitfield	Ohio.	1889
William J. Brown	Ind.	1845	J. Lowrie Bell	Penn.	1890
Fitz Henry Warren	Iowa	1849	Charles Neilson	Md.	1894
William H. Dundas	Va.	1852	William S. Shallenberger.	Penn.	1897
George W. McLellan	Miss.	1861	James T. McCleary	Minn.	1907
Giles A. Smith	Ill.	1869	Joseph Stewart	Mo.	1909

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL, 1836-1912.

Daniel Coleman	N. C.	1836	Henry R. Harris	Ga.	1887
John S. Skinner	Md.	1842	Abraham D. Hazen	Penn.	1889
N. M. Miller	Va.	1845	Kerr Craige	N. C.	1893
John Marron	Ga.	1846	John A. Merritt	N. Y.	1897
A. N. Zevely	N. C.	1859	Edwin C. Madden	Mich.	1899
W. H. H. Terrell	Ind.	1869	Abraham L. Lawshe	Ind.	1907
E. W. Barber	Mich.	1873	James J. Britt	N. C.	1910
Abraham D. Hazen	Penn.	1877			

FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS GENERAL, 1891-1912.

E. G. Rathbone	Ohio.	1891	Joseph L. Bristow	Kan.	1897
R. A. Maxwell	N. Y.	1893	P. V. De Graw	Penn.	1905

ASSISTANTS TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, 1903-1912.

William A. Day	D. C.	1903	William S. Kenyon	Iowa	1910
Milton D. Purdy	Minn.	1905	James A. Fowler	Tenn.	1911
Wade H. Ellis	Ohio	1908			

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 1851-1912.

Alfred B. McCalmont	Penn.	1851	William A. Maury	Va.	1882
Titian J. Coffey	Penn.	1861	Robert A. Howard	Ark.	1885
J. Hubley Ashton	Penn.	1864	Zach. Montgomery	Cal.	1885
John M. Binckley	D. C.	1867	Edwin E. Bryant	Vt.	1885
J. Hubley Ashton	Penn.	1868	John B. Cotton	Maine	1889
T. Lyle Dickey	Ill.	1868	George H. Shields	Mo.	1889
Walbridge A. Field	Mass.	1869	James N. Tyner	Ind.	1889
Thomas H. Talbot	Maine	1869	A. X. Parker	N. Y.	1890
Clement Hugh Hill	Mass.	1870	Leonard W. Colby	Neb.	1891
Walter H. Smith	Ohio	1871	Edward B. Whitney	N. Y.	1893
William McMichael	Penn.	1871	Holmes Conrad	Va.	1893
John Goforth	Penn.	1873	Charles B. Howry	Miss.	1893
Thomas A. Spence	Penn.	1873	Joshua E. Dodge	Wis.	1893
Thomas Simons	N. Y.	1875	J. M. Dickinson	Tenn.	1895
Edwin B. Smith	Maine	1875	John I. Hall	Ga.	1896
Augustine S. Gaylord	Mich.	1875	John L. Thomas	Mo.	1896
Edgar M. Marble	Mich.	1877	William A. Little	Ga.	1896
A. A. Freeman	Tenn.	1877	Isaac H. Lionberger	Mo.	1896
Joseph K. McCammon	Penn.	1880	Willis Van Devanter	Wyo.	1897

France employs 217 consuls and 633 consular agents.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
John G. Thompson	Ill.	1897	Alford W. Cooley	N. Y.	1906
Louis A. Pradt	Wis.	1897	Edward T. Sanford	Tenn.	1907
James N. Tyner	Ind.	1897	George W. Woodruff	Penn.	1907
James Edmund Boyd	N. C.	1897	John Q. Thompson	Kan.	1907
Henry M. Hoyt	Penn.	1897	William W. Brown	Penn.	1907
James M. Beck	Penn.	1900	James A. Fowler	Tenn.	1908
William E. Fuller	Iowa.	1901	Oscar Lawler	Cal.	1909
Frank L. Campbell	Ohio	1903	William R. Harr	D. C.	1909
Milton D. Purdy	Minn.	1903	Winifred T. Dennison	——	1910
Charles H. Robb	Vt.	1903	D. Frank Lloyd	N. Y.	1910
James C. McReynolds	Tenn.	1903	William H. Lewis	Mass.	1911
Charles H. Robb	Vt.	1904	Ernest Knaebel	Col.	1911
Russell P. Goodwin	Ill.	1904	William W. Wemple	N. Y.	1911
Charles W. Russell	W. Va.	1905	Jesse C. Adkins	D. C.	1912
Josiah A. Van Orsdel	Wyo.	1906			

SOLICITORS GENERAL, 1870-1912.

Benjamin H. Bristow	K'y.	1870	Lawrence Maxwell, jr.	Ohio.	1893
Samuel F. Phillips	N. C.	1872	Holmes Conrad	Va.	1895
John Goode	Va.	1885	John K. Richards	Ohio.	1897
George H. Jenks	Penn.	1886	Henry M. Hoyt	Penn.	1903
Orlow W. Chapman	N. Y.	1889	Lloyd W. Bowers	Illinois.	1909
William H. Taft	Ohio.	1890	Frederick W. Lehmann.	Mo.	1910
Charles H. Aldrich	Illinois.	1892	William M. Bullitt	K'y.	1912

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY, 1861-1912.

Gustavus V. Fox	Mass.	1861	Frank W. Hackett	N. H.	1900
William Faxon	Conn.	1866	Charles H. Darling	Vt.	1901
*James R. Soley	Mass.	1890	Truman H. Newberry	Mich.	1905
William McAdoo	N. J.	1893	Herbert L. Satterlee	N. Y.	1908
Theodore Roosevelt	N. Y.	1897	Beekman Winthrop	N. Y.	1909
Charles H. Allen	Mass.	1898			

*Office discontinued between 1866 and 1890.

FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR, 1885-1912.

Henry L. Muldrow	Miss.	1885	Thomas Ryan	Kan.	1897
George Chandler	Kan.	1889	Frank Pierce	Utah	1907
William H. Sims	Miss.	1893	Samuel Adams	Ill.	1911

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR, 1862-1912.

John P. Usher	Ind.	1862	Cyrus Bussey	N. Y.	1889
William T. Otto	Ind.	1863	John M. Reynolds	Penn.	1893
Benjamin R. Cowen	Ohio	1871	Webster Davis	Mo.	1897
Charles T. Gorham	Mich.	1876	Frank L. Campbell	Ohio	1900
Alonzo Bell	N. Y.	1877	Melville W. Miller	Ind.	1903
Merritt L. Joslyn	Ill.	1882	Jesse E. Wilson	Ind.	1905
Henry L. Muldrow	Miss.	1885	Carmi A. Thompson	Ohio	1911
George A. Jenks	Penn.	1885	Lewis C. Laylin	Ohio.	1912
David L. Hawkins	Mo.	1886			

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE, 1889-1912.

Edwin Willetts	Mich.	1889	Joseph H. Brigham	Ohio	1897
Charles W. Dabney, jr.	Tenn.	1895	Willet M. Hays	Minn.	1904

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 1871-1912.

Walter H. Smith	Ohio	1871	Isaac H. Lionberger	Ga.	1896
Augustine S. Gaylord	Mich.	1875	Willis Van Devanter	Mo.	1896
Edgar M. Marble	Mich.	1877	Frank L. Campbell	Wyo.	1897
Joseph K. McCammon	Penn.	1880	John I. Hall	Ohio	1903
Zachariah Montgomery	Cal.	1885	Oscar Lawler	Cal.	1909
George H. Shields	Mo.	1889	Charles W. Cobb	Cal.	1911
William A. Little	Ga.	1893			

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, 1904-1912.

Lawrence O. Murray	N. Y.	1904	Ormsby McHarg	N. D.	1909
William R. Wheeler	Cal.	1908	Benjamin S. Cable	Ill.	1909

The average number of wage earners employed in the carriage and wagon industry during the year 1909 was 77,882.

DIRECTORS OF THE MINT, 1792 TO 1912.

Name.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed.	Year appointed.
David Rittenhouse.	Penn.	1792	James Pollock.....	Penn.	1869
H'y W. Dessaussure	S. C.....	1795	H'y R. Linderman.	Penn.	1873
Elias Boudinot.....	N. J.....	1795	Horatio C. Burchard	Illinois ...	1879
Robert Patterson...	Penn.	1806	James P. Kimball..	Penn.	1885
Samuel Moore.....	Penn.	1824	Edward O. Leech..	D. C.....	1889
Robert M. Patterson	Penn.	1835	Robert E. Preston..	D. C.....	1893
George N. Eckert..	——	1851	George E. Roberts.	Iowa	1898
Thomas M. Pettit..	Penn.	1853	Frank A. Leach....	California	1909
James R. Snowden.	Penn.	1853	A. Piatt Andrew, Jr.	Mass.	1909
James Pollock.....	Penn.	1861	George E. Roberts..	Ill.....	1910
H'y R. Linderman.	Penn.	1867			

COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS, 1833-1912.

James L. Edwards.	Virginia ..	1833	William W. Dudley.	Indiana ..	1881
James E. Heath....	Virginia ..	1850	Otis P. G. Clarke...	R. Island.	1884
Loren P. Waldo....	Conn.	1853	John C. Black.....	Illinois ...	1885
Josiah Minot.....	N. H.....	1855	James Tanner.....	N. Y.....	1889
George C. Whiting....	Virginia ..	1857	Green P. Raum....	Illinois ...	1889
Joseph H. Barrett..	Ohio	1861	William Lochren...	Minn.	1893
Christopher C. Cox.	Maryland	1868	Dominic I. Murphy..	Penn.	1896
H. Van Aernam....	N. Y.....	1869	Henry C. Evans...	Tenn	1897
James H. Baker....	Minn.	1871	Eugene F. Ware...	Kansas ..	1902
H. M. Atkinson....	Nebraska.	1875	Vespasian Warner..	Illinois ...	1905
Charles R. Gill.....	Wisconsin	1876	James L. Davenport	N. H.....	1909
John A. Bentley....	Wisconsin	1876			

COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS, 1836-1912.

Henry L. Ellsworth	Conn.	1836	Rudolphus H. Duell	N. Y.....	1875
Edmund Burke.....	N. H.....	1845	Ellis Spear.....	Maine	1877
Thomas Ewbank...	N. Y.....	1849	Halbert E. Paine...	Wisconsin	1878
Silas H. Hodges....	Vermont .	1852	Edgar M. Marble...	Michigan.	1880
Charles Mason.....	N. Y.....	1853	Benj. Butterworth..	Ohio	1883
Joseph Holt.....	Kentucky	1857	M. V. Montgomery.	Michigan.	1885
William D. Bishop.	Conn.	1859	Benton J. Hall.....	Iowa	1887
Philip F. Thomas..	Maryland	1860	Charles E. Mitchell.	Conn.	1889
David P. Holloway.	Ohio	1861	William E. Simonds	Conn.	1891
Thomas C. Theaker	Ohio	1865	John S. Seymour...	N. Y.....	1893
Elisha Foote.....	N. Y.....	1868	Benj. Butterworth..	Ohio	1897
Samuel S. Fisher...	Ohio	1869	Charles H. Duell...	N. Y.....	1898
Mortimer D. Leggett	Ohio	1871	Frederick I. Allen..	N. Y.....	1901
John M. Thacher...	Vermont .	1874	Edward B. Moore..	Maine	1907

COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION,

Henry Barnard	Maryland ..	1867	William T. Harris...	Mass.	1889
John Eaton	D. C.	1870	Elmer E. Brown.....	California .	1906
N. H. R. Dawson....	Alabama ..	1886	Philander P. Claxton	Tennessee .	1911

COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 1812-1912.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Edward Tiffin.....	Ohio	1812	James M. Edmunds.....	Mich.	1861
Josiah Meigs.....	Ga.	1814	Joseph S. Wilson.....	D. C.	1866
John McLean.....	Ohio	1822	Willis Drummond.....	Iowa	1871
George Graham.....	D. C.	1823	Samuel S. Burdett.....	Mo.	1874
Elijah Hayward.....	Ohio	1830	James A. Williamson....	Iowa	1876
Ethan A. Brown.....	Ohio	1835	Noah C. McFarland.....	Kan.	1881
James Whitcomb.....	Ind.	1836	William A. J. Sparks....	Ill.	1885
Elisha M. Huntington...	Ind.	1841	Strother M. Stockslager..	Ind.	1888
Thomas H. Blake.....	Ind.	1842	Lewis A. Groff.....	Neb.	1889
James Shields.....	Ill.	1845	Thomas H. Carter.....	Mont.	1891
Richard M. Young.....	Ill.	1847	William M. Stone.....	Iowa	1892
Justin Butterfield.....	Ill.	1849	Silas W. Lamoreux.....	Wis.	1893
John Wilson.....	D. C.	1852	Binger Herrmann.....	Oreg.	1897
Thomas A. Hendricks....	Ind.	1855	William A. Richards.....	Wyo.	1903
Samuel A. Smith.....	Tenn.	1859	Richard A. Ballinger.....	Wash.	1907
Joseph S. Wilson.....	D. C.	1860	Frederick Dennett.....	N. D.	1908

COMMISSIONERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1832-1912.

Elbert Herring.....	N. Y.	1832	T. Hartley Crawford.....	Penn.	1838
Carey A. Harris.....	Tenn.	1836	William Medill.....	Ohio.	1845

The value of typewriters exported from the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, was $12,000,000.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Orlando Brown	Ky.	1849	Edward P. Smith	N. Y.	1873
Luke Lea	Miss.	1850	John Q. Smith	Ohio.	1875
George W. Manypenny	Ohio.	1853	Ezra A. Hayt	N. Y.	1877
James W. Denver	Cal.	1857	Rowland E. Trowbridge	Mich.	1880
Charles E. Mix	D. C.	1858	Hiram Price	Iowa.	1881
James W. Denver	Cal.	1858	John D. C. Atkins	Tenn.	1885
Alfred B. Greenwood	Ark.	1859	John H. Oberly	Ill.	1888
William P. Dole	Ill.	1861	Thomas J. Morgan	R. I.	1889
Dennis N. Cooley	Iowa.	1865	Daniel M. Browning	Ill.	1893
Lewis V. Bogy	Mo.	1866	William A. Jones	Wis.	1897
Nathaniel G. Taylor	Tenn.	1867	Francis E. Leupp	D. C.	1904
Ely S. Parker	D. C.	1869	Robert G. Valentine	Mass.	1909
Francis A. Walker	Mass.	1871			

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS, 1883-1912.

Name.	State from which app't'd.	Year ap'd.	Name.	Year ap'd.	State from which app't'd.
Dorman B. Eaton	New York	1883	John B. Harlow	1895	Missouri
John M. Gregory	Illinois	1883	Mark S. Brewer	1898	Michigan
Leroy D. Thoman	Ohio	1883	Wm. A. Rodenberg	1901	Illinois
Wm. L. Trenholm	South Carolina	1885	Wm. Dudley Foulke	1901	Indiana
Alfred P. Edgerton	Indiana	1885	James R. Garfield	1902	Ohio
John H. Oberly	Illinois	1886	Alford W. Cooley	1903	New York
Charles Lyman	Connecticut	1886	Henry F. Greene	1903	Minnesota
Hugh S. Thompson	South-Carolina	1889	John C. Black	1904	Illinois
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	1889	John A. McIlhenny	1906	Louisiana
George D. Johnston	Louisiana	1892	Jas. T. Williams, jr.	1909	North Carolina
John R. Procter	Kentucky	1893	Wm. S. Washburn	1909	New York
William G. Rice	New York	1895			

DIRECTORS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1879-1912.

Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed	Name.	State from which appointed	Year appointed.
Clarence King	N. Y.	1879	Charles D. Walcott	N. Y.	1894
John W. Powell	Ill.	1881	George Otis Smith	Me.	1907

CHURCH STATISTICS.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE CENSUS OF 1906.

The following table of statistics of the churches in the United States is taken from the special report of the Federal Census Bureau on the results of the religious census of 1906. It shows the number of religious bodies in each denomination, the number of organizations, the number of members and the increase in membership between 1890 and 1906:

Denominations.	No. of bodies. 1906.	No. of Organizations. 1906.	No. of Organizations. 1890.	No. of Members. 1906.	No. of Members. 1890.	Increase from 1890 to 1906.
All denominations	186	212,230	[1]165,151	32,936,445	[2]20,597,954	[3]12,367,530
Protestant bodies	164	195,618	153,054	20,287,742	14,007,187	6,280,555
Adventist bodies	7	2,551	1,757	92,735	60,491	32,244
Baptist bodies	14	54,880	42,909	5,662,234	3,712,468	1,949,766
Christians (Christian Connection)	1	1,379	1,424	110,117	103,722	6,395
Church of Christ, Scientist	1	638	221	85,717	8,724	76,993
Congregationalists	1	5,713	4,868	700,480	512,771	187,709
Disciples or Christians	2	10,942	7,246	1,142,359	641,051	501,308
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren	4	1,097	989	97,144	73,795	23,349
Evangelical bodies	2	2,738	2,310	174,780	133,313	41,467
Friends	4	1,147	1,056	113,772	107,208	6,564
German Evangelical Synod of North America	1	1,205	870	293,137	187,432	105,705
Independent Churches	1	1,079	155	73,673	13,360	60,313
Lutheran bodies	24	12,703	8,595	2,112,494	1,231,072	881,422
Mennonite bodies	14	604	550	54,798	41,541	13,257
Methodist bodies	15	64,701	51,489	5,749,838	4,589,284	1,160,554

The value of products manufactured in the cutlery and tool establishments of the United States in 1909 was $53,266,000.

Denominations.	No. of bodies. 1906.	No. of Organizations. 1906.	No. of Organizations. 1890.	No. of Members. 1906.	No. of Members. 1890.	Increase from 1890 to 1906.
Presbyterian bodies	12	15,506	13,471	1,830,555	1,277,851	552,704
Protestant Epis. Church	1	6,845	5,018	886,942	532,048	354,894
Reformed bodies	4	2,585	2,181	449,514	309,458	140,056
Unitarians	1	461	421	70,542	67,749	2,793
United Brethren bodies	2	4,304	4,526	296,050	225,281	70,769
Universalists	1	846	956	64,158	49,194	14,964
Other Protestant bodies	52	3,694	2,042	226,703	129,374	97,329
Roman Catholic Church	1	12,482	10,239	12,079,142	6,241,708	5,837,434
Jewish congregations	1	1,769	533	[4]101,457	[4]130,496	(5)
Latter-Day Saints	2	1,154	856	256,647	166,125	90,522
East'n Orthodox Churches	4	411	2	129,606	600	129,006
All other bodies	14	766	467	81,851	51,838	30,013

[1]Exclusive of 26 organizations in Alaska. [2]Exclusive of 14,852 communicants or members reported for 26 organizations in Alaska. [3]Exclusive of Jewish congregations. [4]In 1906, heads of families only; in 1890, members as well as heads of families included. [5]As the figures for the two censuses are not comparable, the increase cannot be shown.

DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—1911.

The following table of statistics of the churches in the United States, for 1911, was compiled by H. K. Carroll, LL. D., and is reproduced by courtesy of "The Christian Advocate."

Denominations.	Summary for 1911. Ministers.	Summary for 1911. Churches.	Summary for 1911. Communicants.	Net Gains for 1911. Ministers.	Net Gains for 1911. Churches.	Net Gains for 1911. Communicants.
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,170	2,499	95,764	17	11	118
Baptists (15 bodies)	41,627	56,439	5,634,565	262	121	31,428
Brethren (Dunkards, 4 bodies)	3,462	1,216	123,677	33	28	*830
Brethren (Plymouth, 4 bodies)	.....	403	10,566	.....	.....	.....
Brethren (River, 3 bodies)	220	102	4,847	.....	.....	.....
Buddhists (2 bodies)	15	74	3,165	.....	.....	.....
Catholic Apostolic (2 bodies)	33	24	4,927	.....	.....	.....
Catholics (Eastern Orthodox, 7 bodies)	237	239	424,000	4	*1	39,000
Catholics (Western, 3 bodies)	17,151	13,731	12,575,085	36	240	131,565
Christadelphians	.....	70	1,412	.....	.....	.....
Christians	993	1,329	87,478	.....	.....	.....
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	35	17	5,865	.....	.....	.....
Christian Scientists	2,612	1,306	85,096	404	202	.....
Christian Union	295	237	13,905	.....	.....	.....
Church of God (Winebrennarian)	509	595	41,475	.....	.....	.....
Church of the Living God (colored, 3 bodies)	101	68	4,286	.....	.....	.....
Church of the New Jerusalem (2 bodies	131	146	9,390	*1	*6	76
Communistic Societies (2 bodies)	.....	22	2,272	.....	.....	.....
Congregationalists	6,070	6,050	741,400	25	.....	6,000
Disciples of Christ (2 bodies)	8,070	13,479	1,464,774	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,492	2,634	183,574	3	*20	1,500
Faith Associations (9 bodies)	241	146	9,572	.....	.....	.....
Free Christian Zion Church	20	15	1,835	.....	.....	.....
Friends (4 bodies)	1,413	1,167	122,796	*43	70	*922
Friends of the Temple	3	3	376	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Protestant	59	66	34,704	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Synod	1,036	1,308	253,890	12	*6	17,275
Jewish Congregations	1,084	1,769	143,000	.....	.....	.....
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	2,483	1,350	400,650	.....	.....	.....
Lutherans (23 bodies)	8,774	14,321	2,289,897	115	519	46,411
Scandinavian Evangelical (3 bodies)	608	844	68,500	80	421	10,500
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,008	606	55,007	.....	.....	.....
Methodists (17 bodies)	42,563	61,969	6,819,660	932	394	204,289
Moravians (2 bodies)	142	135	18,939	6	*1	228
Non-sectarian Bible Faith Churches	50	204	6,396	.....	.....	.....
Pentecostal (2 bodies)	865	500	21,921	50	42	501
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	13,396	16,711	1,944,181	54	255	23,416
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	5,453	7,701	956,930	73	49	18,540

The number of establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture of cutlery and tools in 1909 was 959.

Denominations.	Summary for 1911.			Net Gains for 1911.		
	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants...	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants...
Reformed (4 bodies)	2,154	2,657	451,938	44	38	3,748
Salvationists (2 bodies)	3,112	872	26,724	*84	*44	449
Schwenkfeldians	6	8	850	.....	.....	.....
Social Brethren	15	17	1,262	.....	.....	.....
Society for Ethical Culture	7	6	2,450	.....	.....	.....
Spiritualists	.....	1,500	200,000	.....	500	50,000
Theosophical Society	.....	123	3,092	.....	9	*8
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,207	4,262	311,834	14	*4	8,515
Unitarians	533	492	70,542	*25	10	.....
Universalists	709	886	53,048	*21	5	898
Independent Congregations	267	879	48,673	.....	.....	.....
Grand total for 1911	172,431	221,197	35,836,190	1,990	2,832	594,366
Grand total for 1910	170,441	218,365	35,241,824	2,597	2,649	538,003

*Decrease.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS BY PRINCIPAL DENOMINATIONS.

The following table gives the number and per cent distribution, by principal families and separate denominations, of the total church membership reported for the different states and territories in 1906:

State or Territory.	Protestant bodies.					
	Total.	Baptist bodies.	Disciples or Christians.	Lutheran bodies.	Methodist bodies.	Presbyterian bodies.
Continental United States	20,287,742	5,662,234	1,142,359	2,112,494	5,749,838	1,830,555
North Atlantic Division	4,296,706	571,346	39,771	522,606	958,008	617,944
Maine	96,341	32,854	397	1,045	20,112	364
New Hampshire	64,264	15,974	4	1,070	12,529	842
Vermont	63,895	9,951	316	408	17,671	1,636
Massachusetts	449,358	80,894	1,527	13,063	65,498	8,559
Rhode Island	64,141	19,878	79	2,873	7,892	1,741
Connecticut	196,248	27,872	866	19,713	34,663	2,425
New York	1,237,992	176,981	9,168	124,644	313,689	199,923
New Jersey	407,430	65,248	227	24,147	122,511	79,912
Pennsylvania	1,717,037	141,694	27,187	335,643	363,443	322,542
South Atlantic Division	4,142,451	1,984,710	77,820	91,951	1,464,023	213,488
Delaware	46,779	2,921	75	731	32,402	5,200
Maryland	302,393	30,928	3,343	32,246	137,156	17,895
District of Columbia	91,474	37,024	2,170	3,104	20,077	8,636
Virginia	761,996	415,987	26,248	15,010	200,771	39,628
West Virginia	259,804	67,044	13,323	6,506	115,825	19,668
North Carolina	819,099	401,043	13,637	17,740	277,282	55,837
South Carolina	653,843	341,456	2,021	12,652	249,169	35,533
Georgia	1,007,205	596,319	13,749	3,233	349,079	24,040
Florida	199,858	91,988	3,254	729	82,262	7,051
North Central Division	6,632,820	771,329	616,578	1,405,788	1,676,275	609,739
Ohio	1,171,084	92,112	88,787	132,439	355,444	138,768
Indiana	757,843	92,705	118,447	55,768	233,443	58,633
Illinois	1,109,764	152,870	105,068	202,566	263,344	115,602
Michigan	481,996	50,136	10,629	105,803	128,675	37,900
Wisconsin	490,871	21,716	1,715	284,286	57,473	21,243
Minnesota	450,434	24,309	3,560	267,322	47,637	27,569
Iowa	569,734	44,096	57,425	117,668	164,329	60,081
Missouri	802,116	218,353	166,137	46,868	214,004	71,599
North Dakota	97,361	4,596	147	49,923	10,223	6,727
South Dakota	100,625	6,198	1,478	45,018	16,143	6,990
Nebraska	240,516	17,939	19,613	59,485	64,352	23,862
Kansas	360,476	46,299	43,572	28,642	121,208	40,765
South Central Division	4,595,464	2,262,933	349,944	49,586	1,479,745	287,949
Kentucky	689,326	311,583	136,110	4,940	156,007	47,822

Of the Irish-born population of the United States—2,000,000 in 1911—New York had 425,553.

State or Territory.	Protestant bodies.					
	Total.	Baptist bodies.	Disciples or Christians.	Lutheran bodies.	Methodist bodies.	Presbyterian bodies.
Tennessee	677,947	277,170	56,315	3,225	241,396	79,337
Alabama	777,125	452,559	17,970	1,111	254,373	30,722
Mississippi	626,845	371,518	9,864	970	212,105	22,471
Louisiana	298,946	185,554	2,548	5,793	79,464	8,350
Arkansas	392,571	193,244	21,275	2,080	142,569	21,156
Oklahoma	218,787	69,585	32,306	4,030	76,336	16,001
Texas	913,917	401,720	73,556	27,437	317,495	62,090
Western Division	620,301	71,916	58,246	42,563	171,787	101,435
Montana	24,156	2,029	2,008	3,059	7,022	4,096
Idaho	22,796	2,374	3,252	1,968	5,884	3,770
Wyoming	7,502	838	292	908	1,657	984
Colorado	98,878	13,011	8,635	5,053	27,867	18,957
New Mexico	14,593	2,403	1,092	100	6,560	2,935
Arizona	9,052	1,034	536	.....	2,667	2,884
Utah	8,193	987	250	453	1,567	1,902
Nevada	3,199	316	100	148	618	520
Washington	114,070	12,807	10,628	13,464	31,700	16,758
Oregon	81,855	11,316	10,420	6,039	21,717	10,947
California	236,007	24,801	21,033	11,371	64,528	37,682

Distribution of Members by Principal Denominations.—Continued.

State or Territory.	Protestant bodies—Continued.				Roman Catholic Church.
	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Reformed bodies.	United Brethren bodies.	Protest't Other bodies.	
Continental United States	886,942	449,514	296,050	1,164,139	12,079,142
North Atlantic division	467,067	290,131	57,081	399,891	5,833,658
Maine	5,520	———	———	14,956	113,419
New Hampshire	4,892	———	———	9,883	119,863
Vermont	5,278	———	———	6,526	82,272
Massachusetts	51,636	393	———	108,592	1,080,706
Rhode Island	15,443	———	———	6,377	195,951
Connecticut	37,466	1,262	———	6,427	299,513
New York	193,890	69,828	1,507	64,828	2,285,768
New Jersey	53,921	37,298	———	13,401	441,432
Pennsylvania	99,021	181,350	55,574	168,901	1,214,734
South Atlantic division	126,982	22,273	34,377	101,560	354,736
Delaware	3,796	———	———	1,654	24,228
Maryland	34,965	13,461	6,541	16,662	166,941
District of Columbia	13,692	580	260	2,597	43,778
Virginia	28,487	2,488	7,021	25,554	28,700
West Virginia	5,230	886	19,993	11,006	40,011
North Carolina	13,890	4,718	———	32,253	3,981
South Carolina	8,557	140	———	3,859	10,317
Georgia	9,790	———	521	4,704	19,273
Florida	8,575	———	41	3,271	17,507
North Central division	183,107	132,643	191,777	546,807	3,946,752
Ohio	32,399	51,328	71,338	129,776	557,650
Indiana	7,653	9,216	52,700	102,249	174,849
Illinois	36,364	9,946	19,701	89,455	932,084
Michigan	26,439	28,345	7,383	33,697	492,135
Minnesota	18,763	2,255	1,282	26,290	378,288
Wisconsin	16,527	11,459	2,180	28,248	505,264
Iowa	8,990	11,517	11,236	45,650	207,607
Missouri	13,328	1,284	3,616	23,166	382,642
North Dakota	2,227	1,059	———	5,514	61,261
South Dakota	7,055	2,711	257	5,851	61,014
Nebraska	6,903	2,108	6,086	19,657	100,763
Kansas	6,459	1,415	15,998	37,254	93,195
South Central division	60,285	3,142	7,233	52,708	1,109,096
Kentucky	8,091	2,101	993	8,494	165,908
Tennessee	7,874	234	2,875	7,095	17,252
Alabama	8,961	———	30	5,294	42,285
Mississippi	5,704	———	———	3,618	28,576
Louisiana	9,070	———	361	1,680	477,774
Arkansas	4,315	60	———	7,278	32,397

German East Africa produced 3,800 bales of cotton in the 1910-'11 season, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the preceding season.

State or Territory.	Protestant bodies—Continued.				Roman Catholic Church.
	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Reformed bodies.	United Brethren bodies.	Other Protest't bodies.	
Oklahoma	2,024	747	2,974	11,477	36,548
Texas	14,246	——	——	7,772	308,356
Western division	49,501	1,325	5,582	63,173	834,900
Montana	3,290	135	——	1,563	72,359
Idaho	1,846	——	310	1,905	18,057
Wyoming	1,741	——	——	124	10,264
Colorado	6,832	111	720	7,908	99,826
New Mexico	869	70	——	294	121,558
Arizona	1,059	——	——	467	29,810
Utah	977	——	——	833	8,356
Nevada	1,210	——	——	107	9,970
Washington	6,780	379	1,079	10,450	74,981
Oregon	3,580	512	2,129	10,620	35,317
California	21,317	118	1,344	28,902	354,408

NUMBER OF MINISTERS BY DENOMINATIONS.

The following table shows, by principal families and separate denominations, the number of ministers as reported for 1890 and 1906, together with the actual and relative increase since 1890:

Denominations.	Number of ministers.		Denominations.	Number of ministers.	
	1906.	1890.		1906.	1890.
All denominations	164,830	*111,036	Independent churches	——	*54
Protestant bodies	146,451	99,605	Lutheran bodies	7,841	4,591
Adventist bodies	1,152	1,364	Mennonite bodies	1,006	905
Baptist bodies	43,790	25,646	Methodist bodies	39,737	30,000
Christians (Christian connection)	1,011	1,435	Presbyterian bodies	12,456	*10,448
Church of Christ, Scientist	1,276	26	Protestant Episcopal Church	5,368	*4,146
Congregationalists	5,802	5,058	Reformed bodies	2,039	1,506
Disciples or Christians	8,741	3,773	Unitarians	541	515
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren	2,255	2,088	United Brethren bodies	2,435	2,798
Evangelical bodies	1,495	1,235	Universalists	724	708
Friends	1,479	1,277	Other Protestant bodies	6,331	1,352
German Evangelical Synod of North America	972	680	Roman Catholic Church	15,177	*9,166
			Jewish congregations	1,084	200
			Latter-day Saints	1,774	2,043
			Eastern Orthodox Churches	108	*14
			All other bodies	236	8

*Includes figures for Alaska, not returned separately.

ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN 1906.

Denominations.	Number.	Value of church property reported.		
		Amount.		Increase from 1890 to 1906.
		1906.	1890.	Amount.
All denominations	186,132	$1,257,575,867	$679,426,489	$578,149,378
Protestant bodies	173,902	935,942,578	549,695,707	386,246,871
Adventist bodies	1,492	2,425,209	1,236,345	1,188,864
Baptist bodies	49,339	139,842,656	82,328,123	57,514,533
Christians (Christian connection)	1,239	2,740,322	1,775,202	965,120
Church of Christ, Scientist	401	8,806,441	40,666	8,765,775
Congregationalists	5,366	63,240,305	43,335,437	19,904,868
Disciples or Christians	8,906	29,995,316	12,206,038	17,789,278
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren	974	2,802,532	1,362,631	1,439,901
Evangelical bodies	2,515	8,999,979	4,785,680	4,214,299
Friends	1,097	3,857,451	4,541,334	683,883
German Evangelical Synod of North America	1,137	9,376,402	4,614,490	4,761,912
Independent churches	806	3,934,267	1,486,000	2,448,267
Lutheran bodies	10,779	74,826,389	35,060,354	39,766,035
Mennonite bodies	497	1,237,134	643,800	593,334
Methodist bodies	59,083	229,450,996	132,140,179	97,310,817

The capital invested in the manufacture of malt liquors in the United States in 1909 was $671,158,000.

Denominations.	Number.	Value of church property reported. Amount. 1906.	Amount. 1890.	Increase from 1890 to 1906. Amount.
Presbyterian bodies	14,161	150,189,446	94,861,347	55,328,099
Protestant Episcopal Church	6,057	125,040,498	81,219,117	43,821,381
Reformed bodies	2,477	30,648,247	18,744,242	11,904,005
Unitarians	406	14,263,277	10,335,100	3,928,177
United Brethren bodies	3,839	9,073,791	4,937,583	4,136,208
Universalists	779	10,575,656	8,054,333	2,521,323
Other Protestant bodies	2,552	14,616,264	5,987,706	8,628,558
Roman Catholic Church	10,293	292,638,787	118,123,346	174,515,441
Jewish congregations	747	23,198,925	9,754,275	13,444,650
Latter-day Saints	909	3,168,548	1,051,791	2,116,757
Eastern Orthodox Churches	89	964,791	45,000	919,791
All other bodies	192	1,662,238	756,370	905,868

CHURCH OFFICERS AND AGENCIES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Church has sixty-eight dioceses and twenty-three missionary jurisdictions in the United States and nine foreign jurisdictons under the care of bshops using the same Liturgy and yielding obedience to the constitution and canons enacted in General Convention.

Bishops of the United States.

See.	Consecrated.
Alabama—Charles M. Beckwith	1902
Alaska—Peter T. Rowe	1895
Arizona—Julius W. Attwood (miss.)	1911
Arkansas—James R. Winchester	1911
California—William F. Nichols	1890
California, Sacramento—William H. Moreland	1899
California, Los Angeles—J. H. Johnson	1896
California, San Joaquin—Louis C. Sanford (missionary)	1911
Colorado—Charles S. Olmsted	1902
Colorado, Western—Benjamin Brewster	1909
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster	1897
Delaware—Frederick J. Kinsman	1908
District of Columbia, Washington—Alfred Harding	1909
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed	1886
Florida, Southern—W. C. Gray (miss.)	1892
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese	1908
Georgia, Atlanta—C. Kinloch Nelson	1892
Idaho—J. B. Funsten (missionary)	1899
Illinois, Chicago—Chas. P. Anderson	1900
Wm. E. Toll, suffragan	1911
Illinois, Quincy—M. Edward Fawcett	1904
Illinois, Springfield—Edward William Osborne	1904
Indiana, Indianapolis—Joseph M. Francis	1899
Indiana, Michigan City—John Hazen White	1895
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison	1899
H. S. Longley, suffragan	1912
Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh	1895
Kansas, Salina—Sheldon M. Griswold (missionary)	1903
Kentucky—Charles E. Woodcock	1905
Kentucky, Lexington—Lewis W. Burton	1896
Louisiana—Davis Sessums	1891
Maine—Robert Codman	1900
Maryland—J. G. Murray	1909
Maryland—Easton—Wm. F. Adams	1875
Massachusetts—William Lawrence	1893
Massachusetts, Western—Thomas F. Davies	1911
Michigan—Charles D. Williams	1906
Michigan, Marquette—G. Mott Williams	1896
Michigan, Western—J. N. McCormick	1906
Minnesota—Samuel C. Edsall	1899
Frank A. McElwain, suffragan	1912
Minnesota, Duluth—J. D. Morrison	1897
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton	1903
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle	1867
Frederick F. Johnson, coadjutor	1911
Missouri, Kansas City—Sidney C. Partridge	1900–1911
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer	1880
Nebraska—Arthur L. Williams	1899
Nebraska, Kearney—George A. Beecher	1910
Nevada—Henry D. Robinson	1908
New Hampshire—William W. Niles	1879
E. M. Parker, coadjutor	1906
New Jersey—John Scarborough	1875
New Jersey, Newark—Edwin S. Lines	1903
New Mexico—————— (missionary)	——
New York—David H. Greer	1904
C. S. Burch, suffragan	1911
New York, Central—Charles T. Olmsted	1902
New York, Western—Wm. D. Walker	1883
New York, Long Island—Frederick Burgess	1902
New York, Albany—Wm. C. Doane	1869
Richard Henry Nelson, coadjutor	1904
North Carolina—Joseph B. Cheshire	1893
North Carolina, East—Robert Strange	1904
North Carolina, Asheville—Junius M. Horner (missionary)	1898
North Dakota—Cameron Mann (miss.)	1901
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard	1889
Ohio, Southern—Boyd Vincent	1889
Oklahoma—F. K. Brooke (missionary)	1893
Oklahoma, East—Theodore P. Thurston (missionary)	1911
Oregon—Charles Scadding	1906
Oregon, Eastern—Robert L. Paddock (missionary)	1907
Pennsylvania—Philip Rhinelander	1911
T. J. Garland, suffragan	1911
Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh—C. Whitehead	1882
Pennsylvania, Harrisburg—James H. Darlington	1905
Pennsylvania, Bethlehem—Ethelbert Talbot	1887
Pennsylvania, Erie—Rogers Israel	1911
Rhode Island—James De W. Perry, jr.	1911
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry	1907

Salaries and wages paid in the carriage and wagon industry amounted to $45,555,002 in 1909.

See.	Consecrated.
South Dakota—George Biller, jr. (missionary)	1912
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor	1893
Texas—George H. Kinsolving	1892
Texas, Dallas—A. C. Garrett	1874
Texas, North—Edward A. Temple (missionary)	1911
Texas, West—J. S. Johnston	1883
Utah—F. S. Spalding (missionary)	1888
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall	1894
Virginia—Robert A. Gibson	1897
Virginia, Southern—A. M. Randolph	1883
Beverly D. Tucker, coadjutor	1906
West Virginia—George W. Peterkin	1878
William L. Gravatt, coadjutor	1899
Wisconsin, Milwaukee—W. W. Webb	1906
Wisconsin, Fond du Lac—R. H. Weller, jr.	1900
Washington, Olympia—Frederic W. Keator (missionary)	1902
Washington, Spokane—Lemuel H. Wells (missionary)	1892
Wyoming—N. S. Thomas	1909
Africa, Cape Palmas—S. D. Ferguson (missionary)	1885
Brazil—L. L. Kinsolving (misionary)	1899

See.	Consecrated.
Shanghai, China—F. R. Graves (missionary)	1893
Hankow, China—Logan H. Roots (missionary)	1904
Wu-hu, China—Daniel T. Huntington (missionary)	1912
Honolulu—H. B. Restarick (miss.)	1902
Tokio, Japan—John McKim (miss.)	1893
Kioto, Japan—Henry St. George Tucker (missionary)	1912
Philippine Islands—Charles H. Brent (missionary)	1902
Porto Rico—————— (missionary)	——
Cuba—Albion W. Knight (miss.)	1904
Mexico—Henry D. Aves (miss.)	1904
Thomas A. Jaggar, late Bishop of Southern Ohio, in charge of European congregations	1875
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas, resigned	1877
James H. Van Buren, late Bishop of Porto Rico, resigned	1902
Wm. M. Brown, late Bishop of Arkansas, resigned	1912
Arthur S. Lloyd, Bishop, President of the Board of Missions	--

Suffragan Bishops.

The 1910 convention of the Church, held at Cincinnati in October, authorized the election of suffragan bishops without the right of succession in the dioceses in which they are chosen. The first bishop elected under this authorization was Charles Sumner Burch, of Richmond, Staten Island, who was chosen on November 10 suffragan bishop of the Diocese of New York. In 1911 Thomas J. Garland was elected suffragan bishop of Philadelphia and William E. Toll suffragan bishop of Chicago. In 1912 J. Chauncey Linsley was elected suffragan bishop of Connecticut, but declined. H. S. Longley became suffragan bishop of Iowa and F. A. McElwain of Minnesota.

AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

The presiding bishop of the church is the Most Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Missouri, No. 74 Vandeventer Place, St. Louis, Mo. The next general convention will be held, beginning Wednesday, October 1, 1913, in New York City.

Officers of the House of Bishops.—Chairman of the House, the Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio; secretary, Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., Hartford, Conn.; assistant secretary, Rev. George Francis Nelson, D. D., New York, N. Y.

Officers of the House of Deputies.—President, Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D., Washington, D. C.; secretary, Rev. Henry Anstice, D. D., New York; assistant secretaries, Rev. Carroll M. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. William C. Prout, Herkimer, N. Y.; Rev. James G. Glass, Anniston, Ala.; treasurer of the convention, William W. Skiddy, No. 82 Wall street, New York, N. Y.

The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.—President, Right Rev. A. S. Lloyd; secretaries, John W. Wood and Rev. Hugh L. Burleson, No. 281 Fourth avenue, New York City; educational secretary, Rev. A. R. Gray, No. 281 Fourth avenue, New York City; recording secretary, Rev. F. J. Clark, No. 281 Fourth avenue, New York City; treasurer, George Gordon King, No. 281 Fourth avenue, New York City; assistant treasurer, E. Wallis Roberts, 281 Fourth avenue, New York City.

The American Church Building Fund Commission.—Established October 25, 1880, by the General Convention. It aims to raise a fund of $1,000,000 by annual offerings from all congregations (as recommended by the General Convention) and by individual gifts. Portions of the principal are loaned to build churches and rectories. Out of the accumulated interest donations are made to complete new churches. The officers of the corporation are: President, Rt. Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D. D.; vice-president, Rt. Rev. C. Kinloch Nelson, D. D.; second vice-president, General James Grant Wilson; secretary, General James Grant Wilson; treasurer, George Gordon King; corresponding secretary, Rev. J. Newton Perkins; assistant treasurer, E. Walter Roberts. The office of the commission is at the Church Missions House, No. 281 Fourth avenue, New York. The amount of the fund is $522,509.42. Has made gifts amounting to $155,100.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew.—There are 1,580 senior and junior chapters, with about 15,000 members. Official organ, "St. Andrew's Cross," published at the National Office. Officers: Edward H. Bonsall, pres.; H. D. W. English, first vice-pres.; Courtenay Barber, second vice-pres.; Hubert Carleton, D. C. L., general secretary and editor "St. Andrew's Cross;" George H. Randall, associate sec.; H. W. Atkinson, treas.; A. R. P. Heyes, asst. sec.; field secretaries, G. Frank Shelby, the West; B. F. Finney, the South; Leonard V. Webb, New England; Franklin H. Spencer, New York District. National headquarters, Broad Exchange Building, No. 88 Broad street, Boston, Mass.

Girls' Friendly Society in America.—Officers: Miss Mary A. L. Neilson, presi-

The output of beer in 1910 was: United States, 1,908,010,377 gallons; Germany, 1,703,666,460 gallons; Great Britain, 1,479,352,280 gallons.

dent, No. 325 South 12th street, Philadelphia, Penn. Central office, Room 56, Church Missions House. Members United States, 33,266; associates, 7,361.

The Church Endowment Society.—Officers and Board of Trustees: President, the Rt. Rev. W. F. Adams, D. D, D. C. L.; vice-presidents, the Rt. Rev. C. Whitehead, D. D.; the Rt. Rev. C. S. Olmsted, D. D.; the Rt. Rev. W. C. Gray, D. D., and the Rt. Rev. C. P. Anderson, D. D. All the bishops of the American church are honorary vice-presidents. Secretary general, the Rev. E. W. Hunter, of New Orleans; treasurer, Thomas E. Baird, of Philadelphia. The above officers with the following persons constitute the board of trustees: The Rev. H. B. Bryan, Bermuda, Long Island; Hon. Levi P. Morton, New York; Colonel E. A. Stevens, Hoboken, N. J.; Albert Delery, Beulah, Miss.; H. Jones Saunders, San Francisco; E. Worthington, Cincinnati, and D. S. Clark, of Mariana. This society exists to secure endowments for the episcopate, cathedrals, parish churches, asylums, hospitals, schools, religious orders, domestic and foreign missionary societies and all enterprises of a religious, educational or charitable character. It labors in any diocese or missionary jurisdiction without expense to either. For particulars, address Rev. E. W. Hunter, secretary general, rector of St. Anna's Church, New Orleans, La.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishops.

Consecrated.	Name.	Born.	Entered Ministry. Conference.	Entered Ministry. Y'r.	Residence.
1872	*Thomas Bowman.....	July 15, 1817	Baltimore.....	1839	Orange, N. J.
1884	*John M. Walden.....	Feb. 11, 1831	Cincinnati.....	1858	Cincinnati.
1888	*John H. Vincent.....	Feb. 23, 1832	New Jersey.....	1853	Chicago.
1900	*David H. Moore.....	June 27, 1840	Ohio.....	1867	Indianapolis, Ind.
1896	Earl Cranston.....	Sept. 4, 1838	Ohio.....	1860	Washington.
1900	John W. Hamilton.....	Mar. 18, 1845	Pittsburg.....	1866	Boston.
1904	Joseph F. Berry.....	May 13, 1856	Detroit.....	1874	Philadelphia, Pa.
1904	William F. McDowell..	Feb. 4, 1858	North Ohio.....	1882	Chicago.
1904	James W. Bashford....	May 27, 1849	New England...	1880	Pekin, China.
1904	William Burt	Oct. 23, 1852	New York East.	1881	Buffalo, N. Y.
1904	Luther B. Wilson.....	Nov. 14, 1856	Baltimore.....	1878	New York.
1904	*Thomas B. Neely.....	June 12, 1841	Philadelphia....	1865	Philadelphia.
1908	William F. Anderson..	Apr. 22, 1860	New York.....	1887	Cincinnati, O.
1908	John L. Nuelsen.....	Jan. 19, 1867	West German...	1889	Zurich, Switzerland.
1908	William A. Quayle.....	June 25, 1860	Kansas.....	1885	St. Paul, Minn.
1908	Charles W. Smith.....	Jan. 30, 1840	Pittsburg.....	1859	St. Louis, Mo.
1908	Wilson S. Lewis.....	July 17, 1857	Upper Iowa.....	1885	Foochow, China.
1908	Edwin H. Hughes.....	Dec. 7, 1866	Iowa.....	1886	San Francisco, Cal.
1908	Robert McIntyre.....	Nov. 20, 1851	Illinois.....	1878	Oklahoma City, Okla.
1908	Frank M. Bristol.....	Jan. 4, 1851	Rock River.....	1877	Omaha, Neb.
1912	Homer C. Stuntz.....	Jan. 29, 1858	Upper Iowa....	1884	Buenos Ayres, Argen.
1912	Theo. S. Henderson....	May 14, 1868	New York East	1893	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1912	William O. Shepard....	Apr. 11, 1862	Rock River.....	1886	Kansas City, Kans.
1912	Francis J. McConnell...	Aug. 18, 1871	New England...	1894	Denver, Colo.
1912	Naphtali Luccock.....	Sept. 28, 1853	Pittsburg.....	1874	Helena, Mont.
1912	Frederick D. Leete.....	Oct. 1, 1866	No. New York..	1889	Atlanta, Ga.
1912	Richard J. Cooke.....	Jan. 31, 1853	Tennessee.....	1874	Portland, Ore.
1912	Wilbur P. Thirkield....	Sept. 25, 1854	Cincinnati.....	1879	New Orleans, La.

Missionary Bishops.

1888	*James M. Thoburn....	Mar. 7, 1836	Pittsburg.....	1858	Meadville, Pa.
1896	Joseph C. Hartzell.....	June 1, 1842	Cent. Illinois...	1868	Funchal, Maderia, Isl.
1900	Frank W. Warne.....	Dec. 31, 1854	Ontario, Can....	1874	Lucknow, India.
1904	Isaiah B. Scott.....	Sept. 30, 1854	Tennessee	1880	Monrovia, Liberia.
1904	John E. Robinson.....	Feb. 12, 1849	Cent. Illinois...	1874	Bombay, India.
1904	Merriman C. Harris...	July 9, 1846	Pittsburg.....	1869	Seoul, Korea.
1912	John W. Robinson.....	Jan. 6, 1866	Des Moines....	1890	Bombay, India.
1912	William P. Eveland....	Feb. 12, 1864	Cent. Penn.....	——	Manila, P. I.

*Retired.

Agents of Book Concern.—Homer Eaton, general agent; George P. Mains, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York; H. C. Jennings, Edwin R. Graham, No. 220 Fourth avenue West, Cincinnati.

Official Editors.—"Methodist Review," W. V. Kelley, editor; "The Christian Advocate," George P. Eckman, editor; James R. Joy, assistant editor; Sunday school publications, J. T. McFarland; "Northern Christian Advocate," Liston H. Pearce and H. E. Woolever, Syracuse; "Pittsburgh Christian Advocate," J. J. Wallace, Pittsburgh; "Western Christian Advocate," Levi Gilbert; "Der Christliche Apologete," A. J. Nast; "Haus and Herd," A. J. Bucher, all at Cincinnati; "Northwestern Christian Advocate," E. Robb Zaring, Chicago; "Central Christian Advocate," Claudius B. Spencer, Kansas City, Mo.; "California Christian Advocate," F. D. Bovard, San Francisco; "Southwestern Christian Advocate," Robert E. Jones, New Orleans; "Pacific Christian Advocate," R. H. Hughes, Portland, Ore.; "Epworth Herald," Dan B. Brummitt, Chicago; "Sandebudet," William Henchen, Chicago; Book Editor, David G. Downey, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

The value of furniture and refrigerator products in the United States was $239,886,000 in 1909.

Board of Foreign Missions.—President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson; corresponding secretaries, S. Earl Taylor, William F. Oldham, Frank Mason North; recording secretary, S. O. Benton; treasurer, Homer Eaton; assistant treasurer, H. C. Jennings, Cincinnati, Ohio. Offices, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.—Corresponding secretaries, Ward Platt, Charles M. Boswell, Robert Forbes; treasurer, Samuel Shaw. Offices, No. 1026 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Board of Education.—Corresponding secretary, Thomas Nicholson; treasurer, J. E. Leaycraft. Offices, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

Freedman's Aid Society.—Corresponding secretaries, P. J. Maveety, I. Garland Penn; treasurer, H. C. Jennings. Offices, No. 220 West 4th street, Cincinnati.

Board of Sunday Schools.—Corresponding secretary, Edgar Blake; treasurer, Edwin R. Graham. Offices, No. 14 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Board of Conference Claimants.—Corresponding secretary, Joseph B. Hingeley; treasurer, Marvin Campbell. Offices, No. 14 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Methodist Brotherhood.—General secretary, ——————. Offices, No. 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America was adopted in 1788, and the first General Assembly met in 1789. The General Assembly embraces the 40 synods and 296 presbyteries of the church, which has a total membership of 1,380,058. Total contributions last year for missionary and educational work and congregational expenses, $25,798,615. The next meeting will be on May 15, 1913, at Atlanta, Ga. Its officers are: Moderator and Chairman of the Executive Commission, Mark A. Matthews, D. D., Seattle, Wash.; vice-moderator, Mr. James Yereance, New York City; stated clerk, William H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Penn.; assistant clerk, James M. Hubbert, D. D., No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia; permanent clerk, William B. Noble, D. D., LL. D., No. 1323 Linwood avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. Trustees—Pres., George Stevenson, Philadelphia; sec., Benjamin L. Agnew, D. D., LL. D. Office, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Board of Home Missions.—Pres., Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, D. D., New York; sec., Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.; associate secs., Rev. John Dixon, D. D., and Dr. Joseph Ernest McAfee; treas., Mr. Harvey C. Olin; supt. of school work, Mr. Marshall C. Allaben; supt. church and labor dept., Rev. Charles Stelzle; supt. Indian dept., Rev. Thos. C. Moffett, D. D.; supt. immigration dept., Rev. Wm. P. Shriver; supt. dept. church and country life, Rev. Warren H. Wilson, Ph.D. Woman's Board—Pres., Mrs. F. S. Bennett; sec., Miss Julia Frazer; treas., Miss Dora M. Fisk (acting); young people's sec., Miss M. Josephine Petrie. Office, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Board of Foreign Missions.—Pres., George Alexander, D. D., New York; cor. secs., Mr. Robert E. Speer, Arthur J. Brown, D. D., A. Woodruff Halsey, D. D., and Stanley White, D. D.; asst. secs., home dept., Eastern section, David McConaughy; Central section, Rev. Charles E. Bradt, Ph. D.; Southern section, J. M. Patterson; Western section, Rev. Ernest F. Hall; honorary educational sec., T. H. P. Sailer, Ph. D.; Sabbath school sec., Rev. George H. Trull; treas., Dwight H. Day. Office, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York. Women's Foreign Board—Pres., Mrs. W. Packer Prentice; treas., Miss Henrietta W. Hubbard. Office, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Board of Education.—Pres. Rev. Charles Wadsworth, jr., D. D., Philadelphia; cor. sec., Rev. Joseph W. Cochran, D. D.; treas., Mr. Edward R. Sterrett. Office, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Educational Society.—Pres., W. H. Talbert, Nashville, Tenn.; cor. sec., Rev. W. J. Darby, D. D., Evansville, Ind.

Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work.—Pres., Hon. Robert N. Willson, Philadelphia; sec., Rev. Alexander Henry, D. D.; supt. young people's work, ——————; business supt. and treas., Mr. Frank M. Braselmann; supt. of Sabbath school training, Rev. James A. Worden, D. D.; editorial supt., ——————; supt. of depositories, Mr. John H. Scribner. Office, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Cumberland Board of Publication.—Pres., Hamilton Parks; sec., John H. De Witt, Nashville, Tenn.

Board of Church Election.—Pres., F. G. Burnham, esq.; cor. sec., Rev. Duncan J. McMillan, D. D.; treas., Mr. Adam Campbell. Office, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Board of Missions and Church Erection.—Vice-pres., Rev. E. E. Morris, D. D.; cor. sec., J. M. Patterson, St. Louis, Mo.

Board of Ministerial Relief.—Pres., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Philadelphia; cor. sec., Rev. Wm. H. Foulkes, D. D.; treas., Rev. W. W. Heberton, D. D. Office, No. 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Cumberland Board of Relief.—Pres., J. E. Williamson; cor. sec., S. B. Sansom, Evansville, Ind.

Board of Missions for Freedmen.—Pres., Rev. Samuel J. Fisher, D. D.; cor. sec. and treas., Rev. Edward P. Cowan, D. D. Office, 513 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

College Board.—Pres., John H. MacCracken, Ph. D., New York; sec., Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D.; office sec. and asst. treas., Rev. George R. Brauer. Office, No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Permanent Committee on Temperance.—Chairman, Rev. E. Trumbull Lee, D. D., Wilkinsburg, Penn.; cor. sec. and treas., Rev. John F. Hill, D. D., Conestoga Building, Pittsburg, Penn.

There is invested in hotels and restaurants in Switzerland about $175,000,000, and the aggregate number of persons employed in the establishments is over 100,000.

Ministerial Sustentation Fund.—Chairman, Rev. John R. Davies, D. D.; cor. sec., Rev. John R. Sutherland, D. D., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

Brotherhood.—Pres., Charles S. Holt, Esq.; sec., Mr. Walter Getty; office, No. 509 S. Wabash av., Chicago, Ill.

Christian Life and Work.—Chairman, Rev. Mark A. Matthews, D. D., Seattle, Wash.; sec., Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

"Assembly Herald" Managing Committee.—Chairman, Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, D. D., New York City; manager, Horace P. Camden. Office, No. 1328 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Presbyterian Historical Society.—Pres., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D.; cor. sec., Rev. Charles R. Watson, D. D.; rec. sec., Rev. Walter A. Brooks, D. D.; hon. librarian, Rev. Louis F. Benson, D. D.; treas., De Benneville K. Ludwig, D. D. Library and museum, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (SOUTH).

The general officers of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church U. S. (South) are: Stated clerk and treasurer, Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.; permanent clerk, Rev. J. D. Leslie, D. D., Cisco, Texas; executive secretary of foreign missions, Rev. Egbert W. Smith, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.; executive secretary of home missions, Rev. S. L. Morris, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.; executive secretary of Christian education and ministerial relief, Rev. H. H. Sweets, D. D., Louisville, Ky.; executive secretary of publication and Sabbath school work, Mr. R. E. Magill, Richmond, Va.; general superintendent of Sabbath schools and young people's societies, Rev. A. L. Phillips, D. D., Richmond, Va.; moderator of the last Assembly, Rev. T. S. Clyce, D. D., Sherman, Texas; president of the board of trustees of the Assembly, George E. Wilson, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

The next General Assembly meets in the North Avenue Church, Atlanta, Ga., May 15, 1913.

The Presbyterian Church (South) is composed of 14 Synods, comprising 85 Presbyteries, which have on their roll, according to the reports of 1912, 3,392 churches, 1,734 ministers and 292,845 communicants. The reported enrolment in Sabbath schools is 245,495.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OFFICERS.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—Headquarters, Congregational House, Boston. New York City office, Charities Building, Fourth avenue and 22d street. President, Samuel B. Capen, LL. D.; secretaries Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, Dr. James L. Barton, and Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith, D. D.; treasurer, Frank H. Wiggin; editorial secretary, Rev. William E. Strong; associate secretaries, Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Rev. Brewer Eddy; district secretaries, Secretary E. L. Smith, Charities Building, New York, in charge; Dr. A. N. Hitchcock, 19 S. La Salle street, Chicago, and Rev. H. Melville Tenney, Mechanics' Bank Building, San Francisco.

Congregational Home Missionary Society.—Fourth avenue and 22d street, New York City. President, S. H. Woodrow, D. D.; treasurer, W. E. Lougee; general secretary, Herbert C. Herring, D. D.; associate secretary, Rev. Herman F. Swartz.

American Missionary Association.—Charities Building, New York City. President, Dr. Cyrus Northrup; treasurer, H. W. Hubbard; honorable secretary and editor, Dr. A. F. Beard; corresponding secretaries, Dr. C. J. Ryder and Dr. H. Paul Douglass; recording secretary, Dr. Asher Anderson, Boston; secretary Woman's Bureau, Miss D. E. Emerson; district secretaries, Dr. Lucius O. Baird, Chicago; Rev. George H. Gutterson, Boston, and Rev. G. W. Hinman, San Francisco, Cal.

Congregational Church Building Society.—Charities Building, New York City. President, Dr. L. C. Warner; treasurer, Charles E. Hope; secretary, Dr. C. H. Richards; field secretaries, Rev. W. W. Newell, Chicago, and Rev. H. H. Wikoff, San Francisco.

Congregational Education Society.—Congregational House, Boston. President, Rev. William R. Campbell, D. D.; treasurer, S. F. Wilkins; secretary, Rev. Edward S. Tead; western field secretary, Rev. Theodore Clifton, D. D., Chicago, No. 19 S. La Salle street, Chicago.

Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society.—Congregational House, Boston. President, Rev. Frederick H. Page, Waltham, Mass.; secretary missionary and extension department, Rev. William Ewing, D. D.; editor of general publications and educational secretary, Rev. B. S. Winchester, D. D.; business manager, Luther H. Cary; treasurer, Henry T. Richardson; district secretareis, Rev. Robert W. Gammon, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, Brooklyn, N. Y.; educational secretaries: for the Southwest, Rev. J. P. O'Brien, Kansas City, Mo.; for the Pacific Coast, Rev. Miles B. Fisher, San Francisco, Cal.

National Council of Congregational Churches.—Congregational House, Boston. Moderator, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D.; secretary, Rev. Asher Anderson, D. D.; treasurer, Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford, Conn.

National Council's Ministerial Relief Fund.—Fourth avenue and 22d street, New York City. Trustees: President, Dr. Henry A. Stimson; secretary, Dr. William A. Rice; treasurer, Rev. B. H. Fancher, 287 Fourth avenue, New York City.

American Congregational Association.—Congregational House, Boston. President, Arthur S. Johnson; corresponding secretary, Thomas Todd, Jr.; treasurer, Augustus S. Lovett; librarian, Rev. William H. Cobb, D. D.

Congregational Board of Pastoral Supply.—No. 610 Congregational House, Boston. Chairman of directors, Rev. Arthur J. Covell; secretary, Dr. Chas. B. Rice.

Deaths in France during 1911 were 776,983 and births 742,114, the latter figure being the lowest ever recorded.

BAPTIST CHURCH OFFICERS.

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.—Rooms, Ford Memorial Building, Boston. Pres., Rev. Carter Helm Jones, D. D.; Geo. B. Huntingdon; home sec., F. P. Haggard, D. D.; foreign sec., Rev. James H. Rankin, D. D.; treas., Ernest S. Butler.

American Baptist Publication Society.—Chestnut and Seventeenth streets, Philadelphia. Pres., W. H. Doane; gen'l secretary, Adoniram J. Rowland, D. D.; asst. sec., Howard Wayne Smith; miss. and Bible sec., ——————; rec. sec., J. G. Walker, D. D.; treas., Harry S. Hopper. Branch houses—Boston, No. 16 Ashburton Place; Chicago, No. 107 S. Wabash ave.; St. Louis, No. 514 N. Grant ave.

American Baptist Home Mission Society.—No. 23 East 26th st., New York. Pres., Charles T. Lewis; rec. sec., Rev. C. A. Dicker; treas., Frank T. Moulton; cor. sec., Henry L. Morehouse, D. D.; associate sec., Charles L. White, D. D.; field sec., L. C. Barnes, D. D.

Southern Baptist Convention.—Pres., Rev. E. C. Dargan, D. D., Macon, Ga.; secs., Lansing Burrows, D. D., Americus, Ga., and Oliver Fuller Gregory, D. D., Staunton, Va.; treas., George W. Norton, Louisville. Foreign Mission Board—Mission rooms, Richmond, Va. Pres., J. B. Hutson; cor. sec., R. J. Willingham, D. D.; treas., R. R. Gwathmey. Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga.—Pres., John F. Purser; cor. sec., B. D. Gray, D. D.; treas., W. Dunson. Sunday School Board—Offices, Nashville, Tenn. Pres., E. E. Folk, D. D., Nashville; cor. sec. and treas., J. M. Frost, D. D.

American Baptist Education Society.—No. 111 Fifth avenue, New York. Pres., ——————; cor. sec., H. L. Morehouse, D. D., New York.

Baptist Young People's Union of America.—Pres. W. J. Williamson, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.; rec. sec., H. W. Reed, Ph. D., Rock Island, Ill.; treas., H. B. Osgood, Chicago, Ill.

Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.—Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston. Pres., Mrs. M. G. Edmands; clerk, Miss Helen W. Munroe; cor. sec., Mrs. H. G. Stafford, foreign dept.; treas., Miss Alice E. Stedman.

Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West.—Pres., Mrs. A. McLeisch; rec. sec., Mrs. H. T. Crane; treas., Mrs. Kempster Miller.

Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.—Pres., Mrs. A. G. Lester; cor. sec., Mrs. Katharine S. Westfall; treas., Mrs. Emma C. Marshall.

The National Baptist Convention of the United States (Colored).—Pres., E. C. Morris, D. D., Helena, Ark.; rec. sec., W. L. Cansler, Nashville, Tenn.; treas., Rev. A. J. Stokes, D. D., Montgomery, Ala.

American Baptist Historical Society.—Office and library, Crozer Theo. Sem., Chester, Penn. Pres., B. MacMackin, D. D.; sec., Rev. G. H. Charles; cor. sec., Rev. A. L. Vail; treas., J. W. Lyell, D. D.

Baptist Congress.—Pres., S. C. Mitchell, LL. D.; sec., T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., Landing, N. J.; treas., W. R. Mattison, D. D., Red Bank, N. J.

The German Baptist Publication Society.—Nos. 957-959 Payne ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Editor of "Sendbote." Rev. Gottlob Fetzer, Cleveland, Ohio; manager, Carl Bickel, Cleveland, Ohio.

According to the last Year Book the regular Baptists of the United States numbered 5,283,944.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America consists of the following officers: Pres., the Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, D. D., Lebanon, Penn.; English rec. sec., the Rev. William K. Frick, D. D., Milwaukee, Wis.; German rec. sec., the Rev. Gottlieb C. Berkemeier, D. D., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Swedish rec. sec., Rev. L. G. Abramson, D. D., No. 4502 Seventh ave., Rock Island, Ill.; English cor. sec., Rev. F. A. Kaehler, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; German cor. sec., the Rev. Prof. H. Offermann, D. D., Philadelphia, Penn.; Swedish cor. sec., the Rev. Alfred Appell, Pittsburg, Penn.; treas., Hon. Charles A. Smith, 711 Syndicate Building, Oakland, Cal.

Board of English Home Missions.—Rev. John E. Whitteker, D. D., Pres., Lancaster, Penn.; A. C. Albrecht, sec., Philadelphia; E. Aug. Miller, treas., Twelfth and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia; Rev. J. C. Kunzman, D. D., supt.

Board of German Home Missions.—Rev. C. Reinhold Tappert, pres., Meriden, Conn.; Rev. Emil J. Kraeling, vice-pres., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Gustave A. Benze, sec., Erie, Penn.; Rev. H. D. E. Siebott, treas., No. 2502 N. 27th st., Philadelphia.

Board of Swedish Home Missions.—Rev. L. A. Johnston, D. D., pres., St. Paul Minn.; Rev. G. A. Brandelle, vice-pres., Denver, Col.; Professor C. W. Foss, Ph.D., sec. and treas., Rock Island, Ill.

Board of Foreign Missions.—Rev. Dr. E. T. Horn, pres., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Penn.; Rev. George Drach, English sec., Philadelphia; Rev. C. T. Benze, D. D., German sec., Greenville, Penn.; Rev. P. J. O. Cornell, Manchester, Conn., Swedish sec.; Rev. George Drach, gen. sec., Philadelphia; Jas. M. Snyder, treas., 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

Board of Porto Rico Missions.—Rev. Dr. Edmund Belfour, pres., Pittsburg, Penn.; Rev. Dr. J. L. Smith, sec., Pittsburg, Penn.; Charles W. Fuhr, treas., care Diamond National Bank, Pittsburg, Penn.; Rev. C. H. Hernsath, supt., Bethlehem, Penn.

Board of Publication.—Prof. S. P. Sadtler, Ph.D., LL. D., pres., Philadelphia; Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss, D. D., sec., No. 1522 Arch st., Philadelphia; Geo. E. Sehlegelmilch, treas., 12th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia; Charles B. Opp, manager, No. 1522 Arch st., Philadelphia.

Board of Immigrant Missions.—Pres., Rev. Geo. C. F. Haas, D. D., No. 254

The value of automobiles made in the United States in 1909 was $165,115,000.

W. 136th st., New York; sec., Rev. D. W. Peterson, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.; treas., Frederick Kracke, New York; immigrant missionary, Rev. G. Doering, Advisory Member and Missionary, Emigrant House, No. 4 State st., New York.

Board of Slav Missions.—Pres., Rev. W. M. Rehrig, Ph.D., Mauch Chunk, Penn.; vice-pres., Rev. Ernest A. Trabert, No. 331 Collins ave., Pittsburg, Penn.; cor. sec., Rev. Gustave A. Benze, D. D., No. 118 W. 23d st., Erie, Penn.; treas., H. E. Young, Macungie, Penn.

Trustees of the General Council.—Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, D. D., pres., Lebanon, Penn.; E. Aug. Miller, sec., Philadelphia; Wm. H. Staake, treas., Philadelphia.

General Bodies in the Lutheran Church.

	Synods.	Ministers.	Congregations.	Communicants.
General Council	12	1,611	2,503	490,489
General Synod	23	1,347	1,791	308,564
Synodical Conference	6	2,771	3,481	793,500
United Synod, South	8	243	462	48,352
Independent Synods	14	2,699	5,811	640,477
Grand totals	64	8,671	14,048	2,281,382

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The bishops of the Reformed Episcopal Church are:

Name.	Jurisdiction.	Address.
Samuel Fallows	Missionary, Northwest and West and Synod of Canada	No. 2344 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
William T. Sabine	New York and Philadelphia Synod	No. 960 Madison avenue, New York City.
Robert L. Rudolph	Coadjutor—New York and Philadelphia Synod	No. 231 West Fifty-first street New York City.
C. E. Cheney	Synod of Chicago	No. 2409 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Edward Cridge	Missionary, the Pacific	No. 238 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

The officers of the General Council of the Reformed Church are: Bishop Samuel Fallows, president and presiding bishop, No. 2344 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, the Rev. C. F. Hendricks, No. 4236 Old York Road, Philadelphia, Penn.; treasurer, Mr. William Gibson, No. 632 Arch st., Philadelphia, Penn. Next general council meets May, 1915, in New York.

Trustees of the Sustentation Fund—Frederick O. Foxcroft, president, No. 13 Carteret street, Newark, N. J.; Thomas L. Berry, vice-president, Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.; William Gibson, treasurer, No. 632 Arch street Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Charles F. Hendricks, B. D., secretary, No. 4236 Old York Road, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. J. Johnston, No. 26 Broadway, New York City.

Committee on Doctrine and Worship.—Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, D. D., No. 4317 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Penn.; Rev. Duane Wevill, No. 1214 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Augustus E. Barnett, D. D., No. 1617 West Oxford street, Philadelphia, Penn; Mr. William W. Lathrope, No. 229 Washington avenue, Scranton, Penn.; Mr. J. F. Munsell, No. 191 Centre street, Ashtabula, Ohio; Thomas J. Richards, Provident Building, Fourth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Constitution and Canons—Rev. William D. Stevens, D.D., No. 2094 Fifth avenue, New York City; Rev. Thomas J. Mason, No. 1849 East 86th street, Cleveland, O.; Mr. H. H. Sinnamon, No. 2067 East Cumberland street, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. W. J. Johnston, No. 26 Broadway, New York City; Mr. William Spence, No. 1231 Tasker st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Committee on Finance.—Mr. Thomas L. Berry, Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Carleton A. Searle, 7300 Union avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Hervy Herman, No. 680 North 34th street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Committee on Sunday Schools—Rev. F. E. Dager, D.D., No. 3618 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. William Tracy, D.D., 43d and Chestnut streets. Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. William A. Freemantle, D.D., Frankford, Philadelphia. Penn.; Rev. Samuel M. Gibson, No. 3148 Vernon ave., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Joseph C. Noblit, No. 1521 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Committee on Education and Publication—Bishop R. L. Rudolph, D.D., No. 231 West 51st street, New York City; Rev. W. Russell Collins, D. D., No. 331 West 57th street, New York City; Rev. A. M. Hubly, Belleville, Ontario, Canada; Rev. A. L. Pengelley, No. 340 Meeting st., Charleston, S. C.; Mr. Joseph Barton, Ocean City, N. J.

Trustees of the Theological Seminary—For life, Charles W. Morton. To Council, 1915, Bishop William T. Sabine, D. D. Revs. William Tracy, D. D.; Forrest E. Dager, D. D., and Mr. John S. Van Epps. To Council, 1918, Revs. W. D. Stevens, D. D.; Charles F. Hendricks, B. D., and Mr. William Spence.

Trustees of the Reformed Episcopal Publication Society—Revs. Joseph D.

The capital invested in steam laundries in the United States in 1909 was $68,935,000.

Wilson, D. D.; William Tracy, D. D.; Forrest E. Dager, D. D.; F. Gordon Hart, Samuel M. Gibson and William V. Edwards.

Board of Foreign Missions— ——————————— (president): Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D.; Charles Edward Cheney, D. D.; Robert L. Rudolph, M. A., D. D.; Revs. William Tracy, D. D.; Jos. H. Cudlipp, William D. Stevens, D.D.; W. T. Way, A.M.; Frank V. C. Cloak. Walter E. Oakford, H. W. Behney, M.A.; Alexander S. Taylor, Augustus E. Barnett, W. A. Freemantle, D.D.; Charles F. Hendricks, B.D. (treasurer); Messrs. Henry H. Sinnamon (secretary), George W. Wagner, Joseph Barton, Charles M. Morton, Samuel B. Ray, Thomas J. Richards, Joseph C. Noblit (vice-president), Frank L. Keim, Henry Rankin, F. R. Gillespie

Home Missionary Board.—Bishop Samuel Fallows, Bishop Robert L. Rudolph (president), Revs. William Tracy, W. D. Stevens (treasurer), F. E. Dager, Joseph D. Wilson, W. A. Freemantle, A. M. Hubly, Thomas J. Mason, Duane Wevill (secretary), Charles F. Hendricks and F. H. Reynolds.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The officers of the Universalist General Convention are: Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn., president; O. E. Butterfield, Detroit, Mich., vice-president; Eugene F. Endicott, Boston, Mass., treasurer; Rev. W. H. Skeels, Utica, N. Y., secretary. Board of Trustees—Rev. L. S. McCollester, D. D., chairman, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. Frederick W. Betts, D. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. F. O. Hall, D. D., New York; J. L. Sweet, Attleboro, Mass.; Frederick A. Winkelman, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Annin Ames, New York, N. Y.; Rev. F. W. Perkins, D. D., Lynn, Mass.; Henry E. Williams, Washington, D. C., and Rev. W. H. Skeels, Utica, N. Y., secretary.

The General Convention holds its sessions biennially. The sessions for 1913 will be held in Chicago, Ill., in October.

The Universalist Church has organizations in thirty-one states, and in Canada, Cuba and Japan. It holds permanent funds to the amount of $1,231,852.25. The denomination has founded and maintains four academies, four colleges and three divinity schools; has a membership of 64,158, and has 912 parishes and 765 ministers.

THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the American Unitarian Association are: President, Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., Cambridge, Mass.; vice-presidents, Charles W. Ames, St. Paul, Minn.; Horace Davis, LL. D., San Francisco; Clarence E. Carr, Andover, N. H.; George Hutchinson, West Newton, Mass.; George Soule, New Orleans, La.; Paris Gibson, Great Falls, Mont.; Miss Emma C. Low, Brooklyn; G. W. Stephens, Montreal, Can.; sec., Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, Cambridge, Mass.; asst. sec. emeritus, George W. Fox; asst. sec., F. Stanley Howe; treas., Henry M. Williams, Cambridge, Mass.; directors, Leslie C. Cornish, Augusta, Me.; Eleazer B. Homer, Providence, R. I.; Charles A. Murdock, San Francisco; Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Wilson M. Backus, Chicago; Rev. Paul R. Frothingham, Boston; Mrs. Prescott Keyes, Concord, Mass.; Henry B. Little, Newburyport, Mass.; Hon. John D. Long, Hingham, Mass.; Henry W. Sprague, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. Howard N. Brown, Boston; Mrs. George R. Dinsmoor, Keene, N. H.; Rev. Charles F. Dole, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Mrs. Charles P. Lombard, Plymouth, Mass.; Rev. Edgar S. Wiers, Montclair, N. J.; Calvin M. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo. The headquarters of the association are at No. 25 Beacon street, Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF UNITARIAN LAYMEN.

The officers of the National League of Unitarian Laymen are: Honorary president, Hon. William H. Taft; president, John Mason Little, Boston, Mass.; first vice-president, Horace Davis, San Francisco, Cal.; second vice-president, Milton T. Garvin, Lancaster, Penn.; secretary and treasurer, Cyril H. Burdett, No. 135 Broadway, New York City; executive committee, Courtenay Guild, Boston, Mass.; Delbert H. Decker, Washington, D. C.; Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla.; Morton D. Hull, Chicago, Ill.; Ralph W. Wilbur, Portland, Ore., and Charles W. Ames, St. Paul, Minn.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Apostolic Delegation.

Most Rev. J. Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, No. 1811 Baltimore street, Washington, D. C.; Auditor of the Delegation, the Very Rev. Mgr. Bonaventure Cerretti, D. D., J. V. D.; Secretary of the Delegation, the Rev. J. A. Floersh.

Archbishops.

See.		Consecrated.
Baltimore	J. Gibbons, Cardinal	1868
Boston	W. H. O'Connell, Cardinal	1901
Chicago	J. Edward Quigley	1897
Cincinnati	Henry Moeller	1904
Dubuque	James J. Keane	1902
Milwaukee	S. G. Messmer	1892
New Orleans	James H. Blenk	1899
New York	J. M. Farley, Cardinal	1895
Oregon City	Alexander Christie	1898
Philadelphia	Edmund F. Prendergast	1911
St. Louis	J. N. Glennon	1896
St. Paul	John Ireland	1875
San Francisco	P. W. Riordan	1883
Santa Fé	John B. Pitaval	1902

There are 55 Spanish journals published in the United States.

Bishops.

See.	Consecrated.
Winona, Minn.	P. R. Heffron 1910
Albany, N. Y.	T. M. A. Burke....1892
Alexandria, La.	C. Van de Ven....1904
Alton, Ill.	James Ryan.....1885
Altoona	E. A. Garvey.....1901
Baker City	C. J. O'Reilly.....1903
Baltimore	O. B. Corrigan, aux.1909
Belleville, Ill.	J. Janssen 1888
Bismarck, N. D.	Vincent Wehrle ...1910
Boise City	A. J. Glorieux.....1885
Boston	J. G. Anderson, aux.1909
Brooklyn	C. E. McDonnell....1892
	G. W. Mundelein, aux 1909
Brownsville, Tex	——— ———
Buffalo	Charles H. Colton..1903
Burlington, Vt.	J. J. Rice 1910
Charleston, S. C.	H. P. Northrop.....1882
Cheyenne	P. A. McGovern....1912
Chicago	A. J. McGavick, aux.1899
	Paul C. Rhode, aux.1908
Cleveland	J. P. Farrelly.....1909
	——— ———, aux.
Columbus, Ohio	James J. Hartley..1903
Concordia	J. F. Cunningham..1898
Covington, Ky.	C. P. Maes.....1885
Crookston, Minn.	Timothy Corbett ..1910
Dallas, Tex.	J. P. Lynch. 1911
Davenport, Iowa	Jas. Davis 1904
Denver	Nicholas Matz.....1887
Des Moines	Austin Dowling.....1912
Detroit	John S. Foley.....1888
Duluth	James McGolrick...1889
Erie	J. E. Fitzmaurice..1898
Fall River, Mass.	Daniel F. Feehan...1907
Fargo, N. D.	James O'Reilly.....1910
Fort Wayne	H. J. Alerding.....1900
Galveston	N. A. Gallagher....1882
Grand Rapids	H. J. Richter.....1883
Great Falls, Mont	Matthias Lenihan...1904
Green Bay, Wis.	Joseph J. Fox.....1904
Harrisburg	John W. Shanahan.1899
Hartford, Conn.	John J. Nilan 1910
Helena, Mont.	John P. Carroll.....1904
Indianapolis	F. S. Chatard.....1878
	Joseph Charland, coadjutor 1910
Kansas City, Mo.	John J. Hogan.....1868
	Thomas F. Lillis, coadjutor.....1910
La Crosse, Wis.	Jacob Schwebach...1892
Lead City, S. D.	Joseph F. Busch...1910
Leavenworth	John Ward.....1911
Lincoln, Neb.	J. H. Tihen.....1911
Little Rock	J. B. Morris.....1906
Los Angeles	Thomas J. Conaty..1901
Louisville	Denis O'Donaghue..1910
Manchester, N. H.	George A. Guertin..1907
Marquette, Mich.	Frederick Eis.....1899
Milwaukee	J. M. Koudelka,aux.1911
Mobile	Edward P. Allen...1897
Nashville	Thomas S. Byrne...1894
Natchez	John E. Gunn.....1911
Newark	J. J. O'Connor.....1901
New Orleans	J. M. Laval, aux..1911
New York	T. F. Cusack, aux..1904
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	H. Gabriels 1892
Oklahoma	T. Meerschaert.....1891
Omaha	Richard Scannell...1887
Peoria	E. M. Dunne.....1909
	P. J. O'Reilly, aux.1900
Pittsburg	Regis Canevin.....1903
Philadelphia	J. J. McCort, aux..1912
Portland, Me.	L. S. Walsh.....1906
Providence, R. I.	M. J. Harkins.....1887
Richmond	Dennis J. O'Connell.1912
Rochester	T. F. Hickey.....1905
Rockford	P. J. Muldoon.....1901
Sacramento	Thomas Grace.....1896
St. Augustine	W. J. Kenny.....1902
St. Cloud, Minn.	James Trobec.....1897
St. Joseph, Mo.	M. F. Burke.....1887
St. Paul	J. J. Lawlor, aux..1910
Salt Lake City	Lawrence Scanlan...1887
San Antonio, Tex.	John W. Shaw....1911
Savannah	B. J. Keiley.....1900
Seattle, Wash.	Edwin O'Dea.....1896
Scranton	M. J. Hoban.....1896
Sioux City, Iowa	P. J. Garrigan....1902
Sioux Falls	Thomas O'Gorman..1896
Springfield, Mass.	T. D. Beaven.....1892
Superior, Wis.	A. F. Schinner.....1905
Syracuse	P. A. Ludden.....1887
Toledo, Ohio	Joseph Schrembs..1911
Trenton	J. A. McFaul.....1894
Tucson	Henry Granjon.....1900
Wheeling, W. Va.	P. J. Donahue.....1894
Wichita, Kan.	J. J. Hennessy.....1888
Wilmington, Del.	J. J. Monaghan.....1897

Archbishops and Bishops in the Insular Possessions.

Archbishops.

Manila—G. Harty, 1903.

Bishops.

Cebu	John P. Gorado....1910	Samar	Pablo Singzon.....1910
Jaro	Denis J. Dougherty.1903	Tuguegaro	M. P. Foley.....1910
Liva	Giuseppe Potrelli...1910	Zamboango	Charles Currier.....1911
Nueva Caceres	John B. McGinley..1910	Porto Rico	William A. Jones...1907
Nueva Segovia	J. J. Carroll.....1908		

Vicariates-Apostolic— ——— ———, Brownsville, Tex.; Leo Haid, North Carolina, 1888; Libert Hubert Boeynaoma, 1903, Hawaiian Islands.

Arch Abbots—Leander Schnerr, St. Vincent's Abbey, Beatty, Penn.; Andrew Hintenach, St. Benedict's Convent, Erie, Pa.

Mitred Abbots—Frowenus Conrad, O. S. B. Benedictine, Conception, Mo.; Edmund M. Obrecht, O. C. B., Gethsemane, Ky.; Peter Engel, O. S. B., Collegeville, Minn.; Right Rev. Athanasius Schmitt, O. S. B., St. Meinrad's, Ind.; Hilary Pfraengle, O. S. B., Newark, N. J.; Innocent Wolf, O. S. B., Atchison, Kan.; Leo Haid, O. S. B., Belmont, N. C.; Bernard Menges, O. S. B., Cullman, Ala.; Ignatius Conrad, O. S. B., Spielerville, Ark.; N. Jaeger, O. S. B., Chicago, Ill.; Paul Schauble, O. S. B., Covington, La.; Thomas Meinhofer, O. S. B., Mt. Angel, Ore.; Alberic Dunlea, O. C. R., Dubuque, Iowa; Charles H. Mohr, O. S. B., St. Leo, Fla.; M. Bernard Murphy, O. S. B., Sacred Heart, Oklahoma.

Prefecture—Apostolic of Alaska—Joseph R. Crimont, S. J.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

Catholic Missionary Union.—Directors: President, the Most Rev. J. M. Farley, Archbishop of New York; the Most Rev. John Ireland, D. D., Archbishop of St.

Births in Pennsylvania in 1910 numbered 209,636 and deaths 119,771.

Paul; the Very Rev. E. S. Dyer, president St. Mary's Seminary; the Right Rev. Matthew Harkins, Bishop of Providence, R. I.; the Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P.; the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor; secretary and treasurer, the Rev. Thomas A. Daly, C. S. P., Brookland Station, Washington, D. C.

Catholic Educational Association.—Office, 1651 East Main street, Columbus, Ohio. Officers: The Rev. Francis W. Howard, secretary general; Cardinal Gibbons, honorary president; the Right Rev. Mgr. T. J. Shahan, president general.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.—Object: The care of the poor in their homes. Officers: Spiritual director, the Right Rev. Denis J. McMahon; president, Thomas M. Mulry; treasurer, Michael J. Scanlan; secretary, Edmund J. Butler. Office of the Superior Council of New York, No. 375 Lafayette street, New York City.

American Federation of Catholic Societies.—Founded in 1901 and composed of international organizations, with a total membership of about 3,000,000. Officers: President, E. I. Denechaud, New Orleans; vice-president, Thomas Flynn, Chicago; secretary, Anthony Matre, St. Louis, Mo.; treasurer, F. W. Heckenkamp, jr., Quincy, Ill. National headquarters, Victoria Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The Catholic Church Extension Society.—General offices, McCormick Building, Chicago, Ill. Objects: To assist the erection of parish buildings for poor and needy places; to support priests and preserve the Catholic faith to scattered Catholics in the United States. Officers: President, the Very Rev. Francis Kelley; general secretary, the Rev. E. B. Ledvina; treasurer, John A. Lynch.

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith.—General director for the United States, the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph Freri; assistant general director, the Rev. George J. Juillard, No. 627 Lexington avenue, New York City.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

The preliminary organization of the Knights of Columbus was accomplished in the city of New Haven February 2, 1882. On March 29, 1882, the Connecticut Legislature granted a charter to the Rev. M. J. McGivney, the Rev. P. P. Lawlor, James T. Mullen, C. T. Driscoll, Dr. M. C. O'Connor, Daniel Colwell, William M. Geary, John T. Kerrigan and Michael Curran.

These men are entitled to the honor of having designed and planned the ceremonials and degrees of the order. The specific purpose of the organization is to establish a Catholic fraternal society that will be an uplifting influence in the lives of Catholic men socially—the bringing together of successful Catholic men to the end that they might, through their united efforts, advance the cause of Catholic charity and Catholic education, and through the Insurance Department furnish at least temporary financial aid to the families of dead members.

At present the organization is established in every state and territory of the United States, every province of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Philippine Islands, the Republic of Mexico, Island of Cuba, Isthmus of Panama and Porto Rico. The membership is divided into two classes, insurance and associate, and on October 1, 1912, was composed of 91,843 insurance members, 191,750 associate members, a total membership of 283,593. It has established at the Catholic University of America, at an expense of $50,000, a chair of American history, with a further expenditure of several thousand dollars in connection therewith for library purposes.

At the present time the order is engaged in raising the sum of $500,000 to endow 50 scholarships in the Catholic University of America, thereby taking a large step in placing this great Catholic educational institution on a sound financial basis. It has already paid to the beneficiaries of dead members $6,014,206 62.

The present supreme officers are: James A. Flaherty, supreme knight, No. 1328 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.; William J. McGinley, supreme secretary, postoffice drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.; Martin H. Carmody, deputy supreme knight, Grand Rapids, Mich.; D. J. Callahan, supreme treasurer, postoffice box 342, Washington, D. C.; E. W. Buckley, M. D., supreme physician, Pittsburgh Building, St. Paul, Minn.; Joseph C. Pelletier, supreme advocate, No. 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. P. J. McGivney, supreme chaplain, Middletown, Conn.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The bishops of the United Brethren in Christ Church are:

Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Bishop N. Castle, D. D. (Emeritus)	Philomath, Ore	1877
Bishop G. M. Mathews, D. D	Chicago, Ill	1901
Bishop W. M. Weekley, D. D	Kansas City, Mo	1905
Bishop W. M. Bell, D. D	Los Angeles, Cal	1905
Bishop T. C. Carter, D. D	Chattanooga, Tenn	1905

Bishop Carter is also president of the Southern Bureau of Education. The United Brethren sustains a Board of Education, Home Mission Board, Foreign Mission Board, Church Erection Society, Sunday School Board and the Woman's Missionary Association.

JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alliance Israelite Universelle. U. S. office, 150 Nassau street, New York City.—The Alliance was organized in Paris in May, 1860. There are branches in Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass., 2; Elmira, N. Y.; Hoboken, N. J.; Jersey City, N. J.; New York City; Philadelphia, Penn.; Worcester, Mass. Representative in the U. S., Nissim Behar, No. 150 Nassau st., New York City. Officers of the N. Y. Branch: A. L. Wolbarst, president; K. Mandell, treasurer; M. F. Behar, secretary. The Alliance endeavors to improve the condition of Jews in Russia,

The catch of fish in Alaska in 1910 was valued at $11,181,388.

Rumania, Turkey, Persia, Morocco and other backward countries. Maintains 166 schools and many relief stations.

The American Jewish Committee.—A national Jewish committee was organized April, 1906, No. 356 Second avenue, New York City. Executive committee: Mayer Sulzberger, president; Julian W. Mack, vice-president; Isaac W. Bernheim, treasurer; Herbert Friedenwald, secretary. Fourteen districts.

American Jewish Historical Society.—Organized 1892. Office, No. 531 W. 123d street, New York City; membership 349. Officers: Pres., Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Penn.; vice-presidents, Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; Richard J. H. Gottheil, New York City; David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Julian W. Mack, Washington, D. C.; treas., N. Taylor Phillips, New York City; curator, Leon Huhner, New York City; cor. sec., Albert M. Friedenberg, No. 38 Park Row, New York City; rec. sec., Herbert Friedenwald, No. 356 Second avenue, New York City.

Baron de Hirsch Fund.—Incorporated 1890. Office, No. 43 Exchange place, New York City. The activities of the Fund fall under the following heads: (1) Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, Woodbine, N. J., offers to Jewish young men a course in agriculture, consisting of two years; (2) Baron de Hirsch Trade School, No. 222 E. 64th street, New York City, offers instruction in day classes in the following trades: Machinist, plumbing, electrical, house, fresco and sign painting, printing, stationary engineering and sheet metal work; (3) controls the Woodbine Land and Improvement Company; (4) English education to immigrants. Branches: Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and St. Louis. Officers: Pres., Eugene S. Benjamin; vice-pres., Jacob H. Schiff; treas., Murry Guggenheim; hon. sec., Max J. Kohler, No. 52 William street; general agent, H. L. Sabsovich, all of New York City.

Central Conference of American Rabbis.—Organized July 9, 1889. Membership, 209. Officers (1912-1913): Hon. pres., Kaufman Kohler, Cincinnati, Ohio; pres., Samuel Schulman, No. 55 E. 92d st., New York City; vice-pres., Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, O.; treas., Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich.; rec. sec., Julian Morgenstern, Cincinnati, Ohio; cor. sec., Solomon Foster, No. 264 Clinton ave., Newark, N. J.

Council of Jewish Women.—Organized September, 1893. Office, No. 448 Central Park West, New York City. The work of the Council is conducted under the following committees: Religion, religious schools, philanthropy, Jewish juniors, reciprocity, peace, education, purity of the press, immigrant aid. The national body supports a committee on immigrant aid and the sections (51) engage in philanthropic, educational and religious work. Officers: Pres., Marion L. Misch (Mrs. Caesar), No. 400 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.; first vice-pres., Bertha F. Rauh (Mrs. Enoch), Pittsburg, Penn.; rec. sec., Laura Kessel (Mrs. Paul), Kansas City, Mo.; auditor, Bertha Streng (Mrs. Henry), Louisville, Ky.; executive sec., Sadie American, No. 448 Central Park West, New York City; chairman Department of Immigrant Aid, Miss Sadie American, No. 448 Central Park West, New York City; New York section of Council of Jewish Women: Pres., Miss Sadie American, No. 448 Central Park West; sec., Miss Sara X. Schottenfels, No. 59 W. 92d street; treasurer, Mrs. Dan Richman, 601 W. 115th street.

Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning.—Incorporated May 20, 1907. Office: Broad street, near York, Philadelphia, Penn. Officers: Pres., Cyrus Adler, No. 2041 N. Broad street; vice-pres., Mayer Sulzberger; treas., Oscar B. Teller; sec., Ephraim Lederer, all of Philadelphia, Penn.

Educational League for the Higher Education of Orphans.—Organized 1896. Office: Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, Ohio. The object of the League is the fostering of the higher education of orphan children. Membership, 1,182 contributing members, 287 patron members, 5 honorary life members. Officers: President, Martin A. Marks; vice-president, Emil Nathan; treasurer, Dr. S. Wolfenstein; secretary, Alfred A. Benesh, Room 620, Society for Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Federation of American Zionists.—Organized 1897. Office, No. 230 Grand street, New York City. Number of shekel payers, 14,000; societies, 106. Camps of Order Bnai Zion (affiliated), 50. Circles of Young Judaea (affiliated), 120; camps, 60. Officers: Hon. pres., Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; chairman of executive committee, Louis Lipsky; treas., Michael Salit; hon. sec., Bernard A. Rosenblatt, all of New York City. Executive committee: M. Brodsky, Jacob Fishman, Bernard Semel, J. L. Magnes, D. de Sola Pool, B. G. Richards, Victor Schwartz, all of New York City.

Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society.—Organized January 23, 1900. Office: No. 174 Second avenue, New York City. Officers: Pres., Alfred Jaretzki; vice-pres., Percy S. Strauss; treasurer, Eugene Meyer, jr.; sec., Solomon G. Rosenbaum; gen. man., Leonard G. Robinson, all of New York City. The society assists and encourages Jewish immigrants to become farmers; helps them to find suitable farms, and grants loans on easy terms and at low rate of interest toward the purchase of the farms, and for their equipment maintains an agricultural educational bureau and publishes "The Jewish Farmer," a monthly agricultural paper in Yiddish, for the benefit of those farmers who, on account of their unfamiliarity with English, cannot take advantage of the government bulletins and agricultural publications. Maintains a corps of itinerant agricultural instructors in the Jewish farming communities, who lecture to the farmers and organize them for co-operation and mutual self-help. Grants free scholarships to children of Jewish farmers to enable them to attend short winter courses in the State Agricultural Colleges. Maintains a farm labor bureau, finding employment on farms for Jewish immigrants without cost to employer or employe. The society was the first to establish co-operative agricultural credit associations on American

The value of farm property in New England in 1910 was $760,000,000.

soil. Has aided 2,500 Jewish farmers in 28 states and in Canada with loans aggregating $1,500,000.

National Conference of Jewish Charities in the United States.—Organized 1899. Office, No. 411 W. Fayette street, Baltimore, Md. The objects of this association are to discuss the problems of charities and to promote reforms in their administration; to provide uniformity of action and co-operation in all matters pertaining to the relief and betterment of the Jewish poor of the United States, without, however, interfering in any manner with the local work of any constituent society. Members, 130 societies. Officers (1910–'12): Pres., Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York City; vice-presidents, Chas Eiseman, Cleveland, O.; Aaron Cohen, Pittsburg, Penn.; Morris D. Waldman, New York City; sec., Louis H. Levin, No. 411 W. Fayette, Baltimore, Md.; treas., Bernard Greensfelder, St. Louis, Mo.

The National Farm School.—Incorporated April 10, 1896. School and farms, Farm School, Bucks County, Penn. Business office, Room 407, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn. Membership, 1,630. Officers: President, Joseph Krauskopf, No. 4715 Pulaski avenue, Germantown, Penn.; vice-pres., Harry B. Hirsch; treas., Isaac H. Silverman; sec., Isaac Landman, Room 407, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.; director, J. H. Washburn. Object: The training of poor lads from the congested centres of large cities, irrespective of creed, in practical and scientific agriculture.

National Union of Jewish Immigrant Aid Societies.—Organized January 23, 1910. Office, No. 229 E. Broadway, New York City. Officers: Pres., Louis E. Levy, Philadelphia, Penn.; treas., Leon Sanders; sec., Miss Carrie Wise, No. 229 E. Broadway, New York City. Constituent societies: New York Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, Philadelphia Association for Protection of Jewish Immigrants, Baltimore Hebrew Immigrant Protective Association, Boston Hebrew Immigrant Society.

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations.—Organized 1873. Office, Cincinnati, Ohio. Members, 190 congregations. There are three departments. (1) Executive and Financial. (2) Hebrew Union College, pres. board of governors, Edward L. Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, Ohio; (3) Board of Delegates on Civil Rights, chairman, Simon Wolf, No. 700 14th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; (4) Board of Synagogue and School Extension, chairman, Sol Fox; director, Rabbi George Zepin, both of Cincinnati, Ohio. Executive and Financial officers: Pres., J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, Ohio; vice-pres., Charles Shohl, Cincinnati, Ohio; treas., Solomon Fox, Cincinnati, Ohio; sec., Lipman Levy, Fourth National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. The twenty-third Council, to meet January 21-23, 1913, Cincinnati, Ohio, will be attended by delegates from all the Progressive congregations of the United States.

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada.—Organized June 8, 1898. Office, No. 99 Central Park West, New York City. Officers: Pres., H. Pereira Mendes, No. 99 Central Park West, New York City; vice-pres., Meldola de Sola, Montreal, Can.; treas., Jacob Hecht; sec., Albert Lucas, No. 56 W. 105th street, New York City.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in London in 1844 by George Williams, a junior clerk in a large drygoods house. There are 8,600 Associations in the world, with a total membership of 972,000. The first Association in America was established in Montreal in 1851; the first in the United States at Boston later in the same year, and the New York City Association in 1852. The North American work is conducted along the following general departments: Office, field, city and town, county work, railroad, student, army and navy, colored and Indian, and sub-departments of religious work and Bible study, educational, physical, social and boys' work.

The membership of the 2,200 North American Associations is 566,000 and the net value of their property is $73,000,000; 570 report libraries; 756 occupy buildings of their own. There are 67,000 young men as students in educational classes, 300,000 in their physical departments and 100,000 different students in Bible classes. They employ 3,600 general secretaries and other paid officials and expended last year for current expenses—local, state and international—$11,302,500.

Officers of the International Committee.—Office, 124 E. 28th street, New York City. Chairman, Alfred E. Marling; treas., Frederick B. Schenck; gen. secs., Richard C. Morse and John R. Mott. Board of trustees, treas., Gilbert Colgate.

Officers of World's Committee.—Headquarters, 3 Rue General Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland. Chairman, vice-pres., Louis Perrot; treas., Paul Des Gouttes; gen. secs., Em. Sautter and Christian Phildius.

Officers of New York State Committee.—Office, 215 W. 23d street, New York City. Chairman, William M. Kingsley; treas., Samuel Woolverton; gen. sec., Frank W. Pearsall. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York State April 14, 1896, having for its object "the establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations generally and to provide for the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men in accordance with the aims and methods of Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York." The membership in the state is divided as follows: General, 34,841; railroad, 9,826; students, 2,405; boys, 14,800; county, 1,249; colored, 487; total, 63,608.

Officers of New York City Association.—General office, 215 W. 23d street.

The average value of occupied farm land in Canada in 1910 was $38.45 an acre.

Pres., William Fellowes Morgan; treas., Samuel Sloan; gen. sec., Henry M. Orne.

The New York City Association has a membership of 17,000 and is organized in 15 branches, which carry on work at 33 different points. There are 5,580 different students in its educational classes.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Note.—Where "U" appears it means "University"; "P. I." means "Polytechnic Institute"; no letter, "Colleges." *Indicates for both sexes.

The statistics which follow cover the academic year 1912–'13, or the latest year for which statistics are available.

Table I.—Statistics of Universities and Colleges for Men and for Both Sexes.

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
*Adelphi	Brooklyn, N. Y.	S. Parkes Cadman	35	1,300	$750,000
*Adrian	Adrian, Mich.	William Brayman	22	205	250,000
*Albany	Albany, Ore.	H. M. Crooks	27	512	600,000
*Albion	Albion, Mich.	Samuel Dickie	14	177	96,000
*Albright	Myerstown, Penn.	John F. Dunlap	20	233	225,000
*Alfred U.	Alfred, N. Y.	Boothe C. Davis	15	144	542,000
*Allegheny	Meadville, Penn.	Wm. H. Crawford	23	396	1,500,000
*Allen	Columbia, S. C.	Wm. Wesley Beckett	14	700	500,000
*Alma	Alma, Mich.	Thom. Ch. Blaisdell	24	245	588,000
American	Washington, D. C.	Franklin Hamilton	—	—	3,000,000
*Am. International	Springfield, Mass.	Chester S. McGown	14	114	136,000
*Am. U. of Harr'n	Harriman, Tenn.	James A. Tate	11	285	50,000
Amherst	Amherst, Mass.	Alexandre Meiklejohn	47	429	3,675,000
*Amity	College Springs, Ia.	Robt. A. McConagha	11	200	70,000
*Antioch	Yellow Springs, Ohio	S. D. Foss	16	156	300,000
*Ark. Cumberland	Clarksville, Ark.	Edw. Everett Morris	11	150	65,000
*Arkansas College	Batesville, Ark.	Eugene R. Long	10	140	102,000
*Ashland	Ashland, Ohio	W. D. Furry	12	225	200,000
Atlanta Baptist	Atlanta, Ga.	John Hope	17	325	155,000
*Atlanta U.	Atlanta, Ga.	Edward T. Ware	32	400	377,000
Augsburg Seminary	Minneapolis, Minn.	George Sverdrup, jr.	14	163	150,000
*Augustana C & T S.	Rock Island, Ill.	Gustav A. Andreen	30	529	722,000
Austin	Sherman, Tex.	Thomas S. Clyce	11	200	450,000
*Baker	Baldwin, Kan.	Wilbur N. Mason	34	452	637,000
*Baldwin U.	Berea, Ohio	R. L. Waggoner	18	370	375,000
Bacone	Bacone, Okla.	J. Harvey Randall	16	180	100,000
*Bates	Lewiston, Me.	George C. Chase	22	450	1,103,000
*Baylor U.	Waco, Tex.	Samuel P. Brooks	55	1,436	659,000
*Beaver C. & M. I.	Beaver, Penn.	Arthur Staples	17	200	150,000
*Bellevue	Bellevue, Neb.	Stephen W. Stookey	22	200	250,000
*Beloit	Beloit, Wis.	Edward D. Eaton	34	380	1,730,000
Benedict	Columbia, S. C.	Byron W. Valentine	28	682	250,000
*Berea	Berea, Ky.	William G. Frost	80	1,609	1,500,000
*Bethany	Bethany, W. Va.	Thomas E. Cramblet	27	350	800,000
*Bethany	Lindsborg, Kan.	Ernest F. Pihlblad	43	919	271,000
*Bethel	McKenzie, Tenn.	Newton J. Finney	6	120	12,000
Bethel	Russelville, Ky.	Florian D. Perkins	10	136	200,000
Biddle U.	Charlotte, N. C.	H. L. McCrorey	16	200	225,000
*Blackburn	Carlinville, Ill.	W. M. Hudson	10	146	186,000
Blue Ridge	New Windsor, Md.	Jno. J. John	11	120	40,000
Boston College	Boston, Mass.	Thomas I. Gasson	25	275	250,000
*Boston U.	Boston, Mass.	Lemuel H. Murlin	149	1,424	2,349,000
Bowdoin	Brunswick, Me.	Wm. De Witt Hyde	82	393	2,149,000
*Bowdon	Bowdon, Ga.	Vachel D. Whatley	10	550	40,000
*Bridgewater	Bridgewater, Va.	John S. Flory	18	184	125,000
*Brigham Young	Logan, Utah	James H. Linford	29	701	180,000
Brooklyn	Brooklyn, N. Y.	John H. O'Rourke	22	400	900,000
Brown U.	Providence, R. I.	W. H. P. Faunce	84	934	5,000,000
Buchtel	Akron, Ohio	Augustus B. Church	22	—	435,000
*Bucknell U.	Lewisburg, Penn.	John H. Harris	46	700	1,065,000
*Buena Vista	Storm Lake, Iowa	James P. Linn	20	203	132,000
*Burleson	Greenville, Tex.	Edward L. Compere	11	258	35,000
*Burritt	Spencer, Tenn.	White S. Greeves	9	255	75,000
*Butler	Indianapolis, Ind.	Thomas C. Howe	23	292	600,000
*Campbell	Holton, Kan.	Thos. D. Crites	16	350	250,000
Canisius	Buffalo, N. Y.	Aug. A. Miller	23	435	—
Capital U.	Columbus, Ohio	R. C. H. Lenski	13	132	235,000
*Carleton	Northfield, Minn.	Donald J. Cowling	27	370	1,036,000

There were in 1910–'11 10,234 public high schools in the United States.

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
*Carleton	Farmington, Mo.	C. V. Gilliland	8	75	$50,000
Carnegie U.	Wilmington, Del.	J. J. H. Vanderheide	—	—	—
*Carroll	Waukesha, Wis.	Wilbur O. Carrier	19	281	530,000
*Carson and Newman	Jefferson City, Tenn.	Jesse M. Burnett	15	431	250,000
*Carthage	Carthage, Ill.	H. D. Hoover, Ph.D.	16	138	360,000
Catholic U. of Am.	Washington, D. C.	Thos. J. Shahan	55	860	2,250,000
*Cedarville	Cedarville, Ohio	David McKinney	12	118	100,000
*Centenary C. of La.	Jackson, La.	William L. Weber	7	125	150,000
*Central	Fayette, Mo.	William A. Webb	12	196	460,000
*Central	Pella, Iowa	John L. Beyl	20	250	250,000
Central Miss. Inst.	French Camp, Miss.	J. A. Sanderson	6	75	15,000
Central H. S. of P.	Philadelphia	Robert E. Thompson	106	2,211	1,500,000
*Central Wesleyan	Warrenton, Mo.	Otto E. Kriege	22	330	315,000
Central U. of Ky.	Danville, Ky.	Fred W. Hinitt	28	184	800,000
*Charles City	Charles City, Iowa	W. F. Finke	12	200	230,000
Charleston	Charleston, S. C.	H. Randolph	10	73	500,000
Christian Brothers	St. Louis, Mo.	Brother L. Sixtus	53	837	750,000
Christian Brothers	Memphis, Tenn.	Brother Edward	20	322	125,000
*Christian U.	Canton, Mo.	Carl Johann	14	176	275,000
*Claflin U.	Orangeburg, S. C.	L. M. Dunton	40	700	300,000
*Clark U.	Atlanta, Ga.	W. Foster, jr.	25	482	———
*Clark U.	Worcester, Mass.	G. Stanley Hall	23	90	4,000,000
*Coe	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	John A. Marquis	40	520	1,000,000
*Colby	Waterville, Me.	Arthur J. Roberts	25	400	750,000
*Colgate U.	Hamilton, N. Y.	Elmer B. Bryan	43	460	3,000,000
*Colorado	Colorado Sprgs., Col.	William F. Slocum	54	584	1,817,000
Columbia U.	New York City	Nicholas M. Butler	744	8,363	44,154,000
Columbia U.	Portland, Ore.	Joseph Gallagher	20	175	500,000
Conception	Conception, Mo.	Frowin Conrad	16	80	40,000
Concordia	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Martin Luecke	12	285	200,000
Concordia	Milwaukee	Max J. F. Albrecht	8	234	200,000
*Cooper	Sterling, Kan.	Ross T. Campbell	16	188	125,000
*Cornell	Mount Vernon, Iowa	James E. Harlan	41	741	961,000
*Cornell U.	Ithaca, N. Y.	Jacob G. Schurman	696	4,518	16,809,000
Cotner U.	Bethany, Neb.	William Oeschger	26	388	200,000
*Creighton U.	Omaha, Neb.	Eugene A. Magevney	150	1,012	3,250,000
*Cumberland U.	Lebanon, Tenn.	Winsted P. Bowe	22	368	350,000
*Dak. Wesleyan U.	Mitchell, S. D.	W. G. Seaman	31	574	600,000
*Dallas	Dallas, Ore.	Abraham A. Winter	8	117	70,000
Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H.	Ernest F. Nichols	125	1,300	5,264,000
Davidson	Davidson, N. C.	W. J. Martin	30	344	500,000
Davis and Elkins	Elkins, W. Va.	Marshall C. Allaben	6	50	160,000
*Defiance	Defiance, Ohio	P. W. McReynolds	27	481	490,000
Delaware	Newark, Del.	George A. Harter	24	195	300,000
*Denison U.	Granville, Ohio	Emory W. Hunt	42	600	100,000
*De Pauw U.	Greencastle, Ind.	G. R. Grose	48	916	1,677,000
*Des Moines	Des Moines, Iowa	John A. Earl	21	200	500,000
*Dickinson	Carlisle, Penn.	Eugene A. Noble	19	300	1,347,000
*Doane	Crete, Neb.	David B. Perry	21	204	432,000
Drake U.	Des Moines, Iowa	Hill McC. Bell	160	1,890	1,600,000
*Drury	Springfield, Mo.	Joseph H. George	23	550	900,000
Duquesne U.	Pittsburgh, Penn.	M. A. Hehir	48	500	750,000
*Earlham	Richmond, Ind.	Robert L. Kelly	30	585	756,000
*Eastern	Manassas, Va.	Hervin U. Roof	23	—	150,000
*Elon	Elon coll, N. C.	William H. Harper	19	317	365,000
Emory	Oxford, Ga.	James E. Dickey	17	259	600,000
Emory and Henry	Emory, Va.	Charles C. Weaver	15	206	200,000
*Emporia	Emporia, Kan.	H. C. Culbertson	19	248	342,000
*Epworth U.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Geo. H. Bonford	41	635	780,000
*Erskine	Due West, S. C.	J. Strong Moffatt	9	140	200,000
*Eureka	Eureka, Ill.	Chas. E. Underwood	20	222	245,000
Evang. Proseminar	Elmhurst, Ill.	D. Irion	8	165	165,000
*Ewing	Ewing, Ill.	J. A. Leavitt	11	100	100,000
*Fairmount	Wichita, Kan.	Henry E. Thayer	23	307	500,000
*Fargo	Fargo, N. D.	Chas. C. Creegan	28	541	350,000
*Findlay	Findlay, Ohio	C. I. Brown	20	243	250,000
*Fisk U.	Nashville, Tenn.	H. H. Wright	47	450	422,000
Fordham	New York City	Thomas J. McClusky	172	1,324	3,913,000
*Fort Worth U.	Fort Worth, Tex.	William Fielder	62	1,190	———
*Frank Hughes	Clifton, Tenn.	W. E. Johnston	10	200	35,000
*Franklin	New Athens, Ohio	Allen M. Campbell	9	87	40,000
*Franklin	Franklin, Ind.	E. A. Hanley	15	180	450,000
†Franklin & Marshall	Lancaster, Penn.	Henry H. Apple	15	275	1,000,000
*Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg, Va.	J. N. Barney	22	180	40,000
*Friends' U.	Wichita, Kan.	Edmund Stanley	17	370	534,000
Furman U.	Greenville, S. C.	Edwin McN. Poteat	14	334	500,000

There are in Japan 27,125 primary schools for boys and girls.

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
*Gale	Galesville, Wis.	Lars M. Gimmestad.	6	79	$50,000
*Gallaudet	Kendall Green, D. C.	Percival Hall	20	85	740,000
*Geneva	Beaver Falls, Penn.	W. H. George	19	130	400,000
*Georgetown	Georgetown, Ky.	Arthur Yeager	21	250	550,000
Georgetown U.	Washington, D. C.	A. J. Donlon	119	1,378	———
*Geo. Washington U.	Washington, D. C.	Charles H. Stockton.	186	1,270	559,000
*German Wallace	Berea, Ohio	Arthur L. Breslich.	28	286	475,000
Gonzaga	Washington, D. C.	E. De L. McDonnell.	7	85	150,000
Gonzaga	Spokane, Wash.	Louis Taelman	30	490	500,000
*Graceland	Lamoni, Iowa	J. A. Gunsolley	13	229	79,000
*Grand Island	Grand Island, Neb.	Lemuel A. Garrison.	16	125	150,000
*Greenville	Greenville, Ill.	Eldon G. Burritt	21	290	120,000
*Grinnell	Grinnell, Iowa	John H. T. Main	45	607	1,592,000
*Grove City	Grove City, Penn.	Isaac C. Ketler	24	774	500,000
*Guilford	Guilford College, N.C.	Lewis L. Hobbs	14	342	350,000
*Gustavus Adolphus.	St. Peter, Minn.	J. P. Uhler	24	320	300,000
Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y.	M. Woolsey Stryker.	20	185	1,500,000
*Hamline U. of M.	St. Paul, Minn.	S. F. Kerfoot	16	330	1,024,000
Hampden-Sidney	Hampden-Sidney, Va	Henry T. Graham	9	121	500,000
Hanover	Hanover, Ind.	Wm. Alfred Mills	18	255	434,000
Harvard U.	Cambridge, Mass.	Abbott L. Lowell	771	4,195	24,907,000
*Hastings	Hastings, Neb.	R. B. Crone	12	100	226,000
Haverford	Haverford, Penn.	Isaac Sharpless	21	167	3,000,000
*Heidelberg U.	Tiffin, Ohio	Charles E. Miller	32	400	700,000
*Henderson-Brown	Arkadelphia, Ark.	G. H. Crowell	18	250	125,000
Hendrix	Conway, Ark.	Alex. C. Miller	12	220	325,000
*Henry Kendall	Tulsa, Okla.	Fred. W. Hawley	14	149	160,000
*Highland	Highland, Kan.	Wm. C. T. Adams	14	183	144,000
*Hillsdale	Hillsdale, Mich.	Joseph Wm. Mauck.	25	499	484,000
*Hiram	Hiram, Ohio	Miner L. Bates	25	275	325,000
*Hiawassee	Sweetwater, Tenn.	Eugene Blake	8	137	25,000
Hobart	Geneva, N. Y.	Wm. P. Durfee	21	90	1,237,000
Holy Cross	Worcester, Mass.	Joseph N. Dinand	32	559	650,000
*Hope	Holland, Mich.	Anne Vennema	24	425	585,000
Howard	Birmingham, Ala.	Andrew P. Montague	9	150	225,000
*Howard U.	Washington, D. C.	S. M. Newman	135	1,500	1,500,000
*Howard Payne	Brownwood, Tex.	John S. Humphreys.	15	316	175,000
*Huron	Huron, S. D.	Calvin H. French	23	484	696,000
*Idaho	Caldwell, Idaho	William J. Boone	14	125	200,000
*Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill.	C. H. Rammelkamp.	25	310	700,000
*Illinois Western U.	Bloomington, Ill.	Theodore Kemp	40	610	624,000
Immaculate Con.	New Orleans, La.	John D. Foulkes	15	250	300,000
*Indian U.	Bacone, Okla.	Ewing N. Collette	11	120	100,000
*Indiana U.	Bloomington, Ind.	Wm. Lowe Bryan	90	1,450	1,544,000
*Iowa Wesleyan U.	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Edwin A. Shell	23	335	600,000
*James Millikin U.	Decatur, Ill.	A. R. Taylor	76	1,144	605,000
Jefferson	Convent, La.	R. H. Smith	19	180	200,000
*John B. Stetson U.	De Land, Fla.	Lincoln Hulley	46	504	700,000
*Johns Hopkins U.	Baltimore, Md.	Ira Remsen	202	771	7,000,000
*Juniata	Huntingdon, Penn.	J. H. Brumbaugh	22	419	342,000
*Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Herbert L. Stetson	12	223	600,000
*Kansas City U.	Kansas City, Kan.	David S. Stephens	70	348	542,000
Kentucky Mil. Inst.	Lyndon, Ky.	Charles W. Fowler	12	125	100,000
*Kentucky Wesleyan.	Winchester, Ky.	James L. Clark	7	140	167,000
Kenyon	Gambier, Ohio	Wm. Foster Pierce.	14	108	1,061,000
King	Bristol, Tenn.	T. Scherer	7	70	75,000
*Kingfisher	Kingfisher, Okla.	Calvin B. Moody	13	130	250,000
*Knox	Galesburg, Ill.	Thomas McClelland.	32	559	1,038,000
*Knoxville	Knoxville, Tenn.	R. W. McGranahan.	35	465	190,000
Lafayette	Easton, Penn.	E. D. Warfield	57	600	1,822,000
*La Fayette	La Fayette, Ala.	Flavius T. Appleby.	10	250	50,000
*La Grange	La Grange, Mo.	Ransom Harvey	10	150	100,000
La Salle	Philadelphia	Brother D. Edward.	15	170	130,000
*Lake Forest	Lake Forest, Ill.	John S. Nollen	19	215	1,707,000
*Lane	Jackson, Tenn.	Jas. Franklin Lane.	18	350	85,000
*Lawrence	Appleton, Wis.	Samuel Plautz	43	623	1,264,000
Leander Clark	Toledo, Iowa	Franklin E. Brooke.	19	359	485,000
*Lebanon Valley	Annville, Penn.	G. D. Gossard	18	119	299,000
Lehigh U.	So. Bethlehem, Penn	Henry S. Drinker	68	617	3,400,000
*Leland U.	New Orleans, La.	R. W. Perkins	53	1,715	417,000
*L'ld Stanford Jr. U.	Palo Alto, Cal.	David S. Jordan	204	1,650	30,000,000
*Lenoir	Hickory, N. C.	Robert L. Fritz	15	226	125,000
*Lenox	Hopkinton, Iowa	F. E. Reed	12	158	260,000
*Lewis Institute	Chicago, Ill.	Geo. Noble Carman.	100	3,500	1,875,000
*Lincoln	Lincoln, Ill.	Jas. H. McMurray	15	308	210,000

The number of arc lamps manufactured in the United States in 1909 was 123,543.

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
*Lincoln Inst. Col.	Jefferson City, Mo.	Benj. F. Allen	33	450	$250,000
Lincoln Mem. U.	Cumberland Gap, Tenn	Geo. Allen Hubbell	23	300	400,000
Lincoln U.	Lincoln Univ., Penn.	John B. Rendall	13	200	820,000
*Lineville	Lineville, Ala	John H. Sams	6	140	18,000
*Livingstone	Salisbury, N. C.	Wm. Harvey Goler	17	350	156,000
*Lombard	Galesburg, Ill.	H. W. Hurt	15	141	500,000
Loyola	Baltimore, Md.	William J. Ennis	20	360	320,000
Loyola U.	Pilsen Station, Ill.	Alex J. Burrows	178	1,180	725,000
*Macalester	St. Paul, Minn.	T. Morey Hodgman	20	312	670,000
Manhattan	New York City	Brother Edward	27	290	804,000
*Marietta	Marietta, Ohio	.....	14	151	910,000
Marquette	Milwaukee, Wis.	Jos. Grimmelsman	173	1,660	400,000
*Maryville	Maryville, Tenn.	Samuel T. Wilson	38	649	787,000
*McKendree	Lebanon, Ill.	John F. Harmon	17	342	350,000
*McMinnville	McMinnville, Ore.	Leonard W. Riley	15	200	140,000
*McPherson	McPherson, Kan.	J. A. Clement	25	200	250,000
*Me. Wesleyan Sem.	Kent's Hill, Me.	John O. Newton	14	200	335,000
Mercer U.	Macon, Ga.	S. F. Jameson	26	390	800,000
Meridian Male	Meridian, Miss.	M. A. Beeson	17	215	150,000
Methodist U.	Guthrie, Okla.	Geo. H. Bradford	18	225	200,000
*Miami U.	Oxford, Ohio	R. Molyneux Hughes	47	555	850,000
*Middlebury	Middlebury, Vt.	John M. Thomas	28	330	981,000
Midland	Atchison, Kan.	R. B. Peery	18	150	175,000
*Milligan	Milligan, Tenn.	Fred'k D. Kershner	16	275	75,000
Millsaps	Jackson, Miss.	A. F. Watkins	17	260	600,000
*Milton	Milton, Wis.	Wm. Clifton Daland	14	165	220,000
*Mission House of the Reformed Church	Plymouth, Wis.	E. A. Hofer	15	134	80,000
Mississippi	Clinton, Miss.	John W. Provine	15	416	301,000
*Missouri Valley	Marshall, Mo.	William H. Black	14	222	421,000
*Missouri Wesleyan	Cameron, Mo.	Harvey R. Debra	23	300	150,000
*Monmouth	Monmouth, Ill.	Thos. H. McMichael	23	420	500,000
*Moores Hill	Moores Hill, Ind.	H. A. King	16	270	200,000
Moravian	Bethlehem, Penn.	Augustus Schultze	8	66	200,000
*Morningside	Sioux City, Iowa	Alfred E. Craig	35	512	650,000
*Morris Brown	Atlanta, Ga.	William A. Fountain	31	850	150,000
*Morris Harvey	Barboursville, W. Va	R. H. Alderman	14	208	115,000
Mount St. Joseph's	Baltimore, Md.	Brother Norbert	20	175	300,000
Mount St. Mary's	Emmitsburg, Md.	Bernard J. Bradley	30	360	.....
*Mount Union-Scio	Alliance, Ohio	Wm. H. McMaster	25	500	500,000
Muhlenberg	Allentown, Penn.	John A. W. Haas	14	163	650,000
*Muskingum	New Concord, Ohio.	J. K. Montgomery	30	600	300,000
*Nebraska Ch'n U.	Bethany, Neb.	Wm. P. Aylesworth	50	385	200,000
*Nebraska Wesleyan.	University Place, Neb	Clark A. Fulmer	45	944	685,000
*New Windsor	New Windsor, Md.	James Fraser	6	40	60,000
*New York U.	New York, N. Y	Elmer E. Brown	381	4,400	5,771,000
New York City	New York, N. Y	John H. Finley	235	6,770	7,088,000
Newberry	Newberry, S. C.	John H. Harms	15	242	250,000
Niagara U.	Niagara Falls, N. Y	M. A. Drennan	21	270	.....
Northern Illinois	Fulton, Ill.	J. E. Bittinger	6	180	70,000
*Northwestern	Naperville, Ill.	Lawrence H. Saeger	23	391	465,000
*Northwestern U.	Evanston, Ill.	Abram W. Harris	410	4,454	8,916,000
Northwestern	Watertown, Wis.	August F. Ernst	14	204	$260,000
Norwegian Lutheran	Decorah, Iowa	Christian Keyser	14	167	145,000
Norwich U.	Northfield, Vt.	Charles H. Spooner	14	145	250,000
*Oakland City	Oakland City, Ind.	W. P. Dearing	14	280	100,000
Oberlin	Oberlin, Ohio	Henry C. King	132	1,789	3,754,000
*Occidental	Los Angeles, Cal.	John Willis Baer	30	300	900,000
Ogden	Bowling Green, Ky.	W. M. Pecru	5	51	200,000
*Ohio State U.	Columbus, Ohio	Wm. O. Thompson	263	3,928	5,593,000
*Ohio U.	Athens, Ohio	Alston Ellis	75	1,832	1,331,000
*Ohio Northern	Ada, Ohio	Albert E. Smith	35	2,000	200,000
*Ohio Wesleyan U.	Delaware, Ohio	Herbert Welch	67	1,050	1,995,000
*Olivet	Olivet, Mich.	E. G. Lancaster	..	.....	.....
*Oskaloosa	Oskaloosa, Iowa	John Meissner	10	100	100,000
*Ottawa U.	Ottawa, Kan.	Silas Eber Price	21	379	400,000
*Otterbein U.	Westerville, Ohio	Walter G. Clippinger	30	465	424,000
*Ouachita	Arkadelphia, Ark.	P. W. Bowers	30	400	300,000
*Pacific	Newberg, Ore.	L. T. Pennington	10	125	75,000
*Pacific U.	Forest Grove, Ore.	William N. Ferrin	22	234	367,000
*Pacific, of the	San Jose, Cal.	William W. Guth	32	401	365,000
*Palmer	Albany, Mo.	E. A. Walthin	10	125	150,000
*Park	Parkville, Mo.	Lowell M. McAfee	23	349	436,000
*Parker	Winnebago City, Minn	Marshall Lewis	8	60	94,000
*Parsons	Fairfield, Iowa	Willis E. Parsons	20	253	500,000
*Paul Quinn	Waco, Tex	T. M. Burgan	15	315	125,000

St. Petersburg has only about 35,000 telephone subscribers.

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
Peabody. Teachers	Nashville, Tenn	B. R. Payne	30	607	$1,700,000
*Penn	Oskaloosa, Iowa	David M. Edwards	30	485	350,000
*Pennsylvania	Gettysburg, Penn	Wm. A. Granville	28	360	669,000
Pennsylvania Military	Chester, Penn	Charles E. Hyatt	15	100	.....
*Pennsylvania State	State College, Penn.	Edwin E. Sparks	183	2,002	2,372,000
*Philander Smith	Little Rock, Ark	James M. Cox	24	412	75,000
*Philomath	Philomath, Ore.	Marion R. Drury	9	100	60,000
*Pike	Bowling Green, Mo.	L. M. Collins	8	102	15,000
*Piedmont	Demorest, Ga	Frank E. Jenkins	30	450	160,000
Pittsburg	Pittsburg, Penn	M. A. Hehr	30	385	600,000
*Polytechnic	Fort Worth, Tex	Frank P. Culver	24	688	333,000
Polytechnic Institute. of Brooklyn	Brooklyn, N. Y	F. W. Atkinson	82	1,110	1,250,000
*Pomona	Claremont, Cal	James A. Blaisdell	43	400	1,047,000
*Presbyterian of S. C.	Clinton, S. C	D. McD. Douglas	8	126	187,000
Princeton U	Princeton, N. J	John G. Hibben	192	1,572	5,128,000
*Pritchett	Glasgow, Mo	Uriel Seebree Hall	9	137	130,000
Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va.	Robert E. Blackwell	16	164	468,000
*Redfield	Redfield, S. D	Noah C. Hirschy	14	168	150,000
*Richmond	Richmond, Ohio	Geo. W. Macmillan	6	100	40,000
Richmond	Richmond, Va	Fred. W. Boatwright	24	376	1,450,000
*Rio Grande	Rio Grande, Ohio	S. H. Bing	8	195	125,000
*Ripon	Ripon, Wis.	Silas Evans	24	252	607,000
Roanoke	Salem, Va.	John A. Morehead	20	197	455,000
Rock Hill	Ellicott City, Md	Bro. Maurice	17	184	250,000
*Rollins	Winter Park, Fla	Wm. F. Blackman	20	200	350,000
*Rust U	Holly Springs, Miss.	James T. Docking	34	500	125,000
Rutgers	New Brunswick, N.J.	Wm. H. S. Demarest	55	380	1,820,000
Sacred H., Col. of	Denver, Col.	John Joseph Brown	20	250	400,000
*Scarritt-Morrisville	Morrisville, Mo	Louis C. Perry	18	302	150,000
St. Anselm's	Manchester, N. H	Ernest Helmstetter	16	155	.....
St. Bede	Peru, Ill	Vincent Huber	12	130	.....
St. Benedict's	Atchison, Kan	Innocent Wolf	24	250	.....
St. Benedict's	Newark, N. J	Ernest Helmstetter	10	150	100,000
St. Bernard	St. Bernard, Ala	Bernard Menges	25	200	.....
St. Bonaventure	Allegany, N. Y	Fidelio J. Reynolds	25	280	.....
St. Charles	Ellicott City, Md	F. X. McKenny	18	190	.....
St. Edward's	Austin, Tex.	John T. Boland	15	175	250,000
St. Francis	Brooklyn, N. Y	Brother Stanislaus	16	405	15,000
St. Francis Solanus	Quincy, Ill	Fortunatus Hauser	17	240	300,000
St. Francis Xavier	New York City	(See Fordham Uni.)	..	.....	.....
St. Ignatius	Cleveland, Ohio	John B. Furay	27	405	275,000
St. John's	Annapolis, Md	Thomas Fell	14	200	500,000
St. John's	Washington, D. C	Brother F. Andrew	12	185	200,000
St. John's	New York City	John J. Collins	37	440	1,000,000
*St. John's Lutheran.	Winfield, Kan	Adolphus W. Meyer	10	102	60,000
St. John's	Brooklyn, N. Y	John W. Moore	30	700	.....
St. John's U	Collegeville, Minn	Peter Engel	40	439	400,000
St. John's U	Toledo, Ohio	J. A. Weland	45	280	150,000
St. Joseph's	Dubuque, Iowa	Daniel M. Gorman	23	350	625,000
St. Joseph's	Collegeville, Ind	Augustine Seifert	22	314	600,000
*St. Lawrence U	Canton, N. Y	Almon Gunnison	26	700	1,100,000
St. Leo	St. Leo, Fla	Charles H. Mohr	7	75	75,000
St. Louis	San Antonio, Tex	Louis A. Trogesser	20	105	200,000
St. Louis U	St. Louis, Mo	A. J. Burrows	220	1,381	2,000,000
St. Mary's	St. Mary, Ky	Michael Jaglowicz	12	110	100,000
St. Mary's	Belmont, N. C	F. Thomas	16	125	.....
St. Mary's	St. Mary's, Kan	Aloysius J. Breen	36	434	.....
St. Mary's U	Galveston, Tex	Alphonso E. Otis	10	115	100,000
St. Meinrad	St. Meinrad, Ind	Athanasius Schmitt	25	240	.....
*St. Olaf	Northfield, Minn	John N. Kildahl	33	520	300,000
St. Peter's	Jersey City, N. J	Joseph A. Mulry	15	345	75,000
St. Stanislaus	Chicago, Ill.	L. J. Zapala	18	220	90,000
St. Stephen's	Annandale, N. Y	W. C. Rodgers	10	71	.....
St. Vietor	Bourbonnais, Ill	J. P. Mahoney	48	400	800,000
St. Vincent	Beatty, Penn	Walter Stehle	38	430	.....
St. Vincent's	Los Angeles, Cal	Joseph G. Glass	27	350	1,000,000
St. Xavier	Cincinnati, Ohio	Francis Heiermann	35	526	.....
Santa Clara	Santa Clara, Cal	James P. Morrissey	53	360	875,000
Seton Hall	South Orange, N. J.	James F. Mooney	14	240	.....
Shaw U.	Raleigh, N. C	Charles F. Meserve	35	500	383,000
*Shurtleff	Upper Alton, Ill	G. M. Potter	14	150	250,000
*Simpson	Indianola, Iowa	F. L. Strickland	29	410	420,000
So. Carolina Mil. A.	Charleston, S. C	Col. O. J. Bond, Supt	13	231	125,000
*Southern U.	Greensboro, Ala	Andrew Shedd	10	125	250,000
Southwestern Pres. U	Clarksville, Tenn	William Dinwiddie	10	81	400,000

The first book printed in Pennsylvania was printed by Thomas Budd in 1685.

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
Southwestern	Winfield, Kan.	Frank E. Mossman	38	450	$304,000
Southwestern U.	Georgetown, Tex.	Charles McT. Bishop	36	790	600,000
Spring Hill	Mobile, Ala.	F. X. Twellmeyer	25	200	300,000
*Stanford Graded	Stanford, Ky.	J. W. Ireland	14	350	50,000
*State C. for Col. S.	Dover, Del.	William C. Jason	9	139	36,000
*Straight U.	New Orleans, La.	Eibert M. Stevens	34	595	200,000
*Susquehanna	Selinsgrove, Penn.	Charles T. Aikens	22	319	300,000
*Swarthmore	Swarthmore, Penn.	Joseph Swain	48	398	2,745,000
*Syracuse U.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Jas. Roscoe Day	260	3,530	4,852,000
*Tabor	Tabor, Iowa	G. E. Wood	9	70	275,000
*Tarkio	Tarkio, Mo.	Jos. A. Thompson	23	270	308,000
*Taylor U.	Upland, Ind.	Monroe Vayhinger	15	273	100,000
*Temple	Philadelphia, Penn.	Russell H. Conwell	204	3,353	560,000
Tennessee Milit'y Inst	Sweetwater, Tenn.	Otey C. Hulvey	10	165	125,000
*Texas Christian U.	Fort Worth, Tex.	Fred'k D. Kershner	102	528	350,000
*Thiel	Greenville, Penn.	C. Theodore Benze	11	104	155,000
Transylvania U.	Lexington, Ky.	Rich'd H. Crossfield	49	615	750,000
Trinity	Hartford, Conn.	Flavel S. Luther	22	260	1,800,000
*Trinity	Durham, N. C.	Wm. Preston Few	44	675	1,800,000
*Trinity U.	Waxahachie, Tex.	Samuel L. Hornbeak	22	346	200,000
Tufts	Medford, Mass.	Fred'k W. Hamilton	235	1,096	2,145,000
Tulane University of Louisiana	New Orleans, La.	Robert Sharp	312	2,536	8,000,000
*Union	Barbourville, Ky.	Percy L. Ports	15	250	400,000
*Union	College View, Neb.	Frederick Griggs	25	375	131,000
Union U.	Schenectady and Albany, N. Y.	Chas. A. Richmond	34	361	1,634,000
Union Christian	Merom, Ind.	Daniel A. Long	15	140	200,000
*U. of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	George H. Denny	100	1,200	3,500,000
*U. of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz.	Arthur H. Wilde	30	275	400,000
*U. of Arkansas	Fayetteville, Ark.	J. H. Reynolds	80	712	500,000
*U. of Buffalo	Buffalo, N. Y.	Herbert N. Williams	84	228	269,000
*U. of California	Berkeley, Cal.	Benj. Ide Wheeler	400	6,447	13,277,000
*U. of Chattanooga	Chattanooga, Tenn.	John H. Race	28	408	750,000
U of Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	Harry P. Judson	400	6,506	29,000,000
*U. of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	Charles W. Dabney	201	1,924	2,718,977
*U. of Colorado	Boulder, Col.	James H. Baker	217	1,200	1,250,000
*U. of Denver	Denver, Col.	H. Augustus Buchtel	115	1,214	1,200,000
U. of Detroit	Detroit, Mich.	W. F. Dooley	48	450	250,000
U. of Florida	Gainesville, Fla.	Albert A. Murphree	60	302	800,000
U. of Georgia	Athens, Ga.	David C. Barrow	65	647	1,600,000
*U. of Idaho	Moscow, Idaho	George E. McLean	68	750	1,320,000
*U. of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.	Edmund J. James	543	5,200	3,895,000
*U. of Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa	John G. Bowman	220	2,170	3,612,000
*U. of Kansas	Lawrence, Kan.	Frank Strong	175	2,600	1,700,000
*U. of Kentucky	Lexington, Ky.	Henry S. Barker	89	1,163	800,000
*U. of Louisville	Louisville, Ky.	W. E. Grant	86	356	300,000
*U. of Maine	Orono, Me.	Robert J. Aley	106	975	980,000
*U. of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Harry B. Hutchins	486	5,582	4,152,289
*U. of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn.	George E. Vincent	397	4,057	9,380,000
*U. of Mississippi	University, Miss.	A. A. Kincannon	30	390	1,250,000
*U. of Missouri	Columbia, Mo.	Albert Ross Hill	238	3,063	3,240,000
*U. of Montana	Missoula, Mont.	E. B. Craighead	35	250	.....
*U. of Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.	Samuel Avery	383	3,657	3,942,000
*U. of Nevada	Reno, Nev.	Joseph E. Stubbs	45	275	696,000
*U. of New Mexico	Albuquerque, N. M.	David R. Boyd	16	86	125,000
*U. of North Carolina	Chapel Hill, N. C.	Francis P. Venable	84	818	1,200,000
*U. of North Dakota	Grand Forks, N. D.	F. Le R. McVey	95	1,100	2,496,000
U. of Notre Dame	Notre Dame, Ind.	John Cavanaugh	75	975	2,500,000
*U. of Oklahoma	Norman, Okla.	Stratton D. Brooks	108	793	.....
*U. of Oregon	Eugene, Ore.	Prince L. Campbell	116	1,207	1,200,000
*U. of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Penn.	Edgar F. Smith	549	5,100	17,940,000
*U. of Pittsburg	Pittsburg, Penn.	Sam'l B. McCormick	271	2,222	2,323,000
*U. of Porto Rico	Rio Piedras, P. R.	Edwin G. Dexter	39	836	150,000
*U. of Puget Sound	Tacoma, Wash.	Julius C. Zeiler	35	420	175,000
*U. of Redlands	Redlands, Cal.	Jasper N. Field	37	140	425,000
*U. of Rochester	Rochester, N. Y.	Rush Rhees	37	438	1,827,000
U. of the South	Sewanee, Tenn.	William B. Hall	27	246	750,000
*U. of South Cal.	Los Angeles,	George F. Bavard	228	2,107	750,000
*U. of South Carolina	Columbia, S. C.	S. C. Mitchell	33	446	975,000
*U. of South Dakota.	Vermillion, S. D.	Franklin B. Gault	50	418	691,000
*U. of Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn.	Brown Ayres	150	4,023	1,400,000
*U. of Texas	Austin, Tex.	Sidney E. Mezes	..	2,225	3,403,000
*U. of Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah	J. T. Kingsbury	71	1,170	857,000
*U. of Vermont	Burlington, Vt.	Guy P. Benton	100	550	1,500,000

The number of public school teachers in the United States in 1910 was 523,210.

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
U. of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va.	Edwin A. Alderman.	100	819	$3,679,000
*U. of Washington	Seattle, Wash.	Thomas T. Kane	143	2,632	7,000,000
*U. of Wisconsin	Madison, Wis.	Chas. R. Van Hise	595	5,748	6,675,000
*U. of Wooster	Wooster, Ohio	Louis Edw. Holden	40	586	2,515,000
*U. of Wyoming	Laramie, Wyo.	C. G. Duniway	45	317	700,000
*Upper Iowa U.	Fayette, Iowa	Richard W. Cooper	23	392	400,000
*Upsala	Kenilworth, N. J.	P. Froeberg	15	180	72,000
*Urbana U.	Urbana, Ohio	Russell Eaton	6	28	250,000
*Ursinus	Collegeville, Penn.	Albert E. Keigwin	16	200	409,000
*Valparaiso U.	Valparaiso, Ind.	A. B. Brown	195	5,625	1,000,000
*Vanderbilt U.	Nashville, Tenn.	J. H. Kirkland	120	1,100	3,000,000
Villanova	Villanova, Penn.	Edward G. Dohan	38	375	1,500,000
Virginia Christian	Lynchburg, Va.	S. T. Willis	15	160	200,000
Vincennes U.	Vincennes, Ind.	Horace Ellis	13	387	300,000
Virginia Mil. Inst.	Lexington, Va.	Edward W. Nichols	23	352	600,000
Virginia Union U.	Richmond, Va.	Geo. Rice Hovey	15	250	400,000
Wabash	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Geo. L. Mackintosh	22	349	1,150,000
Wake Forest	Wake Forest, N. C.	Wm. L. Poteat	40	436	644,000
*Walden	Nashville, Tenn.	John A. Kumler	70	801	184,000
Wartburg	Clinton, Iowa	John Fritschel	8	85	95,000
*Warthen	Wrightsville, Ga.	John C. G. Brooks	12	300	75,000
*Washburn	Topeka, Kan.	Frank K. Sanders	105	784	904,000
*Washington U.	St. Louis, Mo.	David F. Houston	147	1,326	11,324,000
*Washington	Chestertown, Md.	James W. Cain	10	110	150,000
*Washington	Wash'gton Col., Tenn	Wm. I. Wilkinson	8	130	250,000
Wash. and Jefferson	Washington, Penn.	James D. Moffat	29	361	1,333,000
Wash. and Lee U.	Lexington, Va.	H. L. Smith	47	500	1,363,000
*Washington and Tusculum	Greenville, Tenn.	Charles O. Gray	16	161	209,000
*Waynesburg	Waynesburg, Penn.	Ezra F. Baker	20	272	341,000
*Weaverville	Weaverville, N. C.	W. A. Newell	7	90	35,000
*Wesley	Grand Forks, N. D.	Edw'd P. Robertson	19	364	250,000
*Wesleyan U.	Middletown, Conn.	Wm. A. Shanklin	37	395	2,719,000
Western Bible and Lit.	Odessa, Ind.	T. O. Martin	10	300	12,000
*West Lafayette	West Lafayette, Ohio	Audrey T. Hess	10	200	40,000
*West Virginia U.	Morgantown, W. Va.	Thomas E. Hodges	69	1,093	1,175,000
*West Virginia Wesleyan	Buckhannon, W. Va.	Carl G. Doney	28	475	325,000
*Western Maryland	Westminster, Md.	T. H. Lewis	24	250	350,000
Western Reserve U.	Cleveland, Ohio	Chas. F. Thwing	278	1,302	4,282,000
*Westfield	Westfield, Ill.	J. Clifford Morgan	9	107	100,000
Westminster	Fulton, Mo.	Charles B. Boving	14	150	222,000
*Westminster	N. Wilmington, Pa.	Robt. McW. Russell	25	219	441,000
*Westminster	Westminster, Col.	Salem G Pattison	11	75	471,000
*Westminster	Tehuacana, Tex.	J. C. Williams	8	80	85,000
*Wheaton	Wheaton, Ill.	Chas. A. Blanchard	20	240	350,000
*Whitworth	Tacoma, Wash.	Donald D. McKay	18	191	300,000
*Whitman	Walla Walla, Wash.	S. B. L. Penrose	31	400	937,000
*Wilberforce U.	Wilberforce, Ohio	W. S. Scarborough	30	550	547,000
*Wiley U.	Marshall, Tex.	M. W. Dogan	30	600	260,000
*Willamette U.	Salem, Ore.	Fletcher Homan	46	420	1,000,000
William and Mary	Williamsburg, Va.	Lyon G. Tyler	21	241	400,000
William Jewell	Liberty, Mo.	John P. Greene	37	560	1,068,000
Williams	Williamstown, Mass.	Harry A. Garfield	425	3,229	3,183,000
*Wilmington	Wilmington, Ohio	Sam. H. Hodgin	12	80	179,000
*Wittenberg	Springfield, Ohio	Charles G. Heckert	42	818	825,000
Wofford	Spartanburg, S. C.	Henry N. Snyder	19	425	450,000
Yale U.	New Haven, Conn.	Arthur T. Hadley	425	3,229	13,824,000
*Yankton	Yankton, S. D.	Henry K. Warren	20	362	391,000
*York	York, Neb.	William E. Schell	17	464	160,000
*Young Harris	Young Harris, Ga.	Joseph A. Shaip	12	400	45,000

Table II—Colleges for Women.

Agnes Scott	Decatur, Ga.	F. H. Gaines	21	184	$600,000
Alabama Con. Fem.	Tuskegee, Ala.	John Massey	17	146	357,000
Alabama Synodical	Talladega, Ala.	T. Peyton Walton	10	...	70,000
Albert Lea	Albert Lea, Minn.	J. T. Bergen	14	160	230,000
Allentown	Allentown, Penn.	William F. Curtis	17	188	50,000
Anderson	Anderson, S. C.	John K. Breedin	16	96	164,000
Andrew Female	Cuthbert, Ga.	J. W. Malone	13	150	100,000
Asgard	South Houston, Tex.	John L. Dickens	7	50	75,000
Athens	Athens, Ala.	Mary N. Moore	26	225	175,000
Barnard	New York	N. M. Butler	92	701	4,160,000

The United States employs 304 consuls and 299 consular agents.

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
Baylor Female	Belton, Tex.	John C. Hardy	25	450	$250,000
Beaumont	Harrodsburg, Ky.	Th. Smith	9	50	30,000
Beaver	Beaver, Penn.	Leroy Weller	18	180	120,000
Belhaven (Y'g Ladies)	Jackson, Miss.	R. W. Lancaster	17	140	100,000
Belmont	Nashville, Tenn.	Ira Landrith	46	450	350,000
Bessie Tift	Forsyth, Ga.	C. H. S. Jackson	32	376	338,000
Bethel Female	Hopkinsville, Ky.	Harry G. Brownell	6	70	75,000
Blairsville	Blairsville, Penn.	Caroline D. Hays	10	50	.....
Blue Mountain	Blue Mountain, Miss	B. G. Lowrey	15	410	150,000
Boscobel (Y'g Ladies)	Nashville, Tenn.	Mrs. J. O. Rust	14	125	100,000
Brenan	Gainesville, Ga.	H. J. Pearce	45	485	300,000
Bryn Mawr	Bryn Mawr, Penn.	M. Carey Thomas	62	442	3,211,000
Caldwell (Y'g Wom.)	Danville, Ky.	John Carey Acheson	23	200	117,000
Central Baptist	Conway, Ark.	John W. Conger	15	200	70,000
Central	Lexington, Mo.	Z. M. Williams	18	125	200,000
Chappell Hill Fem.	Chappell Hill, Tex.	Mrs. Rufus King	7	41	20,000
Chickasaw Female	Pontotoc, Miss.	M. E. Coe	12	150	50,000
Claremont	Hickory, N. C.	Joseph L. Murphy	10	95	75,000
Clifford Seminary	Union, S. C.	B. G. Clifford	8	54	25,000
Coker	Hartsville, S. C.	A. J. Hall	14	150	325,000
Columbia Female	Columbia, S. C.	William W. Daniel	23	266	250,000
College for Women	Columbia, S. C.	Miss E. E. McClintock	26	280	125,000
Converse	Spartanburg, S. C.	Robert Paine Pell	27	290	600,000
Cottey	Nevada, Mo.	Mrs. V. A. C. Stockard	21	265	150,000
Cox	Cox Pk. (Atlanta)	John W. Gaines	27	200	200,000
Dallas H. Sch.	Dallas, N. C.	M. S. Besen	8	200	7,500
Due West Female	Due West, S. C.	R. L. Robinson	16	175	75,000
Elizabeth	Charlotte, N. C.	Charles B. King	29	200	300,000
Elmira	Elmira, N. Y.	Alex. C. Mackenzie	18	210	400,000
Florida Female	Tallahassee, Fla.	Edward Conradi	26	320	250,000
Gaston	Dallas, N. C.	S. A. Wolff	7	149	10,000
Glendale	Glendale, Ohio	Rebecca J. De Vore	14	60	75,000
Goucher	Baltimore, Md.	Jno. B. Van Meter	29	368	1,280,000
Greensboro Female	Greensboro, N. C.	Lucy H. Robertson	18	203	250,000
Greenville	Greenville, Ill.	Edward C. James	21	351	100,000
Hamilton	Lexington, Ky.	Hubert G. Shearin	26	300	.....
Hardin	Mexico, Mo.	John W. Million	22	220	225,000
Hillman (Y'g Ladies)	Clinton, Miss.	W. T. Lowrey	12	129	43,000
Hollins	Hollins, Va.	Matty L. Cocke	38	250	300,000
Howard Female	Gallatin, Tenn.	Amos L. Edwards	10	110	35,000
Howard Payne	Fayette, Mo.	Henry Elbert Stout	17	170	150,000
Illinois Woman's	Jacksonville, Ill.	Joseph R. Harker	35	400	470,000
Irving	Mechanicsburg, Penn	Edmond E. Campbell	..	135	.....
Isbell	Talladega, Ala.	Frank Bell Webb	6	75	10,000
Judson	Marion, Ala.	Robert G. Patrick	36	268	250,000
La Grange Female	La Grange, Ga.	Rufus W. Smith	22	199	190,000
Lake Erie	Painesville, Ohio	Vivian B. Small	30	125	600,000
Lander	Greenwood, S. C.	John O. Wilson	20	253	150,000
Lassell S.	Auburndale, Mass.	Guy M. Winslow	35	200	200,000
Lexington	Lexington, Mo.	C. Lewis Fowler	20	104	125,000
Liberty	Glasgow, Ky.	Robert E. Hatton	15	150	60,000
Limestone	Gaffney, S. C.	Lee Davis Lodge	15	207	150,000
Lindenwood	St. Charles, Mo.	George E. Ayres	15	106	175,000
Logan Female	Russellville, Ky.	Joseph Wharton	7	125	75,000
Louisburg	Louisburg, N. C.	Mary D. Allen	14	102	30,000
Lucy Cobb Institute	Athens, Ga.	Susan G. Gerdine & A. W. Beverly	23	155	75,000
Mansfield	Mansfield, La.	A. B. Peters	9	145	75,000
Margaret	Versailles, Ky.	James M. Maxon	11	73	50,000
Marion S.	Marion, Ala.	Junius M. Batte	13	90	60,000
Marion Female	Marion, Va.	J. P. Miller	7	85	45,000
Martha Washington	Abingdon, Va.	S. D. Long	18	170	115,000
Martin	Pulaski, Tenn.	William T. Wynn	15	168	80,000
Maryland for Women	Lutherville, Md.	Chas. W. Gallagher	18	110	200,000
Memphis Con. F. Ins.	Jackson, Tenn.	S. A. Steel	14	120	50,000
Meridian	Meridian, Miss.	J. W. Beeson	35	500	200,000
Meredith	Raleigh, N. C.	Richard T. Vann	27	369	340,000
Millersburg Female	Millersburg, Ky.	Charles G. Fisher	12	140	55,000
Mills	Oakland, Cal.	Luella C. Carson	40	120	900,000
Milwaukee-Downer	Milwaukee, Wis.	Ellen C. Sabin	19	307	920,000
Miss. Ind. Inst. & C.	Columbus, Miss.	Henry L. Whitfield	100	800	921,000
Moravian Seminary	Bethlehem, Penn.	John H. Clewell	20	213	250,000
Mount Holyoke	South Hadley, Mass.	Mary E. Woolley	90	754	1,925,000
New Rochelle	New Rochelle, N. Y.	M. C. O'Farrell	35	200	500,000
Notre Dame	San José, Cal.	Sister M. Bernardine	30	118	240,000

New York has 10,208 policemen, or about one policeman to every 189 inhabitants.

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
Ogontz Sch. for Girls.	Ogontz, Penn.	Miss A. A. Sutherland	30	....	$.....
*Owensboro Female.	Owensboro, Ky.	J. Byron La Rue	14	300	30,000
Oxford	Oxford, N. C.	F. R. Holgood	12	125	40,000
Oxford	Oxford, Ohio	Jane Sherzer	20	186	175,000
Packer Col. Ins.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Edward J. Goodwin.	59	700	.....
Pennsylv'a for Wom'n	Pittsburg, Penn.	Henry D. Lindsay	23	231	475,000
Port Gibson	Port Gibson, Miss.	C. M. Chapman	14	100	35,000
Radcliffe	Cambridge, Mass.	See Harvard U.	132	564	1,700,000
Randolph-Macon	Lynchburg, Va.	William W. Smith	50	570	750,000
Roanoke Female	Danville, Va.	J. B. Brewer	14	125	65,000
Rockford	Rockford, Ill.	Julia H. Gulliver	33	250	.....
Rogersville Synodical.	Rogersville, Tenn.	Lawrence Rolfe	7	100	20,000
St. Anne's	Charlotteville, Va.	Mary Hyde Duval	10	105	25,000
St. Elizabeth	Convent Station, N.J.	Sister Mary Pauline.	40	380	.....
St. Mary's C. A.	Notre Dame, Ind.	Sisters of Holy Cross	62	325	.....
St. Mary's School	Knoxville, Ill.	C. W. Leffingwell	25	100	200,000
St. Sophie, New. Mem	New Orleans, La.	Brandt V. B. Dixon.	64	507	4,000,000
Salem Acad. and C.	Winston-Salem, N.C.	H. E. Rondthaler	55	622	413,000
San Antonio Female.	San Antonio. Tex.	J. E. Harrison	18	200	150,000
Sayre Female Inst.	Lexington, Ky.	J. Morton Spencer	21	150	250,000
Shorter	Rome, Ga.	A. W. Van Hose	26	275	440,000
Sillman Col. Inst.	Clinton, La.	H. H. Brownlee	10	100	100,000
Simmons	Boston, Mass.	Henry Lefavour	96	932	2,978,000
Sisters of Bethany	Topeka, Kan.	Frank R. Millspaugh	15	142	340,000
Smith	Northampton, Mass.	M. Le Roy Burton	137	1,523	3,275,000
Soule	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Martha A. Hopkins.	12	150	25,000
So. Female	La Grange, Ga.	W. F. Brown	22	175	50,000
So. Presbyterian	Red Springs, N. C.	Charles G. Vardell	30	352	175,000
Statesville	Statesville, N. C.	John A. Scott	14	150	75,000
Stanton	Natchez, Miss.	Hiram P. Todd	16	120	.....
Stephens	Columbia, Mo.	James M. Wood	23	176	250,000
Stonewall Jackson	Abingdon, Va.	May Moore Davis	16	124	60,000
Stuart Hall	Staunton, Va.	Maria P. Duvall	23	125	75,000
Sullins	Bristol, Va.	W. S. Neighbors	20	257	130,000
Synodical Female	Fulton, Mo.	L. T. Mac Queen	17	96	75,000
Tennessee Female	Franklin, Tenn.	T. E. Allen	14	160	20,000
Tennessee Female	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	George J. Burnett	18	225	140,000
Tuscaloosa Female	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Barney Thompson	15	135	20,000
Vassar	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	James M. Taylor	110	1,042	4,294,000
Valley Female	Luray, Va.	Susie C. McKim	5	24	.....
Virginia Intermont	Bristol, Va.	John T. Henderson	20	175	150,000
Ward Seminary	Nashville, Tenn.	John D. Blanton	35	475	250,000
Wellesley	Wellesley, Mass.	Ellen F. Pendleton	127	1,421	3,597,000
Wells	Aurora, N. Y.	R. L. Zabriskie	31	185	783,500
Wesleyan Female	Macon, Ga.	Wm. N. Ainsworth	40	410	500,000
*Westbrook Seminary	Portland, Me.	H. H. Hoyt	11	105	100,000
Western for Women	Oxford, Ohio	Mary A. Sawyer	27	228	625,000
Whitworth Female	Brookhaven, Miss.	Inman W. Cooper	16	235	120,000
William Smith	Geneva, N. Y.	Wm. Pitt Durfee	25	59	.....
Wilson	Chambersburg, Penn	Anna J. McKeag	29	192	345,000
Woman's	Frederick, Md.	Joseph H. Apple	24	250	175,000
Young Female	Thomasville, Ga.	James E. Fogartie	27	64	80,000

Table III—Schools of Technology.

*Ala. Mech.	Normal, Ala.	Walter S. Buchanan	30	400	$100,000
Agricul., and Mech. (Colored)	Greensboro, N. C.	James B. Dudley	25	412	140,000
*Alabama Poly. Inst.	Auburn, Ala.	Charles C. Thach	70	810	500,000
*Alcorn Ag. & Mech.	Alcorn, Miss.	J. A. Martin	23	618	800,000
Armour Ins. of Tech.	Chicago, Ill.	F. W. Gunsaulus	64	980	2,000,000
Case Sch. of Ap. Sci.	Cleveland, Ohio	Charles S. Howe	40	503	.....
Clarkson M. S. of T.	Potsdam, N. Y.	John P. Brooks	9	69	600,000
Clemson Agricultural.	Clemson, Coll. S. C.	Walter M. Riggs	55	811	1,330,000
*Colorado Agric'lt'ral	Fort Collins, Col.	Charles A. Lory	59	722	.....
*Colorado S. of Mines	Golden, Col.	Victor C. Alderson	21	245	783,000
Colored Ag. and M. of So. Carolina	Orangeburg, S. C.	R. S. Wilkinson	32	850	250,000
*Connecticut Agricul.	Storrs, Conn.	Charles L. Beach	30	...	588,000
*Florida Ag. & Mech. for Negroes	Tallahassee, Fla.	Nathan B. Young	32	362	100,000
Georgia Sch of Tech.	Atlanta, Ga.	K. G. Matheson	65	857	850,000
*Hampton N. & Ag. Institute	Hampton, Va.	Hollis B. Frissell	128	1,356	3,677,000

In 1910 cancer caused 7,500 deaths in the State of New York.

Name of institution.	Location.	President.	No. of instructors.	No. of students.	Value of property (including endowment).
Hawaii, A. and M. A.	Honolulu, Hawaii...	John W. Gilmore...	20	170	$200,000
*Iowa of Ag. & M. A.	Ames, Iowa.....	R. A. Pearson.....	187	2,150	3,458,000
*Kansas State Ag....	Manhattan, Kan....	Henry J. Waters....	170	2,534	2,625,000
*Kentucky Ag. & M..	Lexington, Ky.....	Jas. K. Patterson...	60	681	468,485
*Louisiana State U., Ag. and Mech.....	Baton Rouge, La....	Thomas D. Boyd....	70	716	848,000
Maryland Ag.....	College Park, Md...	Rich'd W. Silvester.	30	...	350,000
*Massachusetts Ag...	Amherst, Mass.....	K. L. Butterfield...	60	550	.....
*Mass. Inst. of Tech.	Boston, Mass.....	R. C. McLaurin....	260	1,570	3,595,000
*Michigan State Agr.	Lansing, Mich.....	J. Le M. Snyder....	112	1,500	450,000
Michigan C. of Mines.	Houghton, Mich.....	Fred W. McNair....	25	150	766,000
*Miller Manual.....	Crozet, Va.....	Robert B. Fulton...	30	250	1,748,000
Miss. Ag. & Mech...	Starksville, Miss....	Geo. R. Hightower..	70	1,343	1,234,000
*Montana Agricult'l..	Bozeman, Mont.....	James M. Hamilton.	41	595	842,000
*Montana State Sch. of Mines.....	Butte, Mont.....	C. H. Bowman.....	7	53	1,200,000
*Newark Tech. Sch..	Newark, N. J.....	Charles A. Colton...	23	400	200,000
*N. H. of A. & M. A.	Durham, N. H.....	Ed. T. Fairchild....	42	352	1,472,000
*N. M. of A. & M. A.	Mesilla Park, N. M.	Winifred E. Garrison	42	372	300,000
*N. Mex. Sch. M....	Socorro, N. M.....	Emmet A. Drake....	7	43	85,000
N. C. of A. & M. A..	West Raleigh, N. C.	Daniel H. Hill.....	56	619	856,000
*North Dakota Ag...	Fargo, N. D.....	John Henry Worst..	63	...	2,407,000
*North Ga. A. & M..	Dahlonega, Ga.....	Gustavus R. Glenn..	14	225	80,000
*Okla. Ag. & Mech..	Stillwater, Okla.....	J. H. Connell.....	74	852	340,000
*Oregon Agricultural.	Corvallis, Ore.....	William J. Kerr....	125	2,868	1,500,000
*Purdue University..	Lafayette, Ind.....	Winthrop E. Stone..	162	2,066	2,090,000
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	Troy, N. Y.....	Palmer C. Ricketts..	62	607	2,798,000
*R. I. State College..	Kingston, R. I.....	Howard Edwards...	26	212	390,000
Rose Polytechnic Ins.	Terre Haute, Ind....	C. Leo Mees.....	23	208	1,350,000
*South Dakota Agr..	Brookings, S. D.....	Robert L. Slagle....	54	663	327,000
*S. D. S. of Mines...	Rapid City, S. D...	Cleophas C. O'Harra	13	68	166,000
Stevens Ins. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.....	A. C. Humphreys...	36	343	1,800,000
Texas Ag. & Mech...	College Station, Tex.	Robert T. Milner...	85	974	1,609,000
Throop Polytechnic...	Pasadena, Cal.....	J. A. B. Scherer....	16	50	774,000
*Tuskegee Institute..	Tuskegee, Ala.....	B. T. Washington..	184	1,645	3,607,000
U. S. Military Acad.	West Point, N. Y...	C. P. Townsley.....	138	553	34,017,000
U. S. Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md.....	John H. Gibbons....	125	785	13,566,000
*Utah Ag.....	Logan, Utah.....	John A. Widtsoe...	60	1,085	454,000
*Utica Ind. Inst.....	Utica, Miss.....	Wm. H. Holtzclaw..	30	500	106,000
Virginia Poly. Inst...	Blacksburg, Va.....	P. B. Barringer....	64	452	750,000
Washington Ag.....	Pullman, Wash.....	Enoch A. Bryan....	150	1,310	8,500,000
Winthrop N. & Ind..	Rockhill, S. C.....	David B. Johnson...	82	742	700,000
Worcester Pol. Inst..	Worcester, Mass....	L. L. Conant.....	54	546	1,800,000

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF TECHNOLOGY, 1899-1911.

Year.	Universities and colleges.		Colleges for women (Division A).	Colleges for women (Division B).	Schools of technology.		Total number.	
	Men.	Women.	Women.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1899–1900	61,812	20,452	4,872	11,006	10,347	1,440	72,159	37,770
1900–1901	65,069	21,468	5,260	11,021	10,403	1,151	75,472	38,900
1901–2 ...	66,325	22,507	5,549	11,311	11,808	1,202	78,133	40,569
1902–3 ...	69,178	24,863	5,749	10,995	13,216	1,124	82,394	42,731
1903–4 ...	71,817	24,413	6,341	10,034	14,189	1,269	86,006	42,057
1904–5 ...	77,250	26,739	6,305	11,319	14,911	1,199	92,161	45,562
1905–6 ...	[1]97,738	[1]31,443	6,653	12,730	(1)	(1)	97,738	50,826
1906–7 ...	[1]96,575	[1]32,850	7,612	12,663	(1)	(1)	96,575	53,125
1907–8 ...	[1]106,945	[1]35,265	7,977	11,573	(1)	(1)	106,945	54,815
1908–9 ...	[1]119,480	[1]42,328	8,458	12,211	(1)	(1)	119,480	62,997
1909–10 ..	[1]119,578	[1]43,441	8,874	11,690	(1)	(1)	119,578	64,005
1910–11 ..	[1]119,026	[1]64,546	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	119,026	64,546

[1]Students in schools of technology are tabulated in universities and colleges.
[2]Students in colleges for women are tabulated in universities and colleges.

Charleston, S. C., had a death rate of 29.7 per 1,000 population in 1910.

COMMON SCHOOL POPULATION BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Population 1909 (estimated).	School census. Date of latest school census reported.	Age of persons enumerated.	Number of persons enumerated. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Estimated number of children 5 to 18 years of age in 1910.[1]
United States	91,972,266	—	—	—	—	—	25,016,501
North Atlantic Divisior	25,868,573	—	—	—	—	—	6,029,581
South Atlantic Division	12,194,895	—	—	—	—	—	3,726,262
South Central Division	17,194,435	—	—	—	—	—	5,584,242
North Central Division.	29,888,542	—	—	—	—	—	8,037,657
Western Division	6,825,821	—	—	—	—	—	1,638,759
North Atlantic Division:							
Maine	742,371	1910	5-21	—	—	213,123	172,230
New Hampshire	430,572	1909	5-16	37,817	37,568	75,385	93,004
Vermont	355,956	1910	5-18	40,357	39,199	79,556	78,294
Massachusetts	3,366,416	1909	5-15	280,561	277,948	558,509	727,344
Rhode Island	542,610	1910	5-18	59,906	59,513	119,419	120,513
Connecticut	1,114,756	1910	4-16	—	—	242,662	255,279
New York	9,113,614	1909	5-18	1,007,612	1,022,581	2,030,193	2,067,017
New Jersey	2,537,167	—	—	—	—	—	624,292
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	1909	6-16	—	—	1,301,406	1,891,608
South Atlantic Division:							
Delaware	202,322	—	—	—	—	—	53,615
Maryland	1,295,346	1900	5-20	—	—	350,319	361,402
District of Columbia	331,069	—	—	—	—	—	71,842
Virginia	2,061,612	1905	7-20	295,458	285,160	580,618	651,469
West Virginia	1,221,119	1910	6-21	190,198	178,848	369,046	353,899
North Carolina	2,206,287	1910	6-21	—	—	735,168	690,050
South Carolina	1,515,400	—	—	—	—	—	524,328
Georgia	2,609,121	1908	6-18	197,216	189,011	386,227	830,180
Florida	752,619	1910	6-21	102,338	109,192	211,530	189,477
South Central Division:							
Kentucky	2,289,905	1910	6-20	376,211	363,695	739,906	707,581
Tennessee	2,184,789	1910	6-21	387,034	379,815	766,849	697,132
Alabama	2,138,093	1908	7-21	—	—	687,374	683,888
Mississippi	1,797,114	1908	5-21	—	—	712,044	611,119
Louisiana	1,656,388	1907	6-18	254,149	242,652	496,801	538,326
Texas	3,896,542	1909	7-17	482,058	466,948	949,006	1,295,342
Arkansas	1,574,449	1910	6-21	290,229	283,543	573,772	532,164
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1910	6-21	275,192	261,003	536,195	518,690
North Central Division:							
Ohio	4,767,121	1910	6-21	626,889	600,238	1,227,127	1,075,686
Indiana	2,700,876	1910	6-21	390,739	364,233	754,972	686,826
Illinois	5,638,591	1910	6-21	778,668	764,953	1,543,621	1,409,648
Michigan	2,810,173	1910	5-20	389,289	382,182	771,471	758,747
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1910	4-20	394,740	385,352	780,092	693,156
Minnesota	2,075,708	1910	8-16	—	—	316,661	610,258
Iowa	2,224,771	1910	5-21	341,683	335,321	677,004	634,060
Missouri	3,293,335	1910	6-20	509,165	494,269	1,003,434	971,534
North Dakota	577,056	1910	6-20	80,331	75,713	156,044	167,346
South Dakota	583,888	1910	6-21	85,679	81,341	167,020	169,328
Nebraska	1,192,214	1911	5-21	192,294	186,734	379,028	358,856
Kansas	1,690,949	1910	5-21	261,671	254,390	516,061	502,212
Western Division:							
Montana	376,053	1910	6-21	—	—	88,805	83,860
Wyoming	145,965	1910	6-21	16,604	15,730	32,334	30,886
Colorado	799,024	1910	6-21	118,859	110,095	221,954	192,765
New Mexico	327,301	1909	5-21	48,180	43,376	91,556	85,572
Arizona	204,354	1910	6-21	—	—	38,791	49,045
Utah	373,351	1910	6-18	54,776	53,764	108,540	121,712
Nevada	81,875	—	—	—	—	—	17,439
Idaho	325,594	1911	5-21	47,796	46,597	94,393	91,120
Washington	1,141,990	1911	6-21	—	—	268,972	258,088
Oregon	672,765	1910	4-20	—	—	171,742	168,191
California	2,377,549	1910	5-17	232,383	227,855	460,238	540,081

[1]Estimates made in the Bureau of Education, based upon the state school census and upon the total population (column 2), using the ratios existing in the several states between the population 5 to 18 years of age and the total population in 1900.

There were 5,186 steam laundries in the United States in 1909.

NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED AT DIFFERENT DATES AND THE RELATION OF THE ENROLMENT TO THE SCHOOL POPULATION.

State or Territory.	Number of different pupils of all ages enrolled during the school year (excluding duplicate enrolments).			Per cent. of school population (i. e., of children 5 to 18 years of age) enrolled.		
	1889–1890.	1899–1900.	1909–1910.	1889–1890.	1899–1900.	1909–1910.
United States	12,722,581	15,503,110	17,813,825	68.61	72.43	71.30
North Atlantic Div.	3,112,622	3,643,949	4,216,879	70.45	70.86	69.93
South Atlantic Div.	1,785,486	2,182,615	2,573,386	59.22	65.73	69.07
South Central Div.	2,293,579	3,018,609	3,813,989	60.14	67.28	68.38
North Central Div.	5,015,217	5,842,569	5,981,989	76.46	78.65	74.42
Western Division	515,677	815,368	1,227,609	70.01	79.51	74.70
North Atlantic Div.:						
Maine	139,676	130,918	144,278	85.88	81.38	83.90
New Hampshire	59,813	65,688	63,972	71.28	73.98	68.79
Vermont	65,608	65,964	66,615	——	82.15	85.09
Massachusetts	371,492	474,891	535,869	72.56	76.21	73.72
Rhode Island	52,774	67,231	80,061	62.65	66.79	66.21
Connecticut	126,505	155,228	190,353	72.02	74.54	74.74
New York	1,042,160	1,209,574	1,422,969	70.71	69.57	68.75
New Jersey	234,072	322,575	429,797	62.21	68.52	68.88
Pennsylvania	1,020,522	1,151,880	1,282,965	69.53	68.90	67.92
South Atlantic Div.:						
Delaware	31,434	36,895	35,950	66.19	75.33	67.08
Maryland	184,251	222,373	238,393	60.37	67.00	66.05
District of Columbia	36,906	46,519	55,774	63.10	76.81	77.68
Virginia	342,269	370,595	402,109	60.51	63.19	61.77
West Virginia	193,064	232,343	276,458	75.27	78.58	78.12
North Carolina	322,533	400,452	520,404	56.39	63.55	75.43
South Carolina	201,260	281,891	340,415	47.08	60.74	64.96
Georgia	381,297	482,673	555,794	58.45	65.30	66.96
Florida	92,472	108,874	148,089	71.10	66.57	78.37
South Central Div.:						
Kentucky	399,660	500,294	494,863	65.64	75.27	69.93
Tennessee	447,950	485,354	521,753	74.05	75.09	74.86
Alabama	301,615	376,423	424,611	55.83	61.67	62.09
Mississippi	334,158	386,507	469,137	70.62	73.27	76.78
Louisiana	120,253	196,169	263,617	31.58	43.62	49.00
Texas	466,872	659,598	821,631	59.50	64.67	63.30
Arkansas	223,071	314,662	395,978	55.41	71.02	74.44
Oklahoma	——	99,602	422,399	——	79.82	81.40
North Central Div.:						
Ohio	797,489	829,160	838,080	76.54	75.40	77.60
Indiana	512,955	564,807	531,459	79.21	81.10	77.37
Illinois	778,319	958,911	1,002,687	71.97	72.68	71.20
Michigan	427,032	504,985	541,501	73.45	77.13	71.35
Wisconsin	351,723	445,142	464,311	69.77	72.51	67.00
Minnesota	280,960	399,207	440,083	74.59	77.59	72.16
Iowa	493,267	566,223	510,661	85.51	89.06	80.53
Missouri	620,314	719,817	707,031	74.43	78.63	72.72
North Dakota	35,543	77,686	139,802	71.26	81.26	83.75
South Dakota	78,043	98,822	126,253	81.04	79.49	74.75
Nebraska	240,300	288,227	281,375	75.35	89.50	78.41
Kansas	399,322	389,582	398,746	88.56	89.21	79.44
Western Division:						
Montana	16,980	39,430	66,141	71.14	72.80	78.85
Wyoming	7,052	14,512	24,584	54.46	65.66	79.56
Colorado	65,490	117,555	168,798	72.20	88.19	87.52
New Mexico	18,215	36,735	56,304	42.25	61.43	65.78
Arizona	7,989	16,504	31,312	52.72	51.94	63.91
Utah	37,279	73,042	91,611	55.26	81.02	75.11
Nevada	7,387	6,676	10,200	73.80	74.06	58.65
Idaho	14,311	36,669	76,168	62.66	79.18	83.62
Washington	55,964	115,104	215,688	70.58	87.86	83.63
Oregon	63,254	89,405	118,412	74.78	82.13	70.50
California	221,756	269,736	368,391	77.38	79.56	68.23

PER CENT OF THE SCHOOL POPULATION (I. E., CHILDREN 5 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE) ENROLLED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1898 TO 1910.

Year.	United States.	North Atlantic Division.	South Atlantic Division.	South Central Division.	North Central Division.	Western Division.
1898–99	71.96	71.69	64.93	66.54	77.75	77.85
1899–1900	72.43	70.86	65.73	67.28	78.65	79.51
1900–1901	71.67	70.71	66.65	65.22	77.36	80.69
1901–2	71.45	70.31	66.55	65.12	76.85	82.49

The first newspaper in England was issued in 1622.

Year.	United States.	North Atlantic Division.	South Atlantic Division.	South Central Division.	North Central Division.	Western Division.
1902–3	70.67	69.84	65.99	64.60	75.49	82.46
1903–4	70.59	69.89	66.01	64.66	74.82	84.95
1904–5	70.35	69.88	65.02	65.15	74.04	86.41
1905–6	70.43	69.39	65.40	64.70	74.19	88.31
1906–7	69.61	68.70	64.78	65.33	72.48	88.53
1907–8	69.32	68.55	64.88	64.73	71.63	91.38
1908–9	72.22	72.47	70.00	68.03	75.19	76.03
1909–10	71.30	69.93	69.07	68.38	74.42	74.70

SCHOOL MONEYS RECEIVED IN 1909-10.

State or Territory.	Income of permanent school funds and rent of school lands.	From state tax or appropriation	From local tax or appropriation	From other sources, state and local	Total revenue (excluding on hand and proceeds of bond sales)
United States	$14,096,555	$64,604,701	$312,221,582	$42,140,859	$433,063,697
North Atlantic Division	1,031,478	17,687,038	117,027,247	16,722,489	152,468,252
South Atlantic Division	345,239	8,220,039	16,152,106	1,945,387	26,662,771
South Central Division	2,962,060	13,895,982	18,767,260	3,013,293	38,638,595
North Central Division	7,813,191	16,664,228	123,967,718	17,572,622	166,017,759
Western Division	1,944,587	8,137,414	36,307,251	2,887,068	49,276,320
North Atlantic Division:					
Maine	41,743	1,157,640	2,031,766	56,998	3,288,147
New Hampshire	(1)	111,704	1,427,281	77,792	1,616,777
Vermont	50,324	245,535	1,151,520	43,226	1,490,605
Massachusetts	238,749	186,100	19,467,108	243,788	20,135,745
Rhode Island	43,747	152,877	2,039,719	11,682	2,248,025
Connecticut	107,415	668,962	4,449,149	312,911	5,538,437
New York	349,500	4,497,070	47,366,728	1,870,005	54,533,303
New Jersey	200,000	3,014,555	11,497,711	2,660,185	17,372,451
Pennsylvania	———	7,202,595	27,596,265	[2]11,445,902	[2]46,244,762
South Atlantic Division:					
Delaware	41,375	154,258	385,541	17,026	598,200
Maryland	49,620	1,478,371	2,364,421	———	3,892,412
District of Columbia	———	[3]1,519,705	1,519,705	———	3,039,410
Virginia	44,114	1,656,896	2,247,019	400,820	4,348,849
West Virginia	82,527	667,473	2,747,759	347,782	3,845,541
North Carolina	(1)	264,571	2,631,962	91,382	2,987,915
South Carolina	———	82,244	1,741,371	252,934	2,076,549
Georgia	90,210	2,237,852	1,307,137	788,555	4,423,754
Florida	37,393	158,669	1,207,191	46,888	1,450,141
South Central Division					
Kentucky	(1)	3,500,000	2,642,287	477,212	6,619,499
Tennessee	130,244	576,088	2,981,899	755,938	4,444,169
Alabama	133,277	1,992,654	686,874	55,969	2,868,774
Mississippi	294,568	1,322,684	1,193,200	117,096	2,927,548
Louisiana	121,951	965,782	2,482,781	724,015	4,294,529
Texas	1,700,000	4,294,297	4,075,424	410,980	10,480,701
Arkansas	57,007	1,244,477	2,178,856	196,336	3,676,676
Oklahoma*	525,013	(4)	2,525,939	275,747	3,326,699
North Central Division:					
Ohio	258,346	2,351,899	21,103,067	1,791,098	25,504,410
Indiana	664,789	2,525,924	10,540,353	1,087,729	14,818,795
Illinois	865,022	1,016,527	28,066,397	5,718,126	35,666,072
Michigan	[5]351,000	[5]5,356,562	7,200,455	980,674	13,888,691
Wisconsin	[5]200,000	[5]1,600,710	7,489,311	2,103,027	11,393,048
Minnesota	879,062	2,104,536	8,560,275	[2]2,774,356	[2]14,318,529
Iowa	987,006	[6]4,700	10,623,910	1,486,875	13,102,491
Missouri	899,701	1,618,342	10,485,192	———	13,003,235
North Dakota	1,041,792	[7]745,000	3,929,989	238,189	5,254,970
South Dakota	581,256	———	3,059,401	268,730	3,909,387
Nebraska	583,058	[8]39,728	5,192,252	1,113,518	6,928,556
Kansas	502,159	———	7,717,116	10,300	8,229,575
Western Division:					
Montana	180,824	———	2,373,078	144,836	2,698,738
Wyoming	150,213	———	595,555	23,155	768,923
Colorado	134,050	———	5,165,613	670,980	5,970,643
New Mexico	58,694	———	641,051	52,510	752,255
Arizona	———	64,715	686,270	124,471	875,456
Utah	113,462	591,501	1,925,178	———	2,630,141
Nevada	(1)	200,281	295,418	80,177	575,876
Idaho	(1)	293,850	1,668,263	135,914	2,098,027

Italy employs 103 consuls and 690 consular agents.

State or Territory.	Income of permanent school funds and rent of school lands.	From state tax or appropriation	From local tax or appropriation	From other sources, state and local	Total revenue (excluding balances on hand and proceeds of bond sales)
Washington	[5]650,000	[5]1,975,823	5,979,769	636,495	9,242,087
Oregon	320,272	———	3,668,638	602,642	4,591,552
California	337,072	5,011,244	13,308,418	415,888	19,072,622

*Statistics of 1908-'09.
[1]Included in column 3.
[2]Includes receipts from bond sales.
[3]Federal appropriation.
[4]Included in column 2.
[5]Approximate.
[6]For teachers' institutes.
[7]For high schools only.
[8]To aid weak districts.

SCHOOL EXPENDITURE OF 1909-'10.

States.	Teachers' salaries.	Textbooks and other instruction supplies.	Miscellaneous expenses, principally operation and maintenance of plant.	Outlays—sites, new buildings, and equipment.	Total payments, excluding payments of bonds.
United States	$253,915,170	$6,264,240	$89,265,371	$69,978,370	$426,250,434
North Atlantic Div.	84,830,246	4,766,700	26,379,451	25,893,081	143,185,086
South Atlantic Div.	18,343,410	524,894	2,645,634	4,021,796	26,761,897
South Central Div.	28,787,576	———	5,744,447	5,717,788	41,637,583
North Central Div.	94,919,234	808,059	44,314,218	22,564,846	165,033,625
Western Division	27,034,704	164,587	10,181,621	11,780,859	49,632,243
North Atlantic Div.:					
Maine	1,819,500	118,541	633,362	251,110	2,934,263
New Hampshire	998,515	145,934	322,428	105,552	1,654,163
Vermont	866,204	96,425	471,205	101,120	1,608,996
Massachusetts	11,600,631	892,876	2,930,587	4,123,023	20,135,745
Rhode Island	1,440,765	91,093	502,390	378,503	2,486,757
Connecticut	2,962,124	99,337	1,296,994	790,291	5,450,006
New York	36,651,566	733,887	8,401,357	6,075,176	51,861,986
New Jersey	8,833,622	745,708	2,525,739	4,875,733	17,064,990
Pennsylvania	19,657,319	1,842,899	9,295,389	9,192,573	39,988,180
South Atlantic Div.:					
Delaware	411,520	27,063	72,792	[1]81,101	604,796
Maryland	2,842,418	197,553	442,535	[8]309,918	3,792,424
Dist. of Columbia	1,460,594	62,374	325,326	715,282	2,679,564
Virginia	2,800,939	86,716	736,005	590,828	4,407,853
West Virginia	2,838,441	48,033	615,037	393,802	4,094,092
North Carolina	[5]2,245,974	———	([6])	667,696	3,037,907
South Carolina	1,475,200	———	199,930	264,571	1,951,945
Georgia	3,158,356	96,031	114,219	717,223	4,419,596
Florida	1,109,968	7,124	139,790	281,375	1,773,720
South Central Div.:					
Kentucky	3,746,180	———	680,689	991,194	5,648,644
Tennessee	[9]3,007,904	———	587,115	723,737	4,402,575
Alabama	2,746,473	———	———	[10]67,000	2,904,537
Mississippi	2,136,126	———	243,009	62,250	2,726,248
Louisiana	2,606,314	———	820,199	663,396	4,252,244
Texas	7,971,341	———	293,137	2,977,442	11,777,036
Arkansas	2,708,367	———	245,953	232,763	3,187,083
Oklahoma	3,864,871	([11])	2,874,345	([11])	6,739,216
North Central Div.:					
Ohio	14,599,273	([11])	6,274,729	3,893,266	25,500,216
Indiana	9,024,559	———	3,354,406	2,139,072	14,910,500
Illinois	17,287,771	———	11,381,355	5,051,484	34,036,195
Michigan	8,622,071	([11])	3,738,721	2,075,236	14,596,819
Wisconsin	6,719,059	[12]256,972	2,177,862	1,517,384	10,789,236
Minnesota	7,369,244	([11])	[13]4,376,171	1,979,022	13,724,437
Iowa	8,335,917	233,390	2,545,343	1,354,087	12,767,210
Missouri	8,126,232	———	4,734,361	———	13,067,193
North Dakota	2,501,102	———	905,452	1,002,735	4,549,660
South Dakota	1,997,719	———	1,229,545	535,931	3,825,273
Nebraska	4,562,945	317,697	1,286,685	1,286,888	7,454,215
Kansas	5,773,342	———	2,309,588	1,729,741	9,812,671
Western Division:					
Montana	1,452,039	27,329	393,417	760,736	2,633,521

The second largest parliamentary body in the world is the French Chamber of Deputies, which has 597 members.

States.	Teachers' salaries.	Textbooks and other instruction supplies.	Miscellaneous expenses, principally operation and maintenance of plant.	Outlays—sites, new buildings, and equipment.	Total payments, excluding payments of bonds.
Wyoming	487,260	22,061	119,373	167,327	796,021
Colorado	3,336,715	———	1,105,484	768,987	5,211,186
New Mexico	513,552	———	133,259	146,391	793,202
Arizona	[15]695,106	———	121,917	183,605	1,000,628
Utah	1,402,828	72,298	467,646	744,605	3,052,990
Nevada	[16]230,000	———	[16]170,068	[16]200,000	619,268
Idaho	1,225,890	42,399	498,351	407,923	2,175,063
Washington	4,960,727	([11])	2,862,480	2,584,481	10,493,347
Oregon	2,299,689	———	1,066,315	1,280,266	4,646,270
California	10,430,898	———	3,243,311	4,536,538	18,210,747

[1]Includes repairs in rural districts. [3]Does not include new buildings in Baltimore. [5]Includes $123,368 for high schools. [6]Included in column 6. [9]Includes $674,242 paid for all purposes by cities. [10]State appropriation only. [11]Included in column 5. [12]Includes furniture. [13]Includes payments of debts. [15]Includes some miscellaneous payments. [16]Approximate.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUNDS AND SCHOOL LANDS, 1910.

States.	Permanent common school funds, state and local.....	Unsold school lands.		Total value of permanent funds and school lands.....
		Number of acres.	Value of same.	
United States	$257,743,591	———	———	———
North Atlantic Division	24,347,618	———	———	———
South Atlantic Division	7,722,748	———	———	———
South Central Division	86,911,817	———	———	———
North Central Division	109,970,974	———	———	———
Western Division	28,790,434	———	———	———
North Atlantic Division:				
Maine	458,945	———	———	$458,945
New Hampshire	*59,470	0	0	59,470
Vermont	1,120,218	100,000	$700,000	1,820,218
Massachusetts	5,000,000	———	———	5,000,000
Rhode Island	239,687	———	———	239,687
Connecticut	3,050,304	———	———	3,050,304
New York	*9,097,486	0	0	9,097,486
New Jersey	5,321,508	([1])	([1])	5,321,508
Pennsylvania	0	———	———	———
South Atlantic Division:				
Delaware	944,407	0	0	944,407
Maryland	1,024,430	0	0	1,024,430
District of Columbia	0	———	———	———
Virginia	2,329,860	———	———	2,329,860
West Virginia	1,000,000	———	———	1,000,000
North Carolina	456,471	———	———	456,471
South Carolina	0	3,000	300,000	———
Georgia	[2]552,425	3,000	300,000	852,425
Florida	1,415,155	226,528	———	———
South Central Division:				
Kentucky	1,406,800	———	———	1,406,800
Tennessee	[3]2,512,000	———	———	2,512,500
Alabama	0	300,000	3,500,000	———
Mississippi	[3]816,615	———	———	816,615
Louisiana	[4]68,001	*1,357,598	———	———
Texas	75,973,901	3,955,789	6,000,000	81,973,901
Arkansas	1,134,500	———	———	1,134,500
Oklahoma (1907-8)	5,000,000	———	———	———
North Central Division:				
Ohio	2,610,245	———	258,346	2,868,591
Indiana	11,208,344	720	39,225	11,247,569
Illinois	6,539,971	6,361	12,602,044	19,142,015
Michigan	[5]5,269,611	10,282	———	———
Wisconsin	3,926,226	16,670	———	———
Minnesota	21,002,571	950,868	———	———
Iowa	4,788,818	———	———	4,788,818
Missouri	14,245,261	———	———	14,245,261
North Dakota	15,791,053	1,578,898	22,330,211	38,121,264
South Dakota	7,314,219	2,094,385	*42,417,544	49,731,763

Prussia has grown faster in the last forty years than any other state of Western Europe.

States.	Permanent common school funds, state and local.....	Unsold school lands.		Total value of permanent funds and school lands.....
		Number of acres.	Value of same.	
Nebraska	8,274,655	1,990,786	14,000,000	22,274,655
Kansas	9,000,000	0		
Western Division:				
Montana	*1,487,566			1,487,566
Wyoming (1907-8)	191,973	3,758,010	3,179,000	3,370,973
Colorado	2,048,293	3,141,333		
New Mexico	97,656	4,240,080	42,400,800	42,498,456
Utah	1,173,975	*26,000	*46,000	
Nevada (1907-8)	3,065,167			
Idaho	*203,956			203,956
Washington*	7,608,818	434,411	10,860,296	18,469,114
Oregon	6,211,805	500,000	3,750,000	9,961,805
California	6,701,225			

*Statistics of 1908-9.
[1]Riparian lands; value not reported.
[2]High-school endowments.
[3]This fund exists only as a credit on the books of the state treasurer, the moneys having been used for general purposes. The state pays interest on the full amount.
[4]Statistics of 1907-8.

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR COMMON SCHOOLS EACH YEAR SINCE 1899.

Year.	Expended for—			Total expenditure.
	Sites, buildings, furniture, etc.	Teachers' and superintendents' salaries.	All other purposes.	
1899–1900	35,450,820	137,687,746	41,826,052	214,964,618
1900–01	39,872,278	143,378,507	44,272,042	227,522,827
1901–2	39,962,863	151,443,681	46,855,755	238,262,299
1902–3	46,289,074	157,110,108	48,058,443	251,457,625
1903–4	49,453,269	167,824,753	55,938,205	273,216,227
1904–5	56,416,168	177,462,981	57,737,511	291,616,660
1905–6	60,608,352	186,483,464	60,673,843	307,765,659
1906–7	65,333,340	202,047,814	69,517,179	336,898,333
1907–8	73,640,408	219,780,123	77,923,879	371,344,410
1908–9	81,878,591	237,013,913	82,505,243	401,397,747
1909–10	69,978,370	253,915,170	102,356,894	426,250,434

SCHOOL EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA OF POPULATION SINCE 1899-'90.

Year.	Expended per capita of population.					
	United States..	North Atlantic Division.....	South Atlantic Division.....	South Central Division.....	North Central Division.....	Western Division.....
1899–1900	2 84	3 99	1 24	1 08	3 27	4 21
1900–'01	2 94	4 20	1 28	1 10	3 38	4 25
1901–'02	3 03	4 22	1 33	1 16	3 52	4 62
1902–'03	3 15	4 44	1 34	1 22	3 61	4 80
1903–'04	3 36	4 68	1 44	1 30	3 85	5 44
1904–'05	3 53	4 99	1 50	1 40	4 04	5 34
1905–'06	3 66	5 14	1 59	1 40	4 12	6 14
1906–'07	3 90	5 29	1 78	1 62	4 55	6 66
1907–'08	4 27	5 54	1 95	1 80	5 03	7 49
1908–'09	4 45	5 55	2 19	2 00	5 39	6 59
1909–'10	4 64	5 53	2 20	2 42	5 52	7 27

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The General Education Board was incorporated by an act of Congress approved January 12, 1903. The incorporators were William H. Baldwin, jr., Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jessup, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, George Foster Peabody and Albert Shaw. The object of the incorporation

In 1870 Prussia had 24,000,000 of population against 26,700,000 for Italy, 31,800,000 for Great Britain and 36,100,000 for France.

is to promote education within the United States, without distinction of race, sect or creed. For the promotion of such object the said corporation is to build, improve, enlarge or equip, or to aid others to build, improve, enlarge or equip buildings for elementary or primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, or schools of any grade or for higher institutions of learning, or in connection therewith, libraries, workshops, gardens, kitchens or other educational accessories; to establish, maintain or endow or aid others to establish, maintain, or endow, elementary or primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, or schools of any grade or higher institutions of learning; to aid, co-operate with, or endow associations or other corporations engaged in educational work within the United States, or to donate to any such association or corporation any property or moneys which shall at any time be held by said corporation; to collect educational statistics and to publish reports containing the same.

Objects of the Board.

For the first three years of its existence the board, through its representatives, made a careful study of public education in the Southern States. As a result of this study it reached the conclusion that the greatest present need of that part of our country is the increased productive efficiency of rural life. Eighty-five per cent of the people of the Southern States live in the country, and by farming.

Farming in the Southern States.

Careful inquiry was therefore made in the United States and in other countries regarding methods of delivering to farmers the practical agricultural knowledge that has been developed by national and state departments of agriculture, experimental farms, etc. In the course of this inquiry the representatives of the board met the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who by demonstration farms was successfully combating the boll weevil in Texas and Louisiana. It was the opinion of the board that the demonstration farm methods of Dr. Knapp could be employed successfully in promoting general agriculture, as well as in combating the specific enemy of the cotton industry. A conference was therefore had with Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who agreed that Dr. Knapp, who was a special representative of the Department of Agriculture, might supervise the work in other states than Texas and Louisiana, provided funds for that purpose might be secured.

The General Education Board, through the Department of Agriculture, under the above agreement, beginning in the early part of 1906, has made contributions for this purpose, now aggregating $659,700. For the fiscal year 1912-'13 the appropriation was $133,000. The latest report from Bradford Knapp, now in charge of the work, shows that in the States thus aided by the General Education Board 236 men are at work supervising the demonstration farms and 23,301 farmers are pursuing improved agricultural methods under such direction. He further estimates that 187,680 farmers are pursuing similar work, as influenced by those farmers who are under the immediate supervision of the agents.

The general study on educational conditions in the Southern States led the board to believe that the greatest lack in that region, and, therefore, the greatest need, was of public high schools. It is the policy of the board to do this work through existing organizations. Arrangement was therefore made with the several state universities in the Southern states whereby such universities could assume the leadership and direction of a movement designed to develop systems of high schools. Appropriations have been made by the General Education Board to the state universities in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky.

The Promotion of Public High Schools.

The General Education Board appropriates to each university a sum sufficient to pay the salary and travelling expenses of a special high school representative. This man, representing the university and the State Department of Education, goes to counties throughout the state, arouses and organizes public sentiment favorable to high schools and secures the establishment and maintenance of public high schools. The following high schools have been established: Alabama, 105; Arkansas, 45; Florida, 16; Georgia, 120; Louisiana, 56; Mississippi, 64, North Carolina, 207; South Carolina, 94; Tennessee, 67; Virginia, 261; West Virginia, 29. As a result of this co-operative initiative on the part of the General Education Board 1,077 new high schools have been established,, approximately $9,306,580 has been raised by the people for building and equipment and the annual sum available for the support of public high schools has been increased $1,332,667.

The General Education Board uniformly makes its gifts for endowment. Colleges throughout the country decide how much money they wish to raise at a given time. Application is made to the General Education Board. A careful study of the institution is made covering both its financial and educational strength. It is studied not only as a particular institution of learning, but in its relation to higher education generally in a particular state. Then to approved institutions the board makes contributions toward the total sums which they themselves have decided to raise. These contributions are made absolutely to the trustees of the several institutions and the General Education Board exercises no supervision or control in any case.

The Promotion of Institutions of Higher Learning

Coal consumed in the United States amounted to 501,596,378 tons in 1910, in Great Britain to 296,007,699 and in Germany to 245,043,120.

Appropriations by the board for higher education have been made as follows:

In the Southern States	$2,877,500
In the Western States	3,500,000
In the Eastern and Middle States	2,440,000
Total	$8,817,500

These gifts on the part of the General Education Board are toward an approximate total of $40,000,000, which total sum represents the increase of educational endowment and equipment, largely made possible by the contributions of the General Education Board.

John D. Rockefeller, on July 9, 1909, made a gift of $10,000,000 to the board, increasing his gifts to the enterprise to a total of $53,000,000. Awards have been made in aid of education, up to May 24, 1910, amounting to $5,177,500, supplementing sums raised by colleges amounting to over $15,000,000.

The present officers of the board are: Frederick T. Gates, chairman; Wallace Buttrick, secretary; E. C. Sage, assistant secretary; L. G. Myers, treasurer.

The present members of the board are: Frederick T. Gates, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, jr., Albert Shaw, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J Murphy, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson, Charles W. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, Edgar L. Marston, Wickliffe Rose, Jerome D. Greene and Anson Phelps Stokes, jr. Headquarters, No. 17 Battery Place, New York City.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1905 and incorporated by the Congress of the United States in 1906 for the purpose of providing retiring allowances for teachers and officers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and, in general, of advancing the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education. By the sixth annual meeting of the trustees in 1911, 300 allowances were being paid to teachers, and 73 pensions to widows of teachers, the amount of the average allowance being $1,628.41, the total annual cost being $553,665.00, and the average age of retirement being about 70 years.

In the administration of its endowment, which now amounts to $14,000,000, the Foundation has restricted its allowances to professors and officers in a list of 72 institutions selected for their educational standing, and has published a series of reports and bulletins concerning educational conditions. The president of the Foundation is Henry S. Pritchett; its trustees are presidents of universities and colleges and financiers. Further information may be had by addressing the secretary, Clyde Furst, No. 576 Fifth avenue, New York City.

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION.

The Carnegie Corporation, endowed by Andrew Carnegie with a $25,000,000 fund, was organized November 10, 1911, under a charter granted by the New York Legislature on June 9, 1911. The purposes of the corporation, as stated in the charter, are as follows: "Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett, William N. Frew, Robert S. Woodward, Charles L. Taylor, Robert A. Franks, James Bertram and their successors are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge among the people of the United States by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor."

The officers are: President, Andrew Carnegie; vice-president, Elihu Root; treasurer, Robert A. Franks; secretary, James Bertram.

THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD.

The Southern Education Board was organized in New York City November 3, 1901. Up to 1910 its funds were used mainly for defraying the expenses of educational campaigns in the Southern states in the interest of state systems of public schools. At present the funds are being used in co-operation with state and local authorities in building up the state system of rural schools. A state supervisor of rural schools is being maintained in each of eleven states. Small contributions are made from time to time toward the maintenance of a number of supervising teachers of rural schools in selected counties. Contributions are made toward the maintenance in each state of a state supervisor of school improvement leagues. Small contributions are made from time to time toward the support of educational campaigns.

The officers of the board are: Robert C. Ogden, president; George Foster Peabody, treasurer; Wickliffe Rose, executive secretary. The office of the board is Room 725, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

The Peabody Education Fund was created in 1867 by George Peabody to advance the cause of education in the Southern and Southwestern States. The fund originally amounted to $3,000,000, but as $900,000 of this amount was invested in Florida and Mississippi bonds, afterward repudiated, the principal was reduced to $2,100,000. The present members of the board of trustees are Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; Richard Olney, of Massachusetts; George Peabody Wetmore, of Rhode Island; J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph H. Choate, Grenville L. Winthrop and the Right Rev. William C. Doane, of New York; Samuel Green and the Right Rev. William Lawrence, of Massachusetts; Hoke

The oldest university in America is the University of San Marcos, at Lima, Peru, which was founded in 1551.

Smith, of Georgia; Henderson M. Somerville, of Alabama, and Martin F. Ansel, of South Carolina. The chairman of the board is Joseph H. Choate. The other officers are: Secretary, Samuel A. Green, Boston, Mass.; treasurer, J. Pierpont Morgan, New York City; general agent, Wickliffe Rose, Washington, D. C.

The board of trustees received power to terminate the trust after thirty years—that is, in 1897—and at a meeting on January 24, 1905, it was voted to take such action. The conditional grant of $1,000,000 was made to the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, the City of Nashville, the County of Davidson and the State of Tennessee being required to raise an additional $750,000. On January 31, 1910, the grant was made absolute, the additional amount having been raised.

THE JOHN F. SLATER FUND.

The John F. Slater Fund was created by John Fox Slater, of Norwich, Conn. (born at Smithfield, R. I., March 4, 1815; died at Norwich, Conn., May 7, 1884), who on May 18, 1882, transferred to a board of trustees in the city of New York the sum of $1,000,000 for the benefit of the negro race. The general object of the trust, as indicated by the donor, is "the uplifting of the emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity by conferring upon them the blessings of a Christian education, an education in which the instruction of the mind in the common branches of secular learning shall be associated with training in just notions of duty toward God and man, in the light of Holy Scriptures." The means used in the prosecution of this general object are the training of teachers from among the people requiring to be taught, and the encouragement of such institutions as are most useful in promoting this training of teachers.

The board of trustees consists of: Wm. A. Slater, president; Richard H. Williams, vice-president; John A. Stewart, Alexander E. Orr, Cleveland H. Dodge, Seth Low, David F. Houston, Wickliffe Rose, Walter H. Page, Wm. Lawrence, James H. Dillard and Charles E. Hughes. James H. Dillard is secretary and director, 571 Audubon street, New Orleans, La.

THE ANNA T. JEANES FOUNDATION.

The Anna T. Jeanes Foundation was organized for the purpose of administering a fund given by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, Pa., for negro rural schools. The principal of the fund is $1,000,000. The board of trustees was formally organized on February 29, 1908, and its officers are James H. Dillard, New Orleans, La., president; Walter H. Page, New York, vice-president; George Foster Peabody, treasurer; Robert R. Moton, Hampton, Va., secretary. In his first statement to the board of trustees, June 1, 1908, the president suggested that the best line of work in using the money placed at the disposal of the board is "(1) to get something additional from the school authorities, whether lengthening of term, or better pay, or larger teaching force, or better house; (2) to get the co-operative effort of the people themselves; (3) to improve the effectiveness of the school and widen its neighborhood influence by introducing industrial features."

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.

The Carnegie Institution, organized in 1902 under the general law governing the organization of corporations in the District of Columbia, was reorganized as the Carnegie Institution of Washington under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved April 28, 1904. The Institution was endowed by Andrew Carnegie, the original fund consisting of $10,000,000 of registered 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Carnegie, in December, 1907, increased the endowment by $2,000,000, and in January, 1911, added a further $10,000,000, both sums being donated in 5 per cent registered bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. The objects of the corporation, as stated in the act of April 28, 1904, are in general: "To encourage, in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." An administration building has been erected in Washington, D. C. Up to October 31, 1911, the total expended for research and the publication of the results of such research was $6,599,724.84. The institution is governed by a board of twenty-four trustees. The trustees are John S. Billings, Robert S. Brookings, John L. Cadwalader, Cleveland H. Dodge, Simon Flexner, William N. Frew, Lyman J. Gage, Henry L. Higginson, Charles L. Hutchinson, Seth Low, S. Weir Mitchell, Andrew J. Montague, William W. Morrow, Wm. Barclay Parsons, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Martin A. Ryerson, William H. Taft, Charles D. Walcott, Henry P. Walcott, William H. Welch, Andrew D. White, George W. Wickersham and Robert S. Woodward. Robert S. Woodward is president of the Institution. John S. Billings is chairman of the board of trustees; Elihu Root, vice-chairman, and Cleveland H. Dodge, secretary.

RHODES OXFORD SCHOLARSHIPS.

The first elections of scholars in the United States under the bequests of Cecil J. Rhodes occurred in 1904. All candidates in each State and Territory must pass an Oxford Responsions examination, and one competitor will be named for each by the committee or university charged with making appointments. Scholars must have reached at least the end of their sophomore or second year work at some recognized degree-granting university or college of the United States. Scholars must be unmarried, must be citizens of the United States and must be between nineteen and twenty-five years of age. The scholarships offered afford

Of the Irish-born population of the United States—2,000,000 in 1911—Massachusetts had 249,916.

a cash allowance of $1,500 a year for three years. It is intended to have at all times two beneficiaries at Oxford from each of the 48 States.

The president of the State or Territorial university or college is in each of the following States and Territories chairman of the committee of selection for that State: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The following chairmen have been named for other States: Connecticut, President Arthur T. Hadley, Yale University; Illinois, President Harry P. Judson, University of Chicago; Kentucky, President D. B. Gray, Georgetown College; Maryland, President W. A. Remsen. Johns Hopkins University; Massachusetts, President A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University; New Jersey, President John Grier Hibben, Princeton University; New York, President Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University; Rhode Island, President W. H. P. Faunce, Brown University.

In the following States appointments are made by the chartered colleges and universities in rotation: California, University of California, Leland Stanford University, smaller colleges every seventh year; Vermont, University of Vermont, Middlebury College.

THE RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION.

In 1907 Mrs. Russell Sage, of New York City, gave to a board of trustees the sum of $10,000,000 for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America. The scope of the Foundation as defined by the trustees at one of their earliest meetings is as follows:

"(a) The Foundation will not attempt to relieve individual or family need. Its function is tocradicate so far as possible the causes of poverty and ignorance, rather than to relieve the sufferings of those who are poor or ignorant.

"(b) The sphere of higher education, that served by our universities and colleges, is not within the scope of the Foundation. It is sufficiently cared for by the General Education Board. Not so, however, elementary education of the kind that directly affects social and living conditions, e. g., industrial education, education in the household arts, training of charity workers, etc.

"(c) Aid to churches for church purposes, whatever their denomination, is not within the scope of the Foundation."

The Foundation has departments of child hygiene, child helping, charity organization, remedial loans, and surveys and exhibits. It has fostered anti-tuberculosis work, anti-child labor work, good housing, probation, and similar work. It is conducting investigations into conditions of women's work, into school conditions, and into other social problems, and it has published a number of books and pamphlets on social subjects. It maintains a sociological library that is open to the public.

Board of trustees: Mrs. Russell Sage, pres.; Robert W. de Forest, vice-pres.; Cleveland H. Dodge, treas.; Miss Helen M. Gould, Robert C. Ogden, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler and Alfred T. White; John M. Glenn, gen. director. Office, No. 105 E. 22d street, New York City.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

On December 14, 1910, Andrew Carnegie transferred to a board of trustees $10,000,000 in 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, valued at $11,500,000, the revenue of which will be used to hasten the abolition of international war and establish a lasting world peace. The method by which the annual income of half a million dollars shall be expended was left by Mr. Carnegie entirely in the hands of the trustees. The endowment foundation is to be perpetual, and when the establishment of universal peace is attained the donor provides that the revenue shall be devoted to the banishment of the "next most degrading evil or evils," the suppression of which would "most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man."

The trustees of the endowment are Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Arthur William Foster. John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, Robert A. Franks, William M. Howard. Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, Henry S. Pritchett, George W. Perkins, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward and Luke E. Wright.

The officers of the endowment are: President, Elihu Root; vice-president, Joseph H. Choate; secretary, James Brown Scott; assistant secretary, S. N. D. North; assistant to the secretary, George A. Finch. The headquarters of the endowment are at No. 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C. The European bureau is located at No. 24, Rue Pierre Curie.

The executive committee are the president, the secretary and Nicholas Murray Butler, Austen G. Fox, Andrew J. Montague, Henry S. Pritchett and Charlemagne Tower.

The trustees have divided the work of the endowment into three divisions, (1) the Division of Intercourse and Education, of which President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University is acting director, with headquarters at No.

In 1911 the 3,359 vineyards of the Argentine Republic produced 387,806,481 litres of wine, as compared with a production of 57,410,000 litres in 1895.

407 West 117th street, New York, N. Y.; (2) the Division of Economics and History, of which Professor John Bates Clark, of Columbia University, is director, in the same headquarters; and (3) the Division of International Law, of which Secretary Scott is the director, with headquarters at No. 2 Jackson place, Washington, D. C. The annual meeting of the trustees is held in Washington the second Thursday in December.

THE CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

The Carnegie Hero Fund was created by Andrew Carnegie, who in April, 1904, placed $5,000,000 in first collateral 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation in the hands of a commission, composed of twenty-one persons, residents of Pittsburgh, Penn., for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves, if injured only, the fund to be applied only to acts performed within the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof. Provision was also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The officers of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission are: President, Charles L. Taylor; vice-president, W. J. Holland; secretary and manager, F. M. Wilmot; treasurer, J. H. Reed; assistant treasurer, S. E. Weir; assistant manager, C. B. Ebersol.

Applications should be made by letter addressed to the manager, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Commission's medals are of three grades—gold, silver and bronze. In 1912 105 bronze, 45 silver and 2 gold medals were awarded. Mr. Carnegie has also instituted hero funds for Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Italy, Norway and Denmark.

PATRIOTIC AND PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

American Association for Labor Legislation.

Organized 1906. Officers: President, Henry R. Seager, Columbia University, New York City; vice-presidents, Jane Addams, Chicago; Louis D. Brandeis, Boston; Robert W. de Forest, New York City; Richard T. Ely, Madison, Wis.; Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.; Morton D. Hull, Chicago; J. W. Jenks, Ithaca, N. Y.; Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis; Paul M. Warburg, New York City; Woodrow Wilson, Trenton, N. J.; secretary, John B. Andrews, No. 131 East 23d street, New York City; treasurer, V. Everit Macy, New York City. Annual convention in December. National headquarters, No. 131 East 23d street, New York City.

American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality.

Organized at Baltimore in 1910. Officers: President, Dr. L. Emmett Holt, New York; president-elect, Dr. J. Whitridge Williams, Baltimore; first vice-president, Dr. Isaac A. Abt, Chicago; second vice-president, Arthur D. Baldwin, Cleveland; secretary, Dr. Philip Van Ingen, 125 East 71st street, New York; treasurer, Austin McLanahan, Baltimore; executive secretary, Gertrude B. Knipp, Baltimore.

American Bar Association.

Officers: President, Frank B. Kellogg, St. Paul, Minn.; secretary, George Whitelock, Baltimore; assistant secretary, W. Thomas Kemp, Baltimore; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.

American Civic Alliance.

The objects of the alliance, founded in 1902, are to encourage the co-operation of all civic and non-partisan interests, in every part of the nation, in improving the standards of American citizenship. The officers are: President, John Franklin Crowell, No. 44 Broad street, New York City; secretary, Gerald van Casteel, New York City; treasurer, Bradley Stoughton, No. 165 Broadway, New York City. Headquarters, No. 165 Broadway, New York City.

American Civic Association.

Organized 1904. General offices, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Objects: Cultivation of higher ideals of civic life and beauty in America, promotion of city, town and neighborhood improvement, preservation and development of landscape and advancement of outdoor art. Officers: President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Penn.; vice-presidents, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; George B. Dealey, Dallas, Tex.; Chas. B. Wacker, Chicago, Ill.; George W. Marston, San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Penn.; J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto, Can.; treasurer, W B. Howland, New York City; secretary, Richard B. Watrous, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

American Flag Association.

The American Flag Association was organized February 17, 1898, its motto being: "One Flag, One Country, God Over All." Its object is to secure national and state legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and demoralizing uses, and to secure a general celebration of June 14 as "Flag Day." The officers of the association are: President, Colonel Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; secretary, Theodore Fitch, No. 456 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; assistant secretary, Mrs. Emily L. B. Fay, Stamford, Conn.; treasurer, Major Henry L. Swords, United States Custom House, New York City.

American Humane Association.

This association is a federation of societies and individuals for the prevention of cruelty, especially of cruelty to children and animals. It was organized in 1877 and incorporated in 1903. The officers are: President, Dr. William O. Stillman,

Albany, N. Y.; first vice-president, John L. Shortall, Chicago; secretary, Nathaniel J. Walker, Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, Edgar McDonald, Brooklyn; directors, Albert Lefingwell, Aurora, N. Y.; John L. Shortall, Chicago; Mrs. Huntington Smith, Boston; William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Carolina Earle White, Philadelphia; Alfred Wagstaff, New York City; Robert J. Wilkin, Brooklyn; John Partridge, San Francisco; Peter G. Gerry, Newport, R. I.; Dr. E. L. Conger, Pasadena, Cal.; Dr. Francis H. Rowley, Boston; Walter F. Brown, Toledo, Ohio; Sydney Richmond Taber, Chicago; Mrs. Wm. N. Wood, Birmingham, Ala.; Thomas D. Flynn, New Orleans, La.

The American Institute of Social Service.

Organized 1898. Object: The gathering and disseminating of information on all branches of social thought and service. Officers: President, Josiah Strong; lecturer, James H. Ecob; treasurer, John T. Perkins, Astor Place Bank, New York. Headquarters, Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

The American National Red Cross.

Chartered by Congress, January 5, 1905. The purposes of this corporation are: "To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war; to act in matters of voluntary relief in accord with the military and naval authorities; to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same." Officers: President, Hon. William H. Taft; vice-president, Robert W. De Forest; treasurer, Lee McClung; counsellor, William Marshall Bullitt; national director, Ernest P. Bicknell; secretary, Charles L. Magee; central committee—Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A. (retired), chairman; General Charles Bird, U. S. A. (retired); Miss Mabel T. Boardman, William Marshall Bullitt, William W. Farnam, Robert W. De Forest, John M. Glenn, A. C. Kaufman, Lee McClung, Judge W. W. Morrow, Charles Nagel, Charles D. Norton, H. Kirke Porter, Surgeon General Charles F. Stokes, U. S. N.; James Tanner, Brigadier General George H. Torney, U. S. A.; Huntington Wilson, Beekman Winthrop.

American Peace and Arbitration League.

Incorporated 1909. National headquarters, No. 31 Nassau street, New York City. Objects: Universal peace by the judicial settlement of international disputes; arbitration in permanent international court of arbitral justice; treaties between the United States and foreign nations; the limitation of armaments by international agreement. Officers: President, Henry Clews; vice-president, Levi P. Morton; treasurer, J. Van Vechten Olcott; general secretary, Andrew B. Humphrey, No. 31 Nassau street, New York City. Executive committee: William A. Clark, chairman; Robert C. Morris, vice-chairman; James Grant Wilson, Selden Twitchell, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Mrs. Elmer Black, Dr. L. L. Seaman.

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Incorporated in 1895 by the New York Legislature, with the object of preserving, either by the acquisition as public trustees or otherwise, beautiful American scenery and landmarks and objects possessing scenic or historic value. President, George F. Kunz, New York; honorary president, J. Pierpont Morgan, New York; vice-presidents, Henry W. Sackett, H. M. Leipziger, George W. Perkins, New York, and L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; treasurer, N. Taylor Phillips, New York; secretary, Edward Hagaman Hall, Tribune Building, New York.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The objects of this society, incorporated April 10, 1866, are: "To provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to animals throughout the United States; to enforce all laws which are now, or may hereafter be, enacted for the protection of animals; and to secure by lawful means the arrest, conviction and punishment of all persons violating such laws. A further object of the society shall be to instruct the people to be kind to animals by the dissemination of humane literature and other effective methods." Officers: President, Alfred Wagstaff; secretary, Richard Welling; treasurer, Henry Bergh. Headquarters, Madison avenue and 26th street, New York.

American Veterans of Foreign Service.

An organization composed of officers and enlisted men who served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States of America, in Cuba or Porto Rico, between April 21, 1898, and June 1, 1899, in the China Relief Expedition, or in Guam or the Philippines, from April 21, 1898, to July 4, 1902, or who, since July 4, 1902, have served in the Philippines and whose service entitled them to campaign badges issued by the government of the United States. Officers: Commander-in-Chief, R. G. Woodside, Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Fred S. Morrison; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Joseph Drew; adjutant general, H. I. Arnold; quartermaster general, W. S. Haddock; judge advocate general, Col. James E. Barnett, all of Pittsburgh, Penn.; surgeon general, A. B. Gloninger, M. D., Lebanon, Penn.; chaplain, Rev. John R. Edwards, Denver, Colo. Headquarters, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Army and Naval Medal of Honor Legion.

This organization is composed of men to whom medals have been given by the national government for conspicuous bravery outside the line of duty. Membership, 400. Officers: Commander, John H. Cook, New York; senior vice-commander, Col. Charles H. Houghton, New Jersey; junior vice-commander, Michael G. Gibbons, United States Navy, Portsmouth, Va.; historian, J. Madison Drake, Elizabeth, N. J.; chaplain, Rev. William S. Hubbell, New York; adjutant, Benjamin B. Levy, New York; quartermaster, Alexander A. Forman, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

The average number of wage-earners employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes in the United States in 1909 was 198,297.

judge advocate, Moses Veale, Philadelphia; surgeon, Edward P. Grimes, U. S. A., New York; inspector, George E. Albee, U. S. A., Maryland; chief of staff, Frederick S. Neilson, Massachusetts; executive committee, George W. Brush, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William J. Wray, Philadelphia; John Brosnan, U. S. Navy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles E. Morse, New York; Francis W. Judge, New York. The next reunion of the Legion will be held at Gettysubrg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1913.

Army and Navy Union.

Officers: National commander, George Russell Downs, U. S. A., Erie, Penn.; senior vice-national commander, Louis K. Passmore, Marlboro, N. Y.; junior vice-national commander, John P. Cangher, Old Point Comfort, Va.; adjutant general, Thomas H. Avery, Brooklyn, N. Y.; judge advocate general, Lemuel Fugitt, Washington, D. C.; inspector general, John A. Miller, St. Louis, Mo.; paymaster general, J. R. McCullough, Newburg, N. Y.; surgeon general, Dr. J. E. Hendrickson, Hampton, Va.; chaplain, John E. Cox, Cincinnati, Ohio. Next biennial encampment, Gettysburg, Penn., September, 1913.

Army and Navy Union—Ladies' Auxiliary.

Is composed of local garrisons working under the jurisdiction of a national corps chartered by the National Corps, Army and Navy Union. All loyal ladies who have an interest in the welfare of the defenders of our flag are eligible to membership. Officers: National commander, Mrs. Sophia Kappes, No. 518 Union Place, Weehawken, N. J.; adjutant general, Mrs. E. B. Jordan, No. 511 E street, S. E., Washington, D. C.; paymaster general, Mrs. Mary E. De Marzo, No. 316 15th street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Army of the Tennessee Association.

The Army of the Tennessee Association was organized in 1902 "to keep alive the memory of each other and the stirring scenes in which the army took a part from 1861 to 1865." The officers are: President, H. L. Deam, Washington, D. C.; vice-presidents, George Grindley, A. D. Gaston, W. M. Jones and B. F. Chase; secretary, Byron W. Bonney, No. 624 C street N. E., Washington, D. C.; treasurer, James S. Roy.

Association of Day Nurseries of New York City.

Organized 1900. Officers: President, Mrs. Richard Irvin; vice-president, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge; secretary, Miss Flora Benjamin; treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, jr. Office, Room 507, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association.

Headquarters, Crozer Building, Philadelphia, Penn. President, J. Hampton Moore, Philadelphia, Penn.; secretary-treasurer, Wilfred H. Schoff, Pennsylvania; assistant secretary, Durrell Shuster, Pennsylvania.

Aztec Club.

Organized in the City of Mexico in 1847. Eligible to membership, officers in the Mexican War and their descendants. Officers: President, Dr. Wm. M. Polk; vice-president, General H. G. Gibson, U. S. A.; secretary, Wm. S. Abert, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, William Turnbull, New York City.

Children of the American Revolution.

The national Society of the Children of the American Revolution was incorporated April 11, 1895, under the laws of Congress applicable to the District of Columbia, and its headquarters are in Washington. The officers for 1912-'13 are: President, Mrs. Albert B. Cummings; vice-president in charge of organizations, Mrs. Frank Bond; recording secretary, Miss Catherine Custis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ellis Logan, No. 1253 Irving street, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, No. 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Conference on the Education of Backward, Truant, Delinquent and Dependent Children.

Organized in 1904. Purpose: Co-operation among those interested in the above named classes of children. Secretary, E. L. Coffeen, Westboro, Mass. The next meeting is to be held at Seattle, Wash., in June, 1913.

Dames of the Revolution.

The Society of Dames of the Revolution was organized in 1896. The society is composed of women above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character, who are descended in their own right from an ancestor who, either as a military, naval or marine officer, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original colonies or states, or of the National Government representing or composed of those colonies or states, assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution. The president is Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, No. 250 Wingah avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.; secretary, Miss K. J. C. Carville, No. 257 Webster avenue, New Rochelle.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

The society, organized in Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890, is composed of women who are descendants of ancestors any of whom "with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or states." The present membership is about 95,000. Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, 17th and D streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.. National board of management: President general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott; vice-president general, Mrs. Henry L. Mann (Frances Ingraham), Washington, D. C.; chaplain general, Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce, Washington, D. C.; recording secretary general, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Washing-

The number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors in the United States in 1909 was 1,414.

ton, D. C.; corresponding secretary general, Mrs. W. F. Dennis, Washington, D. C.; registrar general, Mrs. Gains M. Brumbaugh; treasurer general, Mrs. William D. Hoover; historian general, Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett; librarian general, Miss Amaryllis Gilett.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Society organized August 20, 1891. Membership is based on direct descent from Revolutionary ancestors. The headquarters of the general society are at No. 156 Fifth avenue, New York. The officers are: President general, Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley, Yonkers, N. Y.; first vice-president general, Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay; second vice-president general, Mrs. George E. Smith; third vice-president general, Mrs. Robert Ward; fourth vice-president general, Mrs. Washington Yale; recording secretary general, Mrs. Herbert B. Henry; corresponding secretary general, Mrs. Fred M. Goss; treasurer general, Mrs. Frank P. Whiting; registrar general, Miss Mary A. Todd; historian general, Miss Mary H. Hinton; librarian general, Mrs. Axel O. Ihlseng; corresponding secretary of the New York state society, Miss Edith Phillips Gambrill, No. 2032 Madison avenue, New York City.

Daughters of Veterans.

The order was organized at Massillon, Ohio, in May, 1885, and chartered December 2, 1885. All daughters and granddaughters (lineal descendants) of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Union army or navy during the Rebellion of 1861–'65, and who have attained the age of fifteen years, are eligible for membership. Officers: President, Miss Nina Littlefield, No. 1388 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass.; senior vice-president, Mrs. May C. Kidder, Milford, N. H.; junior vice-president, Lulu Carlin, Chicago, Ill.; chaplain, Mrs. Agnes Davis, Minneapolis, Minn.; inspector, Alice Gilleland, Denver, Col.; patriotic instructor, Miss Nellie Orchard, New London, Conn.; treasurer, Miss Augusta M. Snyder, Box 25, Massillon, Ohio; secretary, Helen Littlefield, No. 1388 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

Federated Boys' Clubs.

Organized in 1905. Officers: President, Thomas Chew, Fall River, Mass.; vice-president, William Byron Forbush, Ph. D.; treasurer, Frank A. Day; acting executive secretary, George D. Chamberlain, Boston, Mass. Office, No. 35 Congress street, Room 308, Boston, Mass.

General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Incorporated by act of Congress of April 28, 1904. Officers: President, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, No. 2606 Whitis avenue, Austin, Tex.; first vice-president, Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg, Philadelphia, Penn.; second vice-president, Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, Tiffin, Ohio; treasurer, Mrs. John Threadgill, No. 922 North Robinson street, Oklahoma City, Okla.; auditor, Mrs. C. H. McMahon, Salt Lake City, Utah; recording secretary, Mrs. Harry L. Keefe, Walthill, Neb.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Eugene Reilley, No. 508 Park avenue, Charlotte, N. C.

Grand Army of the Republic.

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. First national encampment held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866. There are forty-four state and territorial departments. The officers of the national body are: Commander in chief, Alfred B. Beers, Bridgeport, Conn.; senior vice-commander, H. Z. Osborne, Los Angeles, Cal.; junior vice-commander, Americus Whedon, Louisville, Ky.; chaplain in chief, George E. Lovejoy, Lawrence, Mass.; surgeon general, Dr. L. L. Whitaker, San Antonio, Tex.; adjutant general, Henry Seely, Bridgeport, Conn.; quartermaster general, Colonel D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y. Headquarters, Bridgeport, Conn.

Military Order of Foreign Wars.

Instituted December 27, 1894. Incorporated January 15, 1895. Eligibility: Veteran commissioned officers of the Revolution, war with Tripoli, war with Mexico, War of 1812, war with Spain, and all subsequent foreign wars. Hereditary companions are defined as direct male descendants in the male line of veteran companions and all commissioned officers in any one of the above named wars. The officers of the National Commandery for 1911-1914 are: Commander general, General Charles F. Roe; secretary general, David Banks, No. 23 Park Place, New York City; treasurer general, Colonel O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia; registrar general, Rev. Henry N. Wayne; judge advocate general, Henry W. Lamberton. There are twenty-two subordinate or state commanderies. Membership, 1,600.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Organized April 15, 1865; non-sectarian and non-political. The members are of three classes: (1) Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the army, navy and marine corps (regulars and volunteers) actually engaged in suppressing the Rebellion prior to April 15, 1865, and all sons of deceased officers who served as above. (2) The sons of living original companions of the first class who are twenty-one years old. Membership on January 1, 1909, 9,432. National officers are: Commander in chief, Colonel Arnold A. Rand; senior vice-commander in chief, Rear Admiral Edwin Stewart; junior vice-commander in chief, Lieutenant Colonel Edwin A. Landell; recorder in chief, Colonel John P. Nicholson, Philadelphia; register, Thomas H. McKee, District of Columbia; treasurer, Brigadier General Joseph W. Plume; chancellor, Captain John O. Foering; chaplain, the Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D. D.; council, Colonel Cornelius Cadie; paymaster, George DeF. Barton; Henry M. Rogers and William R. Hodges.

Military Order of Medal of Honor.

Organized 1910. Membership is limited to holders of medals of honor awarded by Congress for distinguished service in battle. Officers: President, General D. E.

During the fiscal year 1911-'12 $120,000,000 was filched from the American people by swindlers who operated largely through the United States mails.

Sickles; vice-president, General J. M. Schoonmaker; secretary, General Horatio C. King, No. 44 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, N. D. Preston.

National Association of Naval Veterans, U. S. of A., 1861-1865.

The National Association of Naval Veterans was organized in 1887 by the combination of various naval organizations throughout the United States. The prime object was to keep in touch with one another. Officers: Charles F. Dice, commodore commanding, No. 319 52d street, Philadelphia, Penn.; Charles H. Shepard, fleet captain, No. 343 West 23d street, New York, N. Y.; W. H. Comstock, fleet commander and chief of staff, Denver, Colo.; Francis McCarten, fleet lieutenant commander, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. W. Ward, fleet lieutenant, Rochester, N. Y.; Alex. S. McWilliams, fleet chaplain, Detroit, Mich.; Henry J. Brewer, M. D., fleet surgeon, No. 477 14th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cornelius Stringham, fleet boatswain, Jamaica, N. Y.; William A. Hollman, fleet judge advocate, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cyrus Sears, fleet historian, Baltimore, Md.; Henry F. McCollum, fleet secretary and paymaster, 40 Shelter street, New Haven, Conn.

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Organized in 1904. Officers: President, Homer Folks, New York City; Theodore Roosevelt and Sir William Osler, honorary vice-presidents; Dr. Robert H. Babcock, Chicago, and Dr. Edward R. Baldwin, Saranac Lake, vice-presidents; treasurer, General George M. Sternberg, Washington; secretary, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, No. 11 Mt. Vernon Place West, Baltimore, Md.; executive secretary, Dr. Livingston Farrand, New York City. Office, Room 514, United Charities Building, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

National Child Labor Committee.

The committee was organized April 15, 1904, and incorporated by act of Congress March 8, 1907. Officers: Chairman, Dr. Felix Adler; vice-chairmen, Homer Folks and Samuel McCune Lindsay; treasurer, V. Everit Macy; general secretary, Owen R. Lovejoy. Main office, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

The National Citizens' League.

The object of the league is the promotion of a sound banking system. Headquarters, No. 223 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. President, John V. Farwell; vice-president, John Barton-Payne; treasurer, A. C. Bartlett; general secretary, A. D. Welton, all of Chicago; chairman executive committee, J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago.

National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Established 1874. The present membership is about 3,000. Officers: President, Frank Tucker, New York; vice-presidents, F. H. Nibecker, Glenn Mills, Penn.; James R. Garfield, Cleveland, O.; O. K. Cushing, San Francisco, Cal.; general secretary, Alexander Johnson, Angola, Ind.; assistant secretaries, Winthrop D. Lane, New York; J. J. Kelso, Parliament Building, Toronto, Can.; Miss Katherine Felton, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss Virginia McMechen, Seattle, Wash.; V. R. Manning, Jacksonville, Fla.; Robert Kelso, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Washington Loan and Trust Co., Washington, D. C. Next meeting at Seattle, Wash., July 2, 1913.

National Consumers' League.

Organized 1899. Object: To promote better conditions among the workers while securing to the consumers exemption from the dangers attending unwholesome conditions of production. Officers: President, John Graham Brooks, Cambridge, Mass.; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, New York City; Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. S. S. Fels, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Myrta L. Jones, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. B. C. Gudden, Oshkosh, Wis.; Mrs. M. R. Trumbull, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. R. P. Halleck, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Isham Henderson, New Haven, Conn.; treasurer G. H. Kinnicutt, New York City; recording secretary, Mrs. G. W. B. Cushing, No. 50 Munn avenue, East Orange, N. J.; general secretary, Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York City; publication secretary, Miss Josephine Goldmark, New York City; Southern secretary, Miss Jean Gordon, New Orleans, La. Office, No. 106 East 19th street, New York City.

National Economic League.

The object of the league is the education and expression of public opinion. Executive Council: David Starr Jordan, chairman, Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Harvey S. Chase, No. 84 State street, Boston, Mass., treasurer; J. W. Beatson, No. 6 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., secretary.

National Education Association.

The purpose of the National Education Association is to elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching and to promote the cause of education in the United States. Officers: President, Edward T. Fairchild, president of New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.; vice-presidents, Carroll G. Pearse, superintendent of schools, Milwaukee, Wis.; Guy Potter Benton, president of the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.; Martha Stromberg, School No. 22, Baltimore, Md.; Waitman T. Barbe, professor of English, University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.; Burr W. Torreyson, University of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Helen Marsh Wixson, state superintendent of public instruction, Denver, Col.; L. R. Alderman, state superintendent of public instruction, Salem, Ore.; Agnes E. Howe, State Normal School, San Jose, Cal.; Ada Van Stone Harris, assistant superintendent of schools, Richmond, Va.; Amelia C. Fruchte, first assistant, Central High School, St. Louis, Mo.;

The ninth oldest university in the world is the University of Salamanca, Spain, which was founded in 1243.

Cornelia S. Hulst, English department, Central High School Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary, Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Mich.; treasurer, Grace M. Shepherd, Boise, Idaho.

National Federation of Remedial Loan Associations.

The federation, organized at Buffalo, N. Y., June 10, 1909, is affiliated with the National Conference of Charities and Correction. Officers: Chairman, W. N. Finley, No. 9 E. Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, J. T. Exnicios, No. 914 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Headquarters, No. 9 E. Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

National League for the Civic Education of Women.

A non-partisan, non-political organization, whose purpose is to collect, study and disseminate among women the facts of our daily civic life. Officers: President, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder; secretary, Mrs. William Perry Northrop; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth V. Cockkroft; executive secretary, Miss Genevieve W. Beavers. Office, No. 4 West 47th street, New York City.

National Liberal Immigration League.

Organized, 1906. Object: The proper regulation and better distribution of immigration. Headquarters, No. 150 Nassau street, New York City. President, Edward Lauterbach; first vice-president, S. M. Newman; second vice-president, Wm. D. Eckert; third vice-president, J. B. Young; treasurer, Antonio Zucca; managing director, N. Behar; secretaries, John E. O'Brien and Mark J. Katz; field secretary, B. A. Sekely.

National Probation Association.

Organized in 1906 as the National Probation Officers' Association; title changed to present one in 1911. Purposes: The purposes of the association are to promote the more extensive and wise use of the probation and parole systems of dealing with both juvenile and adult offenders, and to encourage the adoption of the most approved methods of conducting children's courts. Officers: Bernard Flexner, Louisville, Ky., president; Charles A. DeCourcy, Boston, and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Chicago, vice-presidents; Arthur W. Towne, The Capitol, Albany, secretary-treasurer.

The National Short Ballot Organization.

The society was organized to explain the short ballot principle to the American people. President, Woodrow Wilson, Princeton, N. J.; vice-presidents: Winston Churchill, Cornish, N. H.; Horace E. Deming, New York, N. Y.; Ben B. Lindsey, Denver, Col.; William S. Uren, Oregon City, Ore.; Wm. Allen White, Emporia, Kan.; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, Penn.; secretary and treasurer, Richard S. Childs, No. 383 Fourth avenue, New York City.

National Society for Broader Education.

The National Society for Broader Education was organized in December, 1909, and was incorporated under the laws of New York in January, 1910. Its purpose is: "Through the education of the adult to aid in the normal development of national life in removing the causes of distrust and antagonism between classes and in promoting the interests of the whole people." The society carries on its work through the lecture platform, the pulpit and the newspapers. In 1912 its speakers delivered 380 lectures, 160 concert-lectures, several hundred sermons and conducted 440 discussions. Its purposes have been advanced through twenty-one secretaries, whose work has been carried on in thirty-three states. The president of the fellows and associates of the society is Dr. George E. Read, president of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., and the secretary is A. Pollock, corner 11th and Kenyon streets, Washington, D. C. The officers of the corporation are: Managing director and president, Guy Carleton Lee, Baltimore, Md.; secretary and treasurer, H. H. Langsdorf, Carlisle, Penn.; statistician and resident director, William E. Anderson, No. 114 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Society, Colonial Dames of America.

The National Society of Colonial Dames, organized 1893, is composed of societies of which there is one in each of the thirteen original states and one in the District of Columbia, with associate societies in twenty-four of the non-colonial states. The aggregate membership is over 6,000. The officers of the National Society are: President, Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, Virginia; vice-presidents, Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Colorado Springs, Col.; Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, New York; secretary, Mrs. Charles Miller, Wilmington, Delaware; assistant secretary, Mrs. John T. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania; registrar, Mrs. Nathaniel Terry Bacon, New Haven, Conn.; historian, Mrs. Albert L. Siussat, Lake Roland, Md. The New York Society maintains Van Cortlandt House, in Van Cortlandt Park, as a free Colonial museum. It pays for four of the City History Club classes. It gives $50 and a medal for an annual essay at Teachers College of New York, and at the Normal School in Rochester, and a gold watch annually to the best average scholar on the schoolship Newport. The society's rooms are at No. 105 West 40th street. The officers are: President, Mrs. William Robison; vice-presidents, Mrs. William Bedlow Beekman, Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson; recording secretary, Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, jr.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, No 44 West 9th street, New York City; treasurer, Miss Julia McAllister; registrar, Miss Eva Buckingham, New York City; historian, Mrs. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, New York City.

The seventh oldest university in the world is the University of Naples, which was founded in 1224.

National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

The National Society was organized in November, 1906, in a general meeting at Cooper Union, New York City, the object being to bring to public attention the importance of industrial education as a factor in the industrial and educational development of the United States. Annual convention in November. Officers: President, William C. Redfield; vice-president, Howell Cheney; treasurer, Frederick B. Pratt; secretary, C. A. Prosser. Headquarters, No. 105 East 22d street, New York City.

National Society for the Study of Education.

The society was organized in 1892 as the National Herbart Society and changed its name in 1902. Purpose: To promote the scientific study of problems of education. Officers: President, James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Springfield, Mass.; secretary, S. Chester Parker, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Annual meeting in February with the National Education Association.

National Society of U. S. Daughters of 1812.

Organized 1892; incorporated 1901. Objects: To publish memoirs of prominent men and women of 1812; to gain and preserve records of same period. Officers: President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, No. 332 West 87th street, New York City; first vice-president, Miss M. Louise Edge, Jersey City, N. J.; second vice-president, Mrs. Charles Catlin, Wisconsin; third vice-president, Mrs. John Miller Horton, New York; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Benjamin F. Hillery, New York City; special National secretary, Mrs. George B. Wallis, No. 105 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Mrs. C. F. R. Jeune, Hartford, Conn.; historian, Mrs. John Barrow, Little Rock, Ark.; registrar, Miss Florence Belle Alley, New York City. Headquarters, No. 332 West 87th street, New York City.

National Women's Trade Union League of America.

Organized in 1903. Headquarters, Room 901, Unity Building, No. 127 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Object: To promote the trade organization of women into unions, such unions to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Officers: President, Mrs. Raymond Robins; first vice-president, Mrs. D. W. Knefler; second vice-president, Mrs. Sarah A. Conboy; treasurer, Miss Melinda Scott, No. 43 E. 22d street, New York City; secretary, Miss S. M. Franklin, Chicago, Ill.

Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.

National Commandery, No. 78 Broad street, New York City. The membership is limited to those who served on the active list or performed active duty as a commissioned officer in the United States army, navy or marine corps during the war with Spain or in the insurrection in the Philippines. The national officers are: Commander-in-Chief, Ensign William B. Edgar, U. S. N., No. 46 Rock street, Fall River, Mass.; senior vice commander-in-chief, Colonel Orin B. Mitcham, U. S. A., Governor's Island, N. Y.; junior vice commander-in-chief, Captain Charles M. Machold, U. S. V., Philadelphia, Penn.; deputy registrar-in-chief, Captain Daniel Wells, U. S. V., No. 1310 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

Navy League of the United States.

Incorporated January 2, 1903. The purposes of the league are to acquire and spread before the citizens of the country information as to the condition of the United States naval forces and ships and to awaken public interest and activity in all matters tending to aid, improve and develop the efficiency of the navy. The officers are: President, General Horace Porter; vice-president, Robert M. Thompson; treasurer, J. P. Morgan, jr.; corresponding secretary, Arthur H. Dadmun; secretary, Henry H. Ward. Rooms 506-507, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Order of Founders and Patriots of America.

Organized at New York City, May 13, 1896. Object: To bring together the descendants of the founders of the country and of the patriots who fought in the Revolution. Officers: Governor general, Rev. Chas. Wadsworth, Jr., Pennsylvania; deputy governor general, Wm. Cary Sanger, New York; chaplain general, the Rev. Frederick K. Walker Cutler, New York; secretary general, John Elderkin, New York; treasurer general, Prof. Arthur Marvin, Connecticut; attorney general, John C. Hinckley, Pennsylvania; registrar general, John C. Coleman, New York; genealogist general, Prof. Chas. Henry Smith, Connecticut; historian general, Julius Merrill Foote, New Jersey.

Order of Pequot and King Philip.

Founded 1902. The officers are: O. L. Frisbee, chairman for New England, Portsmouth, N. H.; Charles A. Williams, chairman for Western states, Buffalo, N. Y.; George W. Freeman, chairman for Southern states, Morgantown, W. Va.; Appleton Morgan, Westfield, N. J., acting general registrar during vacancy.

Order of Washington.

Organized 1908 by descendants of Americans settled in the colonies before 1750 who aided in attaining independence. This society's purposes are to promote the growth of the spirit of patriotism, to cultivate the study of history, to preserve family records and other documents relating to the rise of the Republic, to stimulate a national pride and to preserve the integrity, honor and Christian manhood of the members. Eligibility: The ancestor must have arrived in America prior to 1750, have been a land owner or founder of a town, and have held some official, military, naval or ministerial position, and this ancestor must have had a descendant who assisted the colonies in attaining their independence. Officers: Commander, Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N. (retired); vice-commanders, General Marcus J. Wright, Ethelbert Fairfax, Dr. Edwin Allston Hill, Brigadier

The oldest newspaper in France published at present is the "Gazette de France," founded in 1631.

General Carle A. Woodruff, U. S. A. (retired); chancellor and historian, Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch; treasurer general, Dr. Charles H. Bowker; registrar general, William M. Conrad; recorder general, Dr. Louis D. Carman; judge advocate general, Colonel I. W. Littell, U. S. A.; surgeon general, Dr. Francis J. Woodman; master of ceremonies, Henry P. Holden; keeper of the seal, Alfred B. Dent; chaplain, the Rev. Dr. William M. Peters; secretary general, Howard P. Wright, No. 1743 Corcoran street, Washington, D. C.

Patriotic Order of Americans.

This organization is auxiliary to the Patriotic Order, Sons of America. The officers are: President, Mrs. Alabama Wilkinson, No. 809 China street, Richmond, Va.; vice-president, Mrs. Minnie Bonn, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, George W. Smith, Phillipsburg, N. J.; treasurer, Mrs. Emily S. Harkins, Philadelphia, Penn.; conductor, Mrs. H. L, Smith, New Haven, Conn.; guard, Miss Hannah Meyer, Jersey City, N. J.; chaplain, Mrs. M. A. Bloxham, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Patriotic Order, Sons of America.

The national officers of the order are: President, F. A. Pope, Somerville, N. J.; vice-president, Samuel D. Symmes, Crawfordsville, Ind.; master of forms, J. Calvin Strayer, York, Penn.; secretary, Chas. H. Stees, No. 1617 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Penn.; treasurer, O. B. Wetherhold, care of Commercial Trust Company, Reading, Penn.; chaplain, Rev. C. H. Elder, Trenton, N. J.; conductor, J. W. Irwin, Shenandoah Junction, W. Va.; inspector, J. W. White, Jacksonville, Fla.; guard, D. L. Sides, Salisbury, N. C.; medical examiner in chief, Dr. P. N. K. Schwenk, No. 1417 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Penn. Next regular meeting of the National Camp at Trenton, N. J., fourth Tuesday of September, 1913. Membership, June 30, 1911, 211,000.

Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Organized in 1906. Office, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City. Object: To promote normal, wholesome play and public recreation. Officers: President, Joseph Lee; treasurer, Gustavus T. Kirby; secretary, H. S. Braucher.

Second Army Corps Association.

The association was organized at Washington, D. C., March 12, 1892. Officers for 1913: President, General Joseph S. Smith; vice-president for First Division, H. C. Magoon; vice-president for Second Division, Nathan Bickford; vice-president for Third Division, William Tindall; secretary-treasurer, James S. Wyckoff, No. 1373 Quincy street W., Washington, D. C.; chaplain, Charles Lyman; historian, Hyland C. Kirk; sergeant-at-arms, John Finn.

Society of American Officers.

Organized in 1910. Objects: To bring together the officers of the National Guard, Volunteer and Regular services of the United States of America, and to perpetuate friendships formed during active service. Officers: President, General William Verbeck, New York; vice-president, Lieutenant Colonel N. J. Edwards, Kentucky; treasurer, Major Charles E. Warren, New York; assistant treasurer, Captain F. L. Humphreys, New Jersey; secretary, Major F. G. Landon, New York; assistant secretary, Major C. H. Eagle, New York.

Society of the Army of the Ohio.

Organized 1903. President, ——; first vice-president, ——; treasurer, Captain Robert Armour; secretary and historian, J. Fraise Richard, Washington, D. C.; executive committee, Captain A. F. McMillan, Captain Robert Armour, Colonel John A. Joyce, Captain G. A. Lyon, Captain R. A. Ragan, J. G. Burchfield and Captain Theodore F. Brown; publication committee, Captain J. C. Morgan, Captain W. P. Pierce, J. R. Weathers, Clark Arnold, Captain E. A. Fenton, Lieutenant J. H. Simpson and Lieutenant N. H. Merrill.

Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland.

Organized in 1871 to collect and preserve material for a truthful history of the war between the Confederacy and Union and preserve the associations of that war. Membership, 860. Officers in 1913: President, Captain George W. Booth; vice-president, Lieut. McHenry Howard; secretary, Captain William L. Ritter, Reisterstown, Md.; treasurer, Captain F. M. Colston.

Society of the Army of the Philippines.

This society was organized at Denver, Col., August 13, 1900. The officers are: Commander-in-chief, F. Warner Karling, Kansas City, Mo.; vice-commander-in-chief, Chas. F. Manahan, Chicago, Ill.; first junior vice-commander, A. S. Crossfield, Manila, P. I.; second junior vice-commander, George M. Weichelt, Grand Island, Neb.; third junior vice-commander, A. V. Davidson, Denver, Col.; fourth junior vice-commander, C. T. Spear, St. Paul, Minn.; fifth junior vice-commander, Perry W. Jewett, Lincoln, Neb.; paymaster general, William Nelson, Chicago, Ill.; judge advocate general, E. C. Little, Kansas City, Kan.; surgeon general, F. M. Rumbold, St. Louis, Mo.; assistant adjutant general for the Philippines, Edw. F. Wilson, Manila, P. I.; chaplain, S. J. Smith, U. S. A.; national historian, Julian E. Duvall, Norton, Kan.; adjutant general, Dr. John W. Goggin, No. 2204 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill. The fourteenth annual reunion will be held in Denver, Col., August 18, 19, 20, 1913.

Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Organized 1869. Object: to cherish the memories and associations of the Army of the Potomac, etc. President, Colonel Andrew Cowan, Louisville, Ky.; secretary, General Horatio C. King, Brooklyn, N. Y.; treasurer, Charles A. Shaw, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

In 1910 11,874 persons were supported in New York in the state charitable and reformatory institutions.

Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865. Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio. Officers: President, Major General Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa; vice-presidents, General John C. Black, Washington, D. C.; General Maxwell Van Sant Woodhull, Washington, D. C.; General John H. Stibbs, Mrs. Charles H. Smith, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Mrs. James A. Sexton, Colonel O. D. Kinsman, General J. W. Barlow, Major A. V. Bohn, Major T. J. Cochrane, Mrs. Grenville Parker, Major H. B. Osborn, Captain W. M. Scott, Major G. W. Reed, Mrs. O. C. Towne, Captain J. S. Lothrop; corresponding secretary, Captain J. L. Bennett, Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.; recording secretary, Colonel Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati, Ohio; assistant recording secretary, Smith Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, Ohio; treasurer, Smith Hickenlooper, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Society of Colonial Dames.

Officers: Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, Virginia, president; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Colorado; Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, New York, vice-presidents; Mrs. Charles R. Muller, Red Oak Road, Wilmington, Del., secretary; Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania, treasurer; Mrs. John Y. Taylor, Washington, D. C., assistant secretary; Mrs. Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Conn., registrar; Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat, Baltimore, Md., historian.

Society of Colonial Wars.

Principal officers: Governor general, Howland Pell, New York City; vice-governor general, Richard McC. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Penn.; secretary general, Clarence Storm, No. 45 William street, New York City; deputy secretary general, Henry G. Sanford, New York City; treasurer general, William M. Hornor, Philadelphia, Penn.; deputy treasurer general, Francis H. Williams, Philadelphia, Penn.; registrar general, George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore, Md.; historian general, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, New York City; chaplain general, Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, Concord, Mass.; surgeon general, Henry A. Griffin, M. D., New York governor general, Richard McC. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Penn.; secretary gen- City; chancellor general, Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md. A deputy governor general is elected for each State society. For New York, Major General Charles F. Roe, New York City. Membership, 4,500. Next triennial meeting in 1915.

Society of United States Daughters of 1812, State of New York.

Officers: Mrs. William Gerry Slade, 332 W. 87th street, New York City; vice-presidents, Mrs. George B. Wallis, Mrs. James S. Bradley, Mrs. William R. Hooper; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Washington L. Mann; recording secretary, Mrs. George E. Gorden; registrar, Mrs. J. Anthony Wilkins; treasurer, Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth; auditor, Mrs. Joseph T. Ryan; librarian, Mrs. L. Montgomery Bond. Headquarters, 332 W. 87th street, New York City.

Sons of the American Revolution.

Incorporated by act of Congress June 9, 1906. A society of the lineal descendants of soldiers, sailors and conspicuous patriots of the Revolution. Originally instituted in California in October, 1875, and organized July 4, 1876. The several state societies organized a national society April 30, 1889. Officers of the national society: President general, James M. Richardson, Cleveland, Ohio; vice-presidents general, Amedee B. Cole, St. Louis, Mo.; O. D. Baldwin, San Francisco, Cal.; Henry V. A. Joslin, Providence, R. I.; Newell B. Woodworth, Syracuse, N. Y.; Edwin Sanford Crandon, Boston, Mass.; secretary general and registrar general, A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; treasurer general, John H. Burroughs, 15 William street, New York City; historian general, David L. Pierson, East Orange, N. J.; chaplain general, Rev. John Timothy Stone, D. D., Chicago, Ill. The organization is divided into 46 state societies, besides societies in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Philippines and France, and numbers about 13,500 members.

Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Organized at Richmond, Va., July 1, 1896; present membership, 30,000. Officers: Commander-in-chief, J. P. Norfleet; adjutant general, N. B. Forrest; quartermaster general, E. A. Taylor, all of Memphis, Tenn.; inspector general, E. Hening Smith, Montgomery, Ala.; commissary general, F. R. Fravel, Washington, D. C.; judge advocate general, A. R. Heflin, Hinton, W. Va.; surgeon general, Dr. W. H. Scudder, Mayersville, Miss.; chaplain general, Rev. W. T. Allen, Jacksonville, Ala.; historian general, Dr. Thos. M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala. Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn.

Sons of the Revolution.

A society formed to perpetuate the memory and principles of the men of the American Revolution. The members are descendants of the active men of the Revolution. Officers of the general society: President, Edmund Wetmore, No. 34 Pine street, New York City; vice-president, James M. Montgomery, New York City; second vice-president, John W. Weeks, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Professor William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.; assistant secretary, W. Hall Harris, Jr., No. 216 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Richard M. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Penn.; assistant treasurer, Henry Cadle, Bethany, Mo.; registrar, George E. Pomeroy, Toledo, Ohio; historian, Marshall Delancey Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, Washington, D. C.

Sons of Veterans.

Membership is limited to male descendants, whether through paternal or

The tenth oldest university in the world is Cambridge University, England, which was founded in 1257.

maternal line, not less than eighteen years of age, of soldiers, sailors or marines who were regularly mustered and served honorably in, or who were honorably discharged from, the army or navy of the United States during the war of 1861-'65, and whose ancestor through whom membership is claimed has never voluntarily borne arms against the government of the United States of America. The general officers are: Commander in chief, Ralph M. Grant, Hartford, Conn.; senior vice-commander in chief, Charles B. Martin, Parsons, Kansas; junior vice-commander in chief, C. H. Hudson, Madison, Wis.; national secretary, Horace H. Hammer, Reading, Penn.; national treasurer, James Lewis Rake, Reading, Penn. Members of the Council in chief:: Wm. B. Moynihan, Rochester, N. Y.; Arthur L. Vesceillus, Paterson, N. J.; Henry F. Weiler, Boston, Mass.; chief of staff, Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Penn.

State Charities Aid Association.

This association was organized in 1872 and incorporated in 1880. Its objects are: (1) The improvement of the mental, moral and physical condition of the inmates of all public charitable institutions in the State of New York, and especially of those in state institutions, county and city almshouses; (2) to induce the adoption by the community at large of such measures in the organization and administration of both public and private charity as may develop the self-respect and increase the power of self-support of the poorer classes of society; (3) to aid in the care of destitute children by placing them in families; (4) to carry on a campaign of education to prevent tuberculosis and insanity. Board of managers: President, Joseph H. Choate; vice-presidents, Mrs. William B. Rice, George F. Canfield, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler; treasurer, Edward W. Sheldon; secretary, Homer Folks; assistant secretaries, Miss Mary Vide Clark and Bailey B. Burritt. Offices, United Charities Building, No. 105 East 22d street, New York.

State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The federation numbers 301 clubs, representing as a federate body over 200,000 women. The officers for 1912-'13 of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs are: President, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, of Buffalo; first vice-president, Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, Brooklyn; second vice-president, Miss Florence Guernsey, New York; recording secretary, Mrs. M. L. Day, Sidney; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. E. Hubbard, Buffalo; treasurer, Mrs. John W. Ford, Waterford; general federation secretary, Mrs. Stephen D. Stephens, Staten Island, and board of managers, Mrs. Gardner Raymond, Rochester; Mrs. William Grant Brown, New York; Miss Alice H. Neafie, Goshen, and Mrs. W. F. Fessenden, Kingston.

Thirteenth Army Corps Association.

Organized in 1889. Officers: President, ex-Governor Joseph Fifer, of Springfield, Ill.; secretary, Fletcher White, Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.; E. C. Dougherty, Washington, D. C.

Travellers' Aid Society.

Office, No. 238 East 48th street, New York City. Object: To safeguard travellers, particularly women and girls, who, by reason of inexperience, ignorance, illness, infirmity or other disability, are in need of assistance. The society is supported by voluntary contributions. Officers: President, John Wanamaker; vice-presidents, Cardinal Farley, Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman; general secretary, Orin C. Baker; treasurer, Samuel M. Taylor, all of New York.

Union Society of the Civil War.

Organized January 30, 1909. Membership limited to those who outside the Army and Navy of the United States rendered valuable services to the Union cause from April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865, and their male descendants. Officers. President general, Walter S. Morton, No. 2 Rector street, New York City; treasurer general, Frederic W. Lincoln, Greenwich, Conn.; registrar general, Mayhew W. Bronson, Larchmont, N. Y.; secretary general, Hiram Barney, Room 1404, No. 52 William street, New York City; corresponding secretary general, Frederick Parker, Manasquan, N. J.

United Spanish War Veterans.

An amalgamation of the original Spanish War Veterans' Association with the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War was effected April 18, 1904. In 1906 the Legion of Spanish War Veterans, an organization confined in membership to Massachusetts principally, united with the parent association. In 1908 the Veteran Society of the Philippines became affiliated. The chief national officers are: Commander-in-chief, Oscar T. Taylor, Pittsburgh, Penn.; senior vice-commander-in-chief, E. H. Hoeber, St. Louis, Mo.; junior vice-commander-in-chief, W. H. Payne, Roanoke, Va.; deputy commander-in-chief, T. L. Huston, Havana, Cuba; deputy vice-commander-in-chief, Charles K. Bradbury, Manila, P. I.; adjutant general, Ernest W. Larkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; judge advocate general, A. F. W. Siebel, Chicago, Ill.; inspector general, H. C. H. Stewart, New York, N. Y.; surgeon general, Leonard R. Ellis, Hot Springs, Ark.; chaplain-in-chief, William F. Dusseault, Lynn, Mass.; national historian, W. D. Tucker, Canton, Ohio. National headquarters, No. 35 Nassau street, Room 1003, New York, N. Y.

University Forum of America.

The forum, organized in 1900, is intended to bring the students of the larger American universities into personal contact with representative leaders in politics and business by securing authorities to make addresses on the topics of the day. Officers: President, Alexander Cumming, No. 557 West 124th street, New York City; treasurer, Henry Clews; secretary, Almeron W. Smith.

It is estimated that 100,000,000 tons of water pass over the Niagara Falls in an hour.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

Date of organization, 1900. An educational movement to help solve problems related to social and industrial progress; to provide for study and discussion of questions of national import; to aid thus in the crystallization of the most enlightened public opinion and, when desirable, to promote legislation. Work carried on through the following agencies: Uniform State Legislation Department, Department on Regulation of Industrial Corporations, Department on Regulation of Interstate and Municipal Utilities, Department on Reform in Legal Procedure, Taxation Department, Department on Pure Food and Drugs, Industrial Conciliation Department, Department on Compensation for Industrial Accidnts and Their Prevention, Industrial Welfare Department, Public Employes' Welfare Department and Women's Welfare Department. Officers: Seth Low, president; Samuel Gompers, vice-president; Ellison A. Smyth, vice-president; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, vice-president; Isaac N. Seligman, treasurer; Ralph M. Easley, chairman Executive Council; William R. Willcox, chairman Employes' Welfare Department; John Hays Hammond, chairman Department on Pure Food and Drugs; Nicholas Murray Butler, chairman Industrial Economics Department; August Belmont, chairman Department Compensation for Industrial Accidents; George W. Perkins, chairman Wage Earners' Insurance Commission; Alton B. Parker, chairman Department on Reform in Legal Procedure; Emerson McMillin, chairman Department on Regulation of Interstate and Municipal Utilities; Seth Low, chairman Department on Regulation of Industrial Corporations; Marcus M. Marks, chairman Department on Industrial Mediation Laws; Mrs. John Hays Hammond, chairman Woman's Welfare Department; E. R. A. Seligman, chairman Taxation Department. Headquarters, 33d floor Metropolitan Tower, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York City.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor was organized in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1880. It is a co-operative body, which endeavors to promote the interests of union labor through agitation and legislation, as well as by joint action in labor controversies. Its president is Samuel Gompers and its secretary is Frank Morrison. Headquarters are at No. 801-809 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C. In 1912 the average paying membership was 1,770,145 and the membership of affiliated organizations was 1,841,268.

THE STATES.

SETTLEMENT, ADMISSION AND AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Settled. By Whom.	Settled. When	Act of organization or date of admission.	*Square miles.
Alabama	French	1713	Dec. 14, 1819	51,998
Alaska	Purchased from Russia	—	July 27, 1868	590,884
Arizona	Spanish	1590	Feb. 14, 1912	113,956
Arkansas	French	1685	June 15, 1836	53,335
California	Spanish	1769	Sept. 9, 1850	158,297
Colorado	———	1850	Aug. 1, 1876	103,948
Connecticut	Emigrants from Massachusetts	1633	———	4,965
Delaware	Swedes and Finns	1627	———	2,370
Florida	Spanish	1565	Mch. 3, 1845	58,666
Georgia	English	1733	———	59,265
Hawaii	———	—	Apr. 30, 1900	6,449
Idaho	Emigrants	1842	July 3, 1890	83,888
Illinois	French	1720	Dec. 3, 1818	56,665
Indiana	French	1730	Dec. 11, 1816	36,354
Iowa	Emigrants from New England	1835	Dec. 28, 1846	56,147
Kansas	Emigrants from Western States	1850	Jan. 29, 1861	82,158
Kentucky	Emigrants from Virginia	1775	June 1, 1792	40,598
Louisiana	French	1699	Apr. 8, 1812	48,506
Maine	English	1630	Mch. 15, 1820	33,040
Maryland	English	1634	———	12,327
Massachusetts	English Puritans	1620	———	8,266
Michigan	French	1670	Jan. 26, 1837	57,980
Minnesota	New England emigrants	1819	May 11, 1858	83,682
Mississippi	French	1716	Dec. 10, 1817	46,865
Missouri	French	1755	Aug. 10, 1821	69,420
Montana	Emigrants from South	1852	Nov. 8, 1889	146,997
Nebraska	Emigrants	1850	Mch. 1, 1867	77,520
New Hampshire	English	1623	———	9,341
Nevada	Emigrants from California	1850	Oct. 31, 1864	110,690
New Jersey	Dutch and Danes	1627	———	8,224
New Mexico	Spanish	1582	———	122,634
New York	Dutch	1623	———	49,204
North Carolina	English	1585	———	52,426
North Dakota	Emigrants from Middle States	1859	Nov. 2, 1889	70,837
Ohio	New England emigrants	1768	Feb. 19, 1803	41,040
Oklahoma	Emigrants	1889	Nov. 16, 1907	69,061

The consumption of malt liquors in Germany is about 26½ gallons a head per annum.

States and Territories.	Settled. By Whom.	Settled. When	Act of organization or date of admission.	*Square miles.
Oregon	Emigrants from New York	1811	Feb. 14, 1859	96,699
Pennsylvania	Swedes	1648	———	45,126
Rhode Island	English	1636	———	1,248
South Carolina	French	1562	———	30,989
South Dakota	Emigrants from Middle States	1859	Nov. 2, 1889	77,615
Tennessee	Emigrants from North Carolina	1765	June 1, 1796	42,022
Texas	Spanish	1690	Dec. 29, 1845	265,896
Utah	Spanish	1847	Jan. 4, 1896	84,990
Vermont	Emigrants from Massachusetts	1763	Mch. 4, 1791	9,564
Virginia	English	1607	———	42,627
Washington	Emigrants from California	1845	Nov. 11, 1889	69,127
West Virginia	English	1607	June 19, 1863	24,170
Wisconsin	French	1745	May 29, 1848	56,066
Wyoming	Emigrants from Middle States	1867	July 10, 1890	97,914

*Inclusive of land and water. For terms of office, salaries, etc., of governors and other state officers see pages 488 to 495.

If the forty-eight states be arranged according to the mode of admission, excepting the thirteen original states, they would be grouped thus: Four were formed from other states—Vermont from New York, Maine from Massachusetts, Kentucky and West Virginia from Virginia. One (California) had no previous territorial government. One (Texas) was annexed; one (Oklahoma) was formed by the union of two territories, and the remaining twenty-eight had been organized as territories prior to their admission as states. North Dakota and South Dakota were formed out of the Territory of Dakota.

LEGISLATIVE TERMS AND ELECTIONS IN STATES.

All the states choose Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of Presidential years, and all the states except Maine and Vermont choose Representatives in Congress on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every even numbered year. The two states named above choose Representatives at their regular September state elections in the even numbered years. The elections for which dates are given below are general state elections. Michigan chooses a few minor officials at a special spring election. New Jersey and New York elect a part of the membership of their legislatures every year. In the table which follows the Legislatures which meet biennially are not specially designated. Those which have other than biennial sessions are indicated by footnote references. State elections, if not otherwise indicated, are biennial.

States and Territories.	Legislature. Length of term.	Legislature. Next session begins.	Next general election.
Alabama	50 days	[2]Tu. a. 2 M. Jan., 1915	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Arizona	60 days	2 M. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914.
Arkansas	60 days	2 M. Jan., 1913	2 M. Sept., 1914.
California	60 days	1 M. Jan., 1913	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Colorado	90 days	1 W. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Connecticut	6 mos.	1 W. a 1 M. Jan., 1913	Tu. a 1 M. Nov., 1914
Delaware	60 days	2 Tu. Jan., 1913	[4]Tu. a 1 M. Nov., 1914
Florida	60 days	Tu. a 1 M. April, 1913	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Georgia	50 days	[1]4 W. June, 1913	1 W. Oct., 1914
Hawaii	60 days	3W. Feb., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Idaho	60 days	1 M. a. Jan. 1, 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Illinois	No limit.	W. a. 1 M. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Indiana	61 days	Jan. 8, 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Iowa	No limit.	1 M. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Kansas	50 days	2 Tu. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Kentucky	60 days	Jan. 2, 1914	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1915
Louisiana	60 days	2 M May, 1914	[4]2 Tu. April, 1916
Maine	No limit.	1 W. Jan., 1913	2 M. Sept., 1914
Maryland	90 days	1 W. a. Jan. 1, 1914	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1913
Massachusetts	No limit.	[1]1 W. Jan., 1913	[3]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1913
Michigan	No limit.	Tu. a. 1 M. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Minnesota	90 days	Tu. a. 1 M. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Mississippi	30 days	[2]4 W. a. Jan. 1, 1916	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1915
Missouri	70 days	1 M. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Montana	60 days	1 Tu. Jan., 1913	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Nebraska	60 days	3 M. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Nevada	No limit.	2 Tu. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
New Hampshire	60 days	1 W. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
New Jersey	60 days	[1]3 M. Jan., 1912	[5]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1913
New Mexico	60 days	2 Tu. Jan., 1913	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1916
New York	No limit.	[1]W. a. 1 M., Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
North Carolina	No limit.	2 Tu. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
North Dakota	60 days	1 M. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Ohio	No limit.	1 M. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Oklahoma	60 days	1 Tu. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Oregon	40 days	1 Tu. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914

The consumption of wines in Germany is 1.16 gallons a head per annum.

States and Territories.	Legislature. Length of term.	Legislature. Next session begins.	Next general election.
Pennsylvania	No limit.	1 Tu. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Rhode Island	60 days	2 Tu. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
South Carolina	40 days	[1]Tu. a. 1 M. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
South Dakota	75 days	1 M. Jan., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Tennessee	75 days	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Texas	No limit.		Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Utah	60 days	2 M. Jan., 1913	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Vermont	No limit.	1 W. Oct., 1914	[1]Tu. Sept., 1914.
Virginia	90 days	2 W. Jan., 1914	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1913
Washington	60 days	2 M. Jan., 1913	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
West Virginia	45 days	2 W. Jan., 1913	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1916
Wisconsin	No limit.	Jan. 14, 1913	Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914
Wyoming	40 days	2 Tu. Jan., 1913	[4]Tu. a. 1 M. Nov., 1914

[1]Annual sessions. [2]Quadrennial sessions. [3]Annual elections. [4]Quadrennial elections. [5]Triennial elections.

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1800 TO 1850.

States and Territories.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Alabama	—	—	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	14,255	30,388	97,574	209,897
California	—	—	—	—	—	92,597
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	251,002	261,942	275,148	297,675	309,978	370,792
Delaware	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532
District of Columbia	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687
Florida	—	—	—	34,730	54,477	87,445
Georgia	162,686	252,433	340,985	516,823	691,392	906,185
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	—	12,282	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470
Indiana	5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416
Indian Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	43,112	192,214
Kentucky	220,955	406,511	564,135	667,917	779,828	982,405
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	76,556	152,923	215,739	352,411	511,762
Maine	151,719	228,705	298,269	399,455	501,793	583,169
Maryland	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034
Massachusetts	422,845	472,040	523,159	610,408	737,699	994,514
Michigan	—	4,762	8,765	31,639	212,267	397,654
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	6,077
Mississippi	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526
Missouri	—	20,845	66,557	140,451	383,702	682,044
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	183,858	214,460	244,022	269,328	284,574	317,976
New Jersey	211,149	245,562	277,426	320,823	373,306	489,555
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	61,547
New York	589,051	959,049	1,372,111	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394
North Carolina	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	45,365	230,760	581,295	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	13,294
Pennsylvania	602,365	810,091	1,047,507	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786
Rhode Island	69,122	76,931	83,015	97,199	108,830	147,545
South Carolina	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	105,602	261,727	422,771	681,904	829,210	1,002,717
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	212,592
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	11,380
Vermont	154,565	217,895	235,966	280,652	291,948	314,120
Virginia	880,200	974,600	1,065,116	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	30,945	305,391
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,633,822	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1860-1910.

States & Territories.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093
Alaska	—	—	33,426	32,052	63,592	64,356

The consumption of distilled spirits in Germany is 1.48 gallons a head per annum.

States & Territories.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Arizona	—	9,658	40,440	88,243	122,931	204,354
Arkansas	425,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449
California	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,053	2,337,549
Colorado	34,277	39,864	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756
Delaware	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322
Dist. of Columbia	75,089	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069
Florida	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	751,159
Georgia	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	154,001	191,909
Idaho	—	14,999	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594
Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591
Indiana	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876
Indian Territory	9,761	68,152	76,895	180,389	392,060	—
Iowa	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,231,853	2,224,771
Kansas	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905
Louisiana	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388
Maine	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371
Maryland	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,346	3,366,416
Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173
Minnesota	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708
Mississippi	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114
Missouri	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335
Montana	—	20,595	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053
Nebraska	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214
Nevada	6,857	42,491	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572
New Jersey	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167
New Mexico	93,516	91,874	119,565	160,282	195,310	327,301
New York	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,279
North Carolina	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810	2,206,287
North Dakota	—	—	—	190,983	319,146	577,056
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121
Oklahoma	—	—	—	258,657	398,331	1,657,155
Oregon	52,465	90,923	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115	7,665,111
Rhode Island	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610
South Carolina	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400
South Dakota	—	—	—	348,600	401,570	583,888
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789
Texas	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542
Utah	40,273	86,786	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351
Vermont	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956
Virginia	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612
Washington	11,594	23,955	75,116	357,232	518,103	1,141,990
West Virginia	—	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860
Wyoming	—	9,118	20,789	62,555	92,531	154,145
Totals	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,979,766	*76,303,387	†92,284,139

*Inclusive of 91,219 persons in the military and naval service of the United States. †Excluding Porto Rico. The total for Continental United States, excluding Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, is 91,972,267. Including Porto Rico the total is 93,402,151.

VALUE OF PROPERTY BY STATES, 1904.

(From figures prepared by the Federal Census Bureau.)

State or Territory.	Total.	Real property and improvements.[1]	Livestock.	Manufacturing machinery, tools, and implements.	Railroads and their equipment.
Maine	$775,622,722	$421,690,961	$26,203,025	$40,223,927	$80,146,000
N. H'pshire	516,809,204	272,629,666	16,046,227	26,518,039	79,786,000
Vermont	360,330,089	194,931,444	22,585,624	14,304,651	37,311,000
Mass.	4,956,578,913	3,243,498,159	35,986,572	239,267,199	250,052,000
R. Island	799,349,601	523,417,256	5,604,873	58,140,761	25,719,000
Connecticut	1,414,635,063	850,340,718	17,451,207	98,683,323	105,369,000
New York	14,769,042,207	9,151,979,081	189,662,043	486,774,713	[1]898,222,000
New Jersey	3,235,619,973	1,900,273,091	32,319,327	180,212,427	[1]333,568,000
Pennsylv'a	11,473,620,306	6,591,055,583	160,190,227	515,945,638	1,420,608,000
Delaware	230,260,976	134,431,240	6,553,949	12,471,865	17,285,000
Maryland	1,511,488,172	904,469,725	31,397,196	54,750,990	132,342,000
Dist. of Col.	1,040,383,173	830,244,062	1,050,000	7,668,599	5,578,000
Virginia	1,287,970,180	674,544,741	53,776,806	36,040,103	211,315,000
W. Virginia	840,000,149	364,305,954	36,387,109	25,466,119	201,799,000
N. Carolina	842,072,218	399,567,905	48,658,045	42,238,322	113,146,000

The largest city in Sweden is Stockholm, which had a population of 341,816 in 1909.

State or Territory.	Total.	Real property and improvements.[1]	Livestock.	Manufacturing machinery, tools, and implements.	Railroads and their equipment.
S. Carolina..	585,853,222	252,766,767	31,457,603	48,144,618	75,500,000
Georgia	1,167,445,671	563,155,476	57,293,670	46,756,710	156,603,000
Florida	431,409,200	223,396,227	15,528,803	10,428,895	80,467,000
Ohio	5,946,969,466	3,383,834,608	173,847,240	216,947,620	689,797,000
Indiana	3,105,781,739	1,760,058,958	151,798,200	84,079,065	375,541,000
Illincis	8,816,556,191	5,468,492,926	268,731,540	227,543,320	805,057,000
Michigan ...	3,282,419,117	2,019,296,490	123,265,031	87,255,370	277,597,000
Wisconsin ..	2,838,678,239	1,682,068,672	131,790,769	87,122,618	284,510,000
Minnesota ..	3,343,722,076	1,982,552,889	126,353,319	45,121,997	466,734,000
Iowa	4,048,516,076	2,491,273,897	335,681,475	30,413,593	344,847,000
Missouri	3,759,597,451	2,233,765,544	204,030,528	92,524,919	309,768,000
N. Dakota...	735,802,909	371,303,432	65,582,944	1,910,251	123,390,000
S. Dakota...	679,840,939	381,435,856	89,192,677	2,723,430	49,646,000
Nebraska ...	2,009,563,633	1,086,579,628	188,527,537	24,803,815	263,170,000
Kansas	2,253,224,243	1,135,004,695	228,644,982	21,425,718	356,356,000
Kentucky ...	1,527,486,230	859,247,997	91,489,357	30,907,185	155,772,000
Tennessee ..	1,104,223,979	557,504,977	76,205,984	24,108,906	131,166,000
Alabama ...	985,014,261	446,747,512	50,746,958	42,387,488	150,211,000
Mississippi ..	688,249,022	279,513,715	66,718,297	19,093,957	107,884,000
Louisiana ...	1,032,229,006	489,295,161	45,900,956	48,584,306	123,401,000
Arkansas ...	803,907,972	397,239,116	54,956,832	15,869,560	124,626,000
Indian Ter..	459,021,355	216,761,600	49,026,248	2,276,402	79,405,000
Oklahoma ...	636,013,700	358,088,178	72,617,501	3,649,170	78,668,000
Texas	2,836,322,003	1,554,714,941	286,691,300	43,462,409	237,718,000
Montana	746,311,213	328,554,427	53,168,425	7,842,513	196,209,000
Idaho	342,871,863	147,771,554	25,944,298	3,813,940	91,877,000
Wyoming ...	329,572,241	131,628,903	35,965,009	986,456	100,307,000
Colorado	1,207,542,107	637,662,744	57,362,874	44,520,856	198,261,000
New Mexico.	332,262,650	154,644,570	30,294,584	1,638,826	86,400,000
Arizona	306,302,305	156,425,691	16,582,642	3,598,484	68,356,000
Utah	487,768,617	258,595,674	20,425,227	8,470,645	90,325,000
Nevada	220,734,507	122,296,975	14,917,223	717,016	43,745,000
Washington	1,051,671,432	546,503,248	30,620,408	32,069,434	182,837,000
Oregon	852,053,232	541,457,965	36,011,028	13,655,213	75,661,000
California ..	4,115,491,106	2,664,472,025	83,488,037	84,692,799	350,694,000
United States	$107,104,211,917	$62,841,492,134	$4,073,791,736	$3,297,754,180	$11,244,752,000

[1]Exclusive of railroads and telegraph and telephone systems, which in certain states are classed as real property.

INDEBTEDNESS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

(From figures prepared by Federal Census Bureau.)

State or Territory.	Indebtedness Less Sinking Fund Assets. 1902. Aggregate.	State.	County and minor civil division.	1890.
Continental United States....	$1,864,195,826	$234,314,190	$1,629,881,636	$1,137,918,868
North Atlantic division.....	946,604,780	82,777,688	863,827,092	470,078,913
New England.....	301,477,798	74,961,374	226,516,424	148,523,928
Maine	15,046,819	2,785,383	12,261,436	15,772,146
New Hampshire.....	11,418,234	1,551,148	9,862,086	8,148,362
Vermont	5,216,774	362,946	4,853,828	3,785,373
Massachusetts	209,762,910	65,964,005	143,798,905	84,094,876
Rhode Island.....	28,150,226	2,619,928	25,530,298	12,998,661
Connecticut	31,887,835	1,677,964	30,209,871	23,724,510
Southern North Atlantic....	645,126,982	7,816,314	637,310,668	321,554,985
New York	436,683,365	7,498,239	429,185,126	201,255,570
New Jersey	81,147,209	[1]56,550	81,203,759	49,257,740
Pennsylvania	127,296,408	374,625	126,921,783	71,041,675
South Atlantic division....	159,834,215	52,270,418	107,563,797	166,685,368
Northern South Atlantic...	102,202,243	29,876,349	72,325,894	119,353,371
Delaware	4,144,634	762,092	3,382,542	2,919,084
Maryland	30,643,317	4,942,394	25,700,923	41,898,651
District of Columbia.....	14,540,191		$14,540,191	$19,781,050
Virginia	48,106,325	$24,171,863	23,934,462	52,222,126
West Virginia.....	4,767,776		4,767,776	2,532,460
Southern South Atlantic....	57,631,972	22,394,069	35,237,903	47,331,997

In 1910 there were 212,795 births in the State of New York.

State or Territory.	Indebtedness Less Sinking Fund Assets.			
	1902.			1890.
	Aggregate.	State.	County and minor civil division.	
North Carolina	15,348,108	6,754,928	8,593,180	11,123,638
South Carolina	15,751,327	6,730,439	9,020,888	13,659,645
Georgia	21,285,731	7,876,202	13,409,529	20,272,095
Florida	5,246,806	1,032,500	4,214,306	2,276,619
North Central division	468,862,168	28,831,190	440,030,978	320,934,194
Eastern North Central	289,959,501	18,598,339	271,361,162	165,229,472
Ohio	117,230,101	4,685,016	112,545,085	70,927,147
Indiana	34,827,931	2,913,767	31,914,164	24,471,528
Illinois	80,715,059	2,155,122	78,559,937	42,468,138
Michigan	34,838,727	6,566,366	28,272,361	16,941,928
Wisconsin	22,347,683	2,278,068	20,069,615	10,420,781
Western North Central	178,902,667	10,232,851	168,669,816	155,704,722
Minnesota	40,683,757	1,755,053	38,928,704	26,237,825
Iowa	17,439,964	49,589	17,390,375	11,275,319
Missouri	50,296,922	4,265,635	46,031,287	51,557,568
North Dakota	5,608,158	968,330	4,639,828	3,854,514
South Dakota	6,584,351	457,263	6,127,088	6,613,702
Nebraska	22,415,041	2,005,001	20,410,040	15,536,772
Kansas	35,774,494	632,000	35,142,494	40,629,022
South Central division	173,776,068	55,073,705	118,702,363	135,153,789
Eastern South Central	90,962,166	35,786,643	55,175,523	74,125,804
Kentucky	22,748,773	2,198,482	20,550,291	19,432,885
Tennessee	32,717,130	17,984,468	14,732,662	29,543,843
Alabama	27,092,343	12,726,569	14,365,774	18,956,149
Mississippi	$8,403,920	$2,877,124	$5,526,796	$6,192,927
Western South Central	82,813,902	19,287,062	63,526,840	61,027,985
Louisiana	37,777,047	13,592,795	24,184,252	33,335,497
Arkansas	4,225,715	1,191,382	3,034,333	7,599,835
Indian Territory	665,129	———	665,129	———
Oklahoma	3,696,326	509,766	3,186,560	———
Texas	36,449,685	3,993,119	32,456,566	20,092,653
Western division	115,118,595	15,361,189	99,757,406	45,066,604
Rocky Mountains	42,016,941	6,624,725	35,392,216	18,457,851
Montana	8,920,689	1,203,769	7,716,920	2,926,268
Idaho	3,883,823	324,174	3,559,649	1,594,333
Wyoming	2,566,260	300,530	2,265,730	1,647,381
Colorado	22,066,653	3,797,329	18,269,324	9,458,331
New Mexico	4,579,516	998,923	3,580,593	2,831,538
Basin and Plateau	14,388,591	4,317,729	10,070,862	5,140,637
Arizona	6,591,834	3,099,333	3,492,501	2,937,971
Utah	6,612,568	974,492	5,638,076	1,217,501
Nevada	1,184,189	243,904	940,285	985,165
Pacific	58,713,063	4,418,735	54,294,328	21,468,116
Washington	29,556,734	1,271,391	28,285,343	3,418,798
Oregon	11,302,400	236,267	11,066,133	2,479,859
California	17,853,929	2,911,077	14,942,852	15,569,459
Hawaii	1,888,350	1,888,350	———	———

[1]Excess of sinking fund over indebtedness.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

Alabama.—New Year's Day, R. E. Lee's birthday (Jan. 19), Shrove Tuesday, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Jefferson Davis's birthday (June 3), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Arizona.—Jan. 1, Washington's Birthday, May 30, July 4, Christmas, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Arbor Day.

Arkansas—Arbor Day,, Thanksgiving Day, July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day) and Christmas.

California.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, first Monday in September, Sept. 9, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 25, day of general election and every day appointed by the President or the Governor.

Colorado.—Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Day and birthday), Labor Day (first Monday in September) and Oct. 12 (Columbus Day).

Connecticut.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, Good Friday, Labor

In 1910 pneumonia caused 9,842 deaths in the State of New York.

Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day). Thanksgiving Day and Dec. 25. Also Fast Day by Governor's proclamation.

Delaware.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, July 4, Arbor and Bird Day, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day) Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

District of Columbia.—New Year's Day, February 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Florida.—Jan. 1, Jan 19 (R. E. Lee's birthday), Feb. 12, Feb. 22, April 26 (Confederate Memorial Day), June 3 (Jefferson Davis's birthday), July 4, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Georgia.—Jan. 19 (R. E. Lee's birthday), April 26, June 3, July 4, Labor Day and Dec. 25.

Idaho—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Friday following May 1, July 4 (Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day, Christmas.

Illinois.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving Day and Dec. 25.

Indiana—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Iowa.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Kansas—Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Labor Day (first Monday in September) and Oct. 12 (Columbus Day).

Kentucky—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Louisiana.—Jan. 1, Jan. 8 (anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans), Feb. 22, Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday), Good Friday, June 3 (Confederate Memorial Day), July 4, Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day), Labor Day (Nov. 25), Thanksgiving Day and Dec. 25.

Maine—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Fast Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Maryland.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Massachusetts.—Feb. 22, April 19 (Patriots' Day), May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Michigan.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day) and Dec. 25.

Minnesota.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Thanksgiving, Dec. 25 and Arbor and Bird Days (designated by the Governor).

Mississippi.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, June 3, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Missouri.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Montana.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day and Dec. 25.

Nebraska.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, April 22 (Arbor Day), May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Nevada.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 31 (Admission Day), General Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

New Hampshire.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Fast Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

New Jersey.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), General Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

New Mexico.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), Arbor Day (second Friday in March), Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Dec. 25 and Flag Day.

New York.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

North Carolina.—Jan. 1, Jan. 19 (R. E. Lee's Birthday), Feb. 22, April 12, May 10 (Confederate Memorial Day), May 20 (Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence), July 4, Oct. 12, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

North Dakota.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Ohio—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4 Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Oklahoma.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Arbor Day, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Oregon.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Pennsylvania.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), November Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

The value of malt liquors manufactured in the United States was $374,730,000 in 1909.

Porto Rico—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, March 22, Good Friday, May 30, July 4, July 25, Labor Day, Election Day, Dec. 25.

Rhode Island.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, second Friday in May, May 30 (Memorial Day), Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day and Thanksgiving Day.

South Carolina.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 10 (Confederate Memorial Day), June 3, July 4, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

South Dakota.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Tennessee.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Good Friday, May 30 (Memorial Day), June 3 (Jefferson Davis's birthday), July 4, Labor Day, Election Day and Thanksgiving.

Texas.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, March 2 (Texas independence), April 21 (Battle of San Jacinto), June 3 (Jefferson Davis's birthday), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Utah.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Arbor Day, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 24 (Pioneers' Day), Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Vermont.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Aug. 16 (Benning-ton Battle Day), Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Virginia.—Jan. 1, Jan. 19 (R. E. Lee's birthday), Feb. 22, July 4, Thanks-giving and Dec. 25.

Washington.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

West Virginia.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Labor Day, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day), Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Wisconsin.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Wyoming.—Jan. 1, Feb. 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), Feb. 22, May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4, Election Day, Thanksgiving and Dec. 25.

Federal Holidays.—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 25.

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

States and Territories.	Interest laws.		Statute of limitations.			
	Legal rate, per cent.	Rate allowed by contract, per cent.	Judgments, years.	Notes, years.	Open accounts, years.	Days of grace.
Alabama	8	8	20	6	6	3
Arizona	6	Any	5	4	3	3
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3	0
California	6	Any	5	5	2	3
Colorado	8	Any	20	6	6	0
Connecticut	6	[1]Any	7	6	6	0
Delaware	6	6	20	6	3	3
District of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3	0
Florida	8	10	20	5	[2]2	0
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4	3
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4	0
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5	0
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6	3
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5	3
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3	3
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5	0
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3	3
Maine	6	Any	6	[3]20	0	3
Maryland	6	6	12	3	[4]3	0
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	6	0
Michigan	5	7	6 & 10	6	6	[4]3
Minnesota	6	10	10	6	6	3
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	3	3
Missouri	6	8	20	10	5	3
Montana	7	12	[5]10	8	5	0
Nebraska	8	8	10	10	1	3
Nevada	7	Any	6	6	4	3
New Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6	0
New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6	0
New Mexico	6	12	7	6	4	3
New York	6	6	20	6	6	0
North Carolina	6	6	10	7	3	3
North Dakota	6	12	10	6	6	0
Ohio	6	8	5	15	6	0
Oklahoma	7	12	1	5	3	3
Oregon	8	10	10	6	6	3
Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6	0
Rhode Island	6	Any	20	6	6	0
South Carolina	7	8	20	6	6	3

United States investments in Canada amount to $417,143,221.

States and Territories.	Interest laws.		Statute of limitations.			
	Legal rate, per cent.	Rate allowed by contract, per cent.	Judgments, years.	Notes, years.	Open accounts, years.	Days of grace.
South Dakota	7	12	10	6	6	3
Tennessee	6	[7]Any	10	6	6	3
Texas	8	10	10	4	2	3
Utah	8	Any	7	4	2	0
Vermont	6	6	8	6	6	0
Virginia	6	6	[6]20	5	2	0
Washington	8	Any	6	6	3	0
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	3	3
Wisconsin	7	10	20	6	6	0
Wyoming	8	12	5	5	8	0

[1]Over 6 per cent cannot be collected by law. [2]Three years for merchants. [3]Not witnessed six years. [4]Not on notes or drafts on demand. [5]Not courts of record, five years. [6]When return not made on execution ten years. [7]Rate prevailing in another state permitted on evidence of indebtedness wholly secured by mortgage on property in the other state.

UNITED STATES SENATORS CHOSEN, 1912.

Arizona—The Legislature of Arizona on March 26 elected as United States Senators Marcus A. Smith, D., and Henry F. Ashurst, D. The vote in each branch was unanimous, Mr. Smith and Mr. Ashurst having been designated at a general election. Mr. Smith drew the term ending March 3, 1915, and Mr. Ashurst the term ending March 3, 1917.

Idaho—Governor Hawley, on November 18, appointed Kirtland T. Perky, D., United States Senator to fill temporarily the vacancy caused by the death of Weldon B. Heyburn, R. Mr. Heyburn died on October 17.

Kentucky—The Legislature of Kentucky on January 9, 1912, elected Ollie M. James, D., United States Senator, to succeed Thomas F. Paynter, D., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was: Senate—James, 31; Edwin T. Morrow, R., 4. House of Representatives—James, 74; Morrow, 24. Mr. James was nominated in a Democratic primary. In order to make sure of compliance with the federal statute, requiring an election on the second Tuesday after the meeting of the Legislature, Mr. James was elected again on January 16, 1912.

Louisiana—The Legislature of Louisiana on May 21 elected Joseph E. Ransdell, D., United States Senator to succeed Murphy J. Foster, D., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. It also elected Robert F. Broussard, D., United States Senator to succeed James R. Thornton, D., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1921. The vote in each branch for both Senators was unanimous.

Maine—The Legislature of Maine on April 2 elected Obadiah Gardner, D., to serve out the unexpired term of William P. Frye, R., ending March 3, 1913. The vote in the two branches of the Legislature was: Senate—Gardner, 20; Frederick A. Powers, R., 6. House of Representatives—Gardner, 78; Powers, 50. Mr. Gardner was appointed Senator to serve ad interim by Governor Plaisted on September 23, 1911.

Maryland—On Nov. 29, 1912, Governor Goldsborough appointed Wm. H. Jackson, R., United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Isidor Rayner, D.

Mississippi—The Legislature of Mississippi, on January 16, 1912, elected James K. Vardiman, D., United States Senator to succeed Leroy Percy, D., for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. The vote in both branches of the Legislature was unanimous.

Nevada—George S. Nixon, R., having died on June 5, 1912, Governor Oddie on June 12 appointed George Wingfield, R., to serve until the next meeting of the Legislature. Mr. Wingfield having declined to accept the appointment Governor Oddie on July 1 appointed W. A. Massey, R.

New Mexico—The Legislature of New Mexico on March 27 elected Thomas B. Catron, R., and Albert B. Fall, R., United States Senators. The voting began on March 19, when no candidate had a majority in either branch. In joint assembly on March 27 the vote was: A. B. Fall, R., 39; T. B. Catron, R., 38; L. Bradford Prince, R., 3; O. A. Larrazola, R., 2; Eugenie Romero, R., 1; William G. Mills, R., 7; Jose D. Sena, R., 1; Herbert J. Hagerman, Progressive R., 3; W. H. Gillenwater, Progressive R., 2; Felix Martinez, D., 25; A. A. Jones, D., 23. Mr. Catron drew the term ending March 3, 1917, and Mr. Fall drew the term ending March 3, 1913.

Senator Fall having drawn by lot the term in the Senate expiring on March 3, 1913, the Legislature re-elected him to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919. On June 4 he received 15 votes in the Senate to 2 for W. H. Andrews, R. In the House of Representatives on June 6 he receivd 25 votes to 2 for R. L. Baca, R.

Tennessee—Governor Hooper on April 8 appointed Newell Sanders, R., United States Senator to serve until the next meeting of the Legislature, succeeding Robert L. Taylor, who died on March 11.

Virginia—The Legislature of Virginia on January 23, 1912, elected Thomas S. Martin, D., United States Senator to succeed himself for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919, and Claude A. Swanson, D., to serve out the unexpired term of John W. Daniel, D., ending March 3, 1917, to fill out which he was appointed ad interim by the Governor. The vote in each branch of the Legislature was unanimous. Messrs. Martin and Swanson unanimous.

THE INCOME TAX AMENDMENT.

The Sixty-first Congress at its first session submitted to the states an amendment to the Federal Constitution enlarging the scope of the power of the national government to levy taxes on incomes. The Senate passed the joint resolution of submission on July 5, 1909, by a unanimous vote. The House of Representatives passed it on July 12 by a vote of 317 to 14. The proposed new article reads as follows:

"Article XVI.—The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the states, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Action on the amendment has been taken by the various states as follows:

STATES RATIFYING—34.

Alabama.—The House of Representatives passed unanimously on August 2, 1909, a resolution ratifying the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution. In the Senate the resolution passed on August 9, 1909, by a unanimous vote.

Arizona.—Both houses of the Arizona Legislature approved a ratification resolution on April 3, 1912, the vote in each branch being unanimous.

Arkansas.—The House of Representatives passed a resolution of ratification on January 24, 1911, by a vote of 80 to 3. The Senate on March 7, 1911, defeated the House resolution by a vote of 24 to 3. On April 17, 1911, the Senate, by a vote of 24 to 6, adopted a ratification resolution of its own, which was concurred in by the House of Representatives on April 22 by a vote of 64 to 7. Governor Donaghey "vetoed" the resolution.

California.—The Senate passed a ratification resolution on January 23, 1911, and the House of Representatives concurred on January 31, 1911. Both votes were unanimous.

Colorado.—The Senate passed a ratification resolution on February 9, 1911, by a vote of 30 to 3. The House concurred in the Senate resolution on February 15, 1911, by a vote of 63 to 0.

Georgia.—The House of Representatives at the session of 1909 adopted a ratification resolution, but the Senate, on August 5, by a vote of 37 to 2, postponed action until the next session of the Legislature. The Senate on July 11, 1910, passed a ratification resolution by a vote of 23 to 18. The House of Representatives passed the same resolution on July 12 by a vote of 125 to 45.

Idaho.—The Senate of Idaho on January 19, 1911, passed a resolution ratifying the amendment which was passed by the House of Representatives on January 20. There was no roll call in either house.

Illinois.—The Senate early in the extra session of 1910 passed a ratification resolution and the House of Representatives approved the Senate resolution on March 1, 1910, by a vote of 78 to 8.

Indiana.—The Senate passed a resolution of ratification on January 17, 1911, by a vote of 48 to 1. The House concurred on January 30, 1911, by a vote of 93 to 0.

Iowa.—The House of Representatives passed a ratification resolution on January 30, 1911, by a vote of 80 to 0. The Senate concurred on February 22, 1911, by a vote of 45 to 3.

Kansas.—The Senate on January 19, 1911, adopted, by a vote of 25 to 14, a resolution ratifying the amendment. The House of Representatives on February 18, 1911, concurred in the resolution after amending it. There was no roll call. On March 2, 1911, the Senate accepted the amendment of the House of Representatives.

Kentucky.—The Legislature of Kentucky at the regular session of 1910 passed two resolutions ratifying the income tax amendment. The sufficiency of the form in which the first resolution was drawn was questioned by Governor Willson, who also criticised the form of the second resolution, but decided finally to transmit it to the Secretary of State.

Louisiana.—On June 2, 1910, the House of Representatives passed, by a vote of 77 to 31, a resolution ratifying the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Senate on June 8, by a vote of 28 to 9, amended the resolution by providing that the question of approving or rejecting the income tax amendment be submitted to the voters of the state at the election of 1912. The Senate had previously passed a resolution similar in effect. The House of Representatives on June 9, by a vote of 93 to 16, refused to accept the Senate substitute and in conference between the two branches no agreement was reached before the adjournment of the Legislature, on July 7. Early in the regular session of 1912 the House of Representatives again passed a ratification resolution, which was concurred in by the Senate on June 28, 1912, by a vote of 29 to 9.

Maine.—The Maine House of Representatives on March 28, 1911, defeated a resolution of ratification by a vote of 82 to 53, and the Senate on March 30 defeated a similar resolution. The same day the Senate reconsidered its vote and ratified, the House also concurring in that action. There was no roll call in either branch.

Maryland.—The House of Delegates at the regular session of the Legislature passed a ratification resolution. The Senate on April 4, 1910, adopted the House resolution by a vote of 17 to 9.

Michigan.—The House of Representatives passed a ratification resolution on January 24, 1911, by a vote of 92 to 1. The Senate concurred on February 23, 1911, by a vote of 23 to 1.

Minnesota.—The House of Representatives passed a ratification resolution on

March 28, 1911, by a vote of 95 to 0. No action on the resolution was taken in the Senate at that session. At an extra session in 1912 the Senate concurred—on June 11, 1912—by a vote of 49 to 5.

Mississippi.—The House of Representatives passed a resolution of ratification on March 29, 1910, and the Senate adopted the same resolution on the same day.

Missouri.—The Senate ratified the amendment on March 7, 1911, and the House of Representatives concurred in that action on March 16, 1911. There was no roll call in either branch.

Montana.—The House of Representatives ratified on January 14, 1911, and the Senate concurred in that action on January 27, 1911. There was no roll call in either house.

Nebraska.—Both Houses of the Legislature adopted ratification resolutions at the session of 1911.

Nevada.—The Assembly passed a resolution of ratification on January 24, 1911, by a vote of 45 to 0. The Senate concurred on January 31, 1911, by a vote of 18 to 0.

New York.—The Assembly on April 20, 1910, voted on a resolution of ratification introduced in the form of a bill. It received 74 votes to 66 in opposition, but was declared to have failed of passage for lack of the constitutional majority (a majority of all the members elected to the body) required in New York State to pass a bill. On May 3, 1910, a motion to reconsider the vote of April 20 failed by a vote of 75 in favor to 67 against. The Senate on May 17, 1910, adopted a resolution of ratification by a vote of 26 to 20. The Senate resolution went to the Assembly and a motion to suspend the rules and take it up for consideration was defeated on May 25, 1910, by a vote of 75 for and 64 against, 75 votes being one less than a constitutional majority.

The Senate on April 19, 1911, adopted a resolution of ratification in the form of a bill by a vote of 35 to 16. The Assembly on July 12, 1911, concurred in the Senate resolution by a vote of 91 to 42. On March 13, 1912, the Assembly passed, by a vote of 85 to 58, a resolution rescinding the ratification of 1911. No action on that resolution was taken in the Senate.

North Carolina.—The Senate passed a ratification resolution on January 24, 1911, by a vote of 42 to 1, and the lower House concurred unanimously.

North Dakota.—The Senate on February 16, 1911, passed a House ratification resolution, after amending it, the vote on passage being 45 to 1. The House of Representatives on February 17, 1911, accepted the Senate amendments by a vote of 92 to 0.

Ohio.—The Senate on January 15, 1911, adopted by a vote of 31 to 1 a resolution ratifying the amendment. The House of Representatives concurred on January 19, by a vote of 100 to 3.

Oklahoma.—The Senate on March 3, 1910, at an extra session of the Legislature, passed a ratification resolution and the House of Representatives on March 4, 1910, adopted the same resolution.

Oregon.—The Senate of Oregon passed a ratification resolution on January 18, 1911. The House of Representatives concurred on January 23, 1911.

South Carolina.—The House of Representatives passed a ratification resolution on February 15, 1910, by a vote of 100 to 3. The Senate approved the House resolution on February 19, 1910.

South Dakota.—The Senate on January 17, 1911, passed a ratification resolution by a vote of 41 to 4. The House of Representatives concurred on February 1, 1911, by a vote of 100 to 0.

Tennessee.—The House of Representatives on March 27, 1911, passed a ratification resolution without a roll call. On April 6, 1911, the Senate passed a different resolution by a vote of 20 to 4, and on April 7, 1911, the House of Representatives concurred in the Senate resolution by a vote of 83 to 3.

Texas.—The House of Representatives on August 4, 1910, ratified the amendment by a vote of 28 to 1. The House of Representatives concurred in the Senate's action on August 16, 1910, by a vote of 101 to 1.

Washington.—The Senate of Washington on January 26, 1911, ratified the amendment by a vote of 32 to 5, and the House of Representatives concurred on the same day by a vote of 80 to 0.

Wisconsin.—The House of Representatives passed a resolution of ratification on February 14 by a vote of 92 to 0. The Senate concurred on May 16 by a vote of 21 to 0.

STATES FAILING TO RATIFY—14.

Connecticut.—The Senate on June 28, 1911, rejected a ratification resolution by a vote of 20 to 8. The House of Representatives on July 12, 1911, rejected a similar resolution by a vote of 89 to 74.

Delaware.—Neither branch of the Legislature took action at the session of 1911.

Florida.—The House of Representatives passed a ratification resolution on April 17, 1911, by a vote of 61 to 4. The Senate took no action.

Massachusetts.—The House of Representatives on May 4, 1910, defeated a ratification resolution by 126 to 101. The Senate on May 19, 1910, defeated a similar resolution by a vote of 23 to 11. The House of Representatives on April 17, 1911, passed a ratification resolution by a vote of 130 to 69. On April 20, 1911, the former vote having been reconsidered in order to permit further debate, the House adopted the same resolution by 140 to 84. The Senate on May 3, 1911, defeated the House resolution by a vote of 11 to 10. On May 4, 1911, a motion to reconsider the vote of May 3 was defeated by 18 to 17.

On April 16, 1912, the House of Representatives passed a ratification resolution

The largest city in Finland is Helsingfors, which had a population of 130,844 in 1907.

by a vote of 116 to 94. On April 25, 1912, the Senate refused to concur in the House resolution by a vote of 17 to 14.

New Hampshire.—The House of Representatives of New Hampshire in February, 1911, adopted a resolution of ratification by a viva voce vote. The Senate on March 2, 1911, defeated the House resolution by a vote of 14 to 9. The House again on March 22, 1911, passed a ratification resolution by a vote of 249 to 6. The Senate on March 23, 1911, defeated that resolution by a vote of 14 to 9.

New Jersey.—The Senate on March 20, 1911, defeated a resolution of ratification by a vote of 12 to 8. The Assembly on March 29, 1911, unanimously adopted a ratification resolution.

New Mexico.—The Legislature of New Mexico at its first session in 1912 took no action on the income tax amendment.

Pennsylvania.—The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania passed a ratification resolution on May 10, 1911, by a vote of 139 to 4. The Senate took no action.

Rhode Island.—The Senate of Rhode Island on April 29 unanimously rejected a ratification resolution. The House of Representatives on the same day defeated a similar resolution.

Utah.—The Senate on February 17, 1911, passed a ratification resolution by a vote of 16 to 2. The House of Representatives on March 9, 1911, defeated the Senate resolution by a vote of 30 to 10.

Vermont.—The Senate of Vermont voted by 14 to 10 on January 17, 1911, to reject a resolution of ratification. The House of Representatives on the same day rejected a similar resolution by a vote of 143 to 45.

Virginia.—The House of Delegates on March 7, 1910, defeated a resolution of ratification by a vote of 54 to 37. The Senate on March 9, 1910, passed a resolution of ratification by a vote of 19 to 5. At the session of 1912 the House of Delegates, on March 6, refused, by a vote of 54 to 20, to take up out of its order a resolution of ratification.

West Virginia.—The House of Representatives passed a ratification resolution on February 4, 1911, by a vote of 70 to 2. The Senate on February 16, 1911, defeated the House resolution by a vote of 17 to 13.

Wyoming.—Neither branch of the Legislature took action at the session of 1911.

POPULAR ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.

At the second session of the Sixty-second Congress a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators was submitted to the legislatures of the states. The resolution of submission, which became effective on May 13, 1912, read as follows:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people therefor for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

The House of Representatives, on April 13, 1911, approved a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of Senators but vesting entire control of such elections in the states; the vote standing 297 to 15, after an amendment continuing the federal power of supervision had been defeated by 190 noes to 122 ayes. The Senate, on June 12, 1911, passed the House resolution by a vote of 64 to 24, after amending it by a vote of 45 to 44, so as to restore the status quo as to federal supervision. Conferrees, on the part of the two houses were unable to reach an agreement and on May 13, 1912, the House of Representatives yielded to the Senate by a vote of 237 to 39.

Massachusetts and Montana have ratified the direct elections amendment.

The movement to substitute popular election of Senators for indirect election through the legislatures had made much progress before Congress voted to submit a constitutional amendment changing the present method. In many states the action of the legislatures was controlled in advance by primary choice, and in some Senators were designated by the direct vote of the people.

The extent of the system of popular nomination and election is shown in the following summary:

States in which nominations are made by voluntary party regulation—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina and Virginia—6.

States in which nominations are made in a legalized primary—Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michgian, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin—19.

States in which Senators are voted for in regular elections—California, Kansas, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, Ohio and Oregon—7.

Tennessee formally nominated candidates for Senator in a primary, but the act of 1908 providing for direct nominations was held by the Supreme Court of the state to be invalid on technical grounds.

The number of establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture of furniture and refrigerators was 3,155 in 1909.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Sixteen states of the Union have adopted the initiative and referendum as a method of supplementing legislation through the legislatures. By the initiative a proposed law may be submitted to the people directly on petition from a certain number of voters. Under the referendum a law passed by the legislature may be suspended on the petition of a certain number of voters until it can receive popular approval. The States which have adopted the referendum and initiative are Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Utah. Nevada has adopted the referendum only. See also "Addenda and Errata."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the United States women enjoy suffrage on equal terms with men at all elections in ten states: Wyoming, established in 1869; Colorado, in 1893; Utah, in 1896; Idaho, in 1896; Washington, in 1910; California, in 1911; Arizona, Kansas, Michigan and Oregon, in 1912. Wisconsin and Ohio defeated suffrage amendments in 1912.

School board suffrage prevails in some form in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Wisconsin. Women taxpayers have been invested with the right to vote on questions affecting taxation by Montana in 1887, Louisiana in 1898, and by Michigan in 1908. Suffrage on bond questions was given to women in Iowa in 1894, and the New York Legislature passed, in 1901, a law providing that a woman who possesses the qualification to vote for village or town officers, except the qualification of sex, who is the owner of property in the village assessed upon the last assessment roll, shall be entitled to vote upon a proposition to raise money by tax assessments.

Females of Voting Age in Suffrage States.

A census bulletin, issued August 26, 1912, gave the number of females of voting age in the states granting the suffrage to women as follows:

States.	Females 21 and over.	States.	Females 21 and over.	States.	Females 21 and over.
Total (six states)	**1,346,925**	**California (Con.)**		**Utah, Total**	**85,729**
California, Total	**671,386**	San Jose	9,638	Ogden	6,576
Berkeley	13,923	**Colorado, Total.**	**213,425**	Salt Lake City.	25,941
Los Angeles	108,128	Colorado		**Washington,**	
Oakland	47,278	Springs	10,032	**Total**	**277,727**
Pasadena	11,950	Denver	69,357	Seattle	65,990
Sacramento	12,923	Pueblo	11,539	Spokane	29,341
San Diego	12,960	**Idaho, Total**	69,818	Tacoma	22,048
San Francisco	121,318			**Wyoming, Total.**	**28,840**

The female inhabitants of the four states which adopted woman suffrage in 1912 numbered, in 1910: Arizona, 85,780; Kansas, 805,037; Michigan, 1,335,639; Oregon, 288,500. These figures include females below the voting age.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The object of this association is to secure protection in the right to vote to the women citizens of the United States by appropriate national and state legislation. Individuals may become members or co-operating members of the association by the payment of $1; organizations may become auxiliary members on approval of two-thirds of the National Executive Committee and upon the payment of 10c. per member annual dues. The officers are: President, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Penn.; first vice-president, Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.; second vice-president, Miss Anita Whitney, San Francisco, Cal.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, 505 Fifth avenue, New York City; recording secretary, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Boston, Mass.; treasurer, Mrs. Katherine D. McCormick, Boston, Mass.; auditors, Mrs. James L. Laidlaw, New York City, and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Chicago, Ill.

Headquarters, No. 505 Fifth avenue, New York. The dues-paying membership is now about 50,000 and the registered membership about 200,000.

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The object of this association is to secure to the women of the State of New York and of the United States protection of their right to vote by appropriate state and national legislation. The officers of the association are: President, Harriet May Mills, No. 926 West Genesee street, Syracuse; vice-president at large, Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, 31 West 12th street, New York; recording secretary, Mrs. Nicola Shaw Fraser, Geneseo; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Joseph Gavit, 802 Myrtle avenue, Albany; treasurer, Mrs. William M. Ivins, New York City; first auditor, Mrs. Henry Villard, New York City; second auditor, Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey, Buffalo, N. Y. Headquarters, No. 180 Madison avenue, New York City. The association has 6,656 paid members and 72,000 enrolled members. Auxiliary clubs or chairmen of the association are in every one of the 61 counties of the State.

Salaries and wages paid by the steam laundries of the United States in 1909 amounted to $53,008,000.

THE WOMEN'S POLITICAL UNION.

This organization, organized in 1907, was formerly called the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women. Its headquarters are at No. 46 East 29th street, New York City. Membership, 3,000 individual paid members, and 25,000 members of affiliated societies. The officers are: Founder and president, Harriot Stanton Blatch; vice-president, Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook; secretary, Caroline Lexow; treasurer, Marcia Townsend; chairman finance committee, Eunice D. Brannan; executive board, Nora Blatch de Forest, Florence Kelley, Alice J. G. Perkins, Elizabeth Selden Rogers, Mary Knoblauch, Dora Sedgwick Hazard and Rose Perkins Hale.

THE POLITICAL EQUALITY ASSOCIATION.

The Political Equality Association, devoted to the advancement of woman suffrage, has its headquarters at No. 15 East 41st street, New York City. Its president is Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. These branches have been organized in New York City: Harlem Club, headquarters No. 84 East 111th street, Miss Nettie A. Podell, organizer; Wage-Earners' League, headquarters No. 196 East Broadway, Miss Bertha Ryshpan, organizer; Bronx Branch, headquarters No. 854 Hewett Place, The Bronx, Mrs. Sarah L. Ostrow, organizer; East New York Branch, headquarters No. 1369 East New York avenue, Brooklyn, Miss Esther Finkelstein, organizer; Negro Men's and Women's Branch, headquarters No. 83 West 134th street, Miss Irena L. Moorman, organizer; Trained Nurses' Branch, headquarters No. 505 Fifth avenue, Miss Inez Mulholland, organizer; Women Physicians' and Surgeons' Branch, headquarters No. 505 Fifth avenue, Dr. Jennie V. H. Baker, organizer; Fourteenth Assembly District Club, headquarters No. 140 East 34th street, Miss Mary Donnelly, organizer.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Organized in New York, Nov. 28, 1911. Officers: President, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, No. 563 Park avenue, New York City; first vice-president, Mrs. Henry P. Kidder, Massachusetts; second vice-president, Miss Anna McIlvaine, New Jersey; treasurer, Mrs. Robert Garrett, Maryland. The executive committee consists of Miss Mary S. Ames, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Cassatt, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Daniel A. Markham, of Connecticut; Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard, of Rhode Island; Mrs. C. F. Corbin, of Illinois; Mrs. Francis Bailey, of Oregon, and Mrs. Goddard and Mrs. George A. Caswell, of California; general secretary, Miss Minnie Bronson. Headquarters, No. 29 West 39th street, New York City.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage was organized on April 8, 1895. The policy of the association is to present an unwavering opposition to universal suffrage for women and to advocate the duty of women toward the state through educational and philanthropic work and in appointive office and to pursue a cultivation of public opinion along these lines. The association, on November 20, 1912, announced that it would not take any action during the coming legislative session to oppose the passage of a woman suffrage constitutional amendment by the Legislature. The officers are: President, Miss Alice H. Chittenden; treasurer, Mrs. Charlton T. Lewis; secretary, Mrs. M. E. Loomis. The headquarters are in the Engineering Societies Building, No. 29 West 39th street.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance is a federation of national suffrage associations and numbers twenty-six national auxiliaries. Its officers are: President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, No. 2 West 86th street, New York, N. Y.; first vice-president, Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, LL. D., London, England; second vice-president, Miss Annie Furuhjelm, Helsingfors, Finland; secretaries, Miss Martina Kramers, Rotterdam, Holland; Mrs. Anna Lindemann, Stuttgart, Germany; Miss Signe Bergman, Stockholm, Sweden. The next meeting will be held in Budapest, June, 1913.

The affiliated associations are:

Australia—Women's Political Association; president, Miss Vida Goldstein, Whitehall, Bank Place, Melbourne.

Belgium—President, Mme. Dr. Julie Gilain, 39 Rue Charles Martel, Brussels.

Bulgaria—Woman's Rights Alliance; president, Mme. I. Malinoff, Uliza Graf-Ignatieff II, Sofia.

Canada—Dominion Woman Suffrage Association; president, Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, 461 Spadina avenue, Toronto.

Denmark—Danske Kvindeforenigers Valgretsforbund; president, Fru Louise Norlund, 28 Ahlefeldtsgade, Copenhagen.

Finland—Finsk Kvinnosaksforbundet Unionem; president, Annie Furuhjelm. Helsingfors.

France—President, Mme. Dr. Jeanne E. Schmahl, 41 Rue Gazan, Paris.

Germany—Deutscher Verband für Frauenstimmrecht; president, Dr. Jur. Anita Augspurg, Huglfing, Oberbayern.

Great Britain—Union of Woman Suffrage Societies; president, Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, 2 Gower street, London.

Hungary—Feministak Egyesulete; president, Fräulein Vilma Glücklich, VI Kemnitzer-u-19, Budapest.

Iceland, Kvenrettindajelag Islands—President, Mrs. Briet Asmundsson, Reikjovik.

The number of wage-earners in all industries in the United States in 1909 was 6,615,046, against 5,463,383 in 1904.

Italy—Comitato Nazionale per il Voto alla Donna; president, Signora Giacenta Martini, Piazza Pilotta 5, Rome.

Netherlands—Vereeniging voor Vrouwenkiesrecht; president, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, Tesselschadestraat, Amsterdam.

Norway—Landskvindestemmeretsforenigen; president, Fru F. M. Qvam, Gjevran per Stenkjaer.

Russia—Union of Defenders of Women's Rights; secretary, Mme. Marie Tschekoff, Rue Nikolaevskaia, Maison 84, log 9, St. Petersburg.

Servia—President, Mrs. Savka Subbotitch, 17 Brancova ouliza, Belgrade.

South Africa—Cape Colony: Women's Enfranchisement League; president, Mrs. Irene Ashby Macfadyen, Lunderston, Plumstead. Natal: Women's Suffrage League; president, Mrs. Oona Anketill, 160 Bellevue road, Durban.

Sweden—Landsforeningen för Kvinnans Politiska Röstratt; president, Dr. Lydia Wahlström, 22 Johannesgatan, Stockholm.

Switzerland—Verband für Frauenstimmrecht; president, M. M. de Morsier, Deputy, Geneva.

The United States—National-American Woman Suffrage Association; president, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Moylan, Penn.

Affiliated committees are:

Austria—Frau E. von Furth, VIII Reichsratsgasse, Vienna.

Bohemia—Miss M. Stepankova, 23 Vsehrdova, Prague III.

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT.

The policy of prohibition by state law of the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages began with the law of Maine of 1846, replaced in 1851 by a more stringent one, which, with the exception of the years 1856 and 1857, has been in force ever since that time. The "Maine law" was enacted in Vermont in 1852 and in New Hampshire in 1855. Prohibition laws have at one time or another been enacted in Connecticut (1854); in New York (in 1855, repealed in 1857); Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio and North and South Dakota, but were repealed after a longer or shorter trial.

At present there are nine prohibition states—Maine (1854), Kansas (1880), North Dakota (1890), North Carolina and Mississipi (in each of which states the law went into effect January 1, 1909); Tennessee (July 1, 1909); Georgia (1907), Oklahoma (1907) and West Virginia (1912). The amendment in West Virginia is to go into effect on July 1, 1914. A state prohibition amendment was defeated in Texas July 22, 1911, by a majority of 6,879. A resubmission of the prohibition amendment to the Maine constitution on September 11 resulted in the retention of the amendment by a majority of 758. Alabama, after experimenting with prohibition in 1909 and 1910, returned to the local option system in 1911.

While a number of bills for federal prohibition have been introduced in Congress the only federal legislation of a prohibitionist nature enacted has had reference to the sale of alcoholic liquors to Indians living in tribal relations and to the sale of intoxicating beverages in army canteens (1901)

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, November 18-20, 1874, incorporated March 1, 1883. It is now organized in every state of the Union. There are about 12,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the children's societies, of about half a million. The W. C. T. U. has forty distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts in the national society and in nearly every state. All the states in the republic have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the W. C. T. U.; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The first police matrons and many industrial homes for girls were secured through the efforts of the society; also refuges for erring women. Laws raising the age of consent and providing for better protection for women and girls have been enacted by many Legislatures through the influence of the union.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded through the influence of Miss Frances E. Willard in 1883 and already has auxiliaries in more than fifty countries and provinces. The white ribbon is the badge of all the W. C. T. U. members.

The headquarters of the national organization is the Willard Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill. The following are the officers: President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.; vice-president-at-large, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill.; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Jamestown, N. D.; treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Evanston Ill.

Officers of the World's W. C. T. U. are: President, the Countess of Carlisle, Castle Howard, York, England; vice-president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.; secretaries, Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, Danville, Quebec, Canada.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The Anti-Saloon League of America was organized at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1895. It is a league of temperance organizations and churches and its object is the suppression of the liquor traffic by means of agitation, legislation and

The capacity of the Roosevelt Dam, in Arizona, is approximately 56,628,000,000 cubic feet, or enough water to submerge the State of Delaware one foot deep.

law enforcement, in harmony with advancing public sentiment. A large part of the result of the league's efforts has been secured through the medium of local option, but the league has fought for state-wide prohibition in certain states where public sentiment has been strong enough to maintain such a law.

The Anti-Saloon League maintains a state organization in every state and territory. It has a total active working force of approximately 500 men. It maintains offices in every large city of the United States and in practically every state capital. It is publishing an official organ, "The American Issue," with twenty-four separate state editions, having an aggregate average circulation of 350,000 copies.

The officers are: President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York; vice-presidents, Bishop G. M. Mathews, Chicago; Father James M. Cleary, Minneapolis; Rev. David J. Burrell,, New York City; Rev. W. B. Crumpton, Montgomery, Ala.; Judge Charles A. Pollock, Fargo, N. D.; Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus, Ohio; Rev. W. L. McEwan, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Rev. J. C. Barr, New Orleans, La.; Bishop H. C. Morrison, Birmingham, Ala., and Bishop Samuel P. Spreng, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. R. F. Coyle, Denver, Col.; Rev. J. H. O. Smith, Oklahoma City, Okla.; general superintendent, Rev. P. A. Baker, Westerville, Ohio; associate general superintendent, Rev. Howard H. Russell, Westerville, Ohio; assistant general superintendent, S. E. Nicholson, Washington, D. C.; general secretary, S. E. Nicholson, Washington, D. C.; legislative superintendent, Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, Washington, D. C.: treasurer, Foster Copeland, Columbus, Ohio; national attorney, Wayne B. Wheeler, Columbus, Ohio; editor and general manager of the league publishing house, Ernest H. Cherrington, Westerville, Ohio; executive committee: Filmore Condit, New York City; A. J. Scrogin, Lexington, Ill.; Rev. James Cannon, jr., Blackstone, Va.; Wayne B. Wheeler, Columbus, Ohio; Rev. Brooks Lawrence, Birmingham, Ala.; Wm. H. Anderson, Baltimore, Md.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

A bulletin dealing with marriage and divorce statistics was issued by the Census Bureau early in 1909. It contained data covering the years from 1887 to 1906. The marriages in the United States reported for those years were as follows:

MARRIAGES EACH YEAR BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

State or Territory.	1887–1906.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Continental U. S.	12,832,044	853,290	804,787	781,145	786,132	746,733	716,621
North Atlantic division.	3,338,912	226,783	210,624	197,409	203,253	190,596	180,821
Maine	86,592	6,574	6,264	6,208	6,200	5,905	5,735
New Hampshire	77,764	4,278	4,212	3,803	4,004	4,061	4,001
Vermont	58,472	3,106	2,992	3,078	3,135	3,146	3,054
Massachusetts	468,267	29,654	27,184	25,993	26,940	25,685	24,891
Rhode Island	72,836	5,117	4,760	4,174	4,473	4,136	3,846
Connecticut	136,984	9,069	8,075	7,635	8,078	7,660	7,112
New York	1,205,655	88,979	80,162	74,581	73,338	69,439	65,158
New Jersey	335,809	21,580	20,571	18,942	19,552	18,149	15,889
Pennsylvania	896,533	58,426	56,404	52,995	57,533	52,415	51,135
South Atlantic division.	1,567,157	104,995	101,429	97,192	97,428	92,876	89,423
Delaware	25,374	2,302	2,018	1,776	1,822	1,620	1,404
Maryland	195,875	12,564	12,511	11,956	12,248	11,577	10,954
District of Columbia	50,244	3,833	3,702	3,772	3,652	3,560	3,270
Virginia	295,377	17,851	17,148	16,879	17,376	17,172	16,393
West Virginia	170,810	11,551	11,258	10,771	10,786	10,435	10,032
North Carolina	313,725	20,085	20,036	19,260	19,093	18,248	17,777
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	401,266	27,438	26,312	24,612	25,093	23,446	23,160
Florida	114,486	9,371	8,444	8,166	7,358	6,818	6,433
North Central division	4,577,684	279,933	268,441	264,459	269,424	258,482	246,909
Ohio	727,408	45,365	43,118	41,184	43,537	42,069	39,611
Indiana	493,890	28,306	26,492	27,364	28,230	26,966	26,638
Illinois	861,717	53,717	52,798	51,594	52,745	49,703	47,212
Michigan	424,096	27,335	26,119	24,918	26,029	25,653	24,079
Wisconsin	337,583	17,319	16,315	17,575	17,095	16,731	15,925
Minnesota	242,147	15,809	15,182	14,919	15,209	14,652	13,666
Iowa	366,350	20,135	19,616	19,289	20,189	20,425	20,031
Missouri	579,807	35,750	34,724	35,390	34,159	32,100	30,837
North Dakota	44,022	4,753	3,937	3,365	3,482	3,034	2,464
South Dakota	54,782	4,131	3,740	3,617	3,536	3,379	3,233
Nebraska	170,820	10,344	9,985	9,470	9,534	9,075	8,774
Kansas	275,062	16,969	16,415	15,774	15,679	14,695	14,439
South Central division.	2,730,718	187,455	176,207	178,098	172,887	165,074	163,861
Kentucky	359,783	22,087	21,514	21,287	21,926	21,749	19,906
Tennessee	396,990	24,418	23,772	22,997	23,212	22,081	20,781
Alabama	372,525	25,390	24,215	23,309	22,786	21,949	21,605
Mississippi	313,500	22,061	21,071	22,752	20,061	18,661	18,670
Louisiana	243,881	16,751	15,556	16,859	15,983	15,491	14,767
Arkansas	310,767	20,227	18,778	19,567	19,337	18,073	18,969
Indian Territory	67,412	8,422	7,906	7,167	6,751	6,146	5,373
Oklahoma	45,415	5,590	4,991	4,701	4,875	4,331	3,948

Between 1900 and 1910 the value of lands in farms in the South more than doubled, increasing from $2,388,592,000 to $5,207,200,000, or 118 per cent.

State or Territory.	1887–1906.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Texas	620,445	42,509	38,404	39,459	37,956	36,593	39,842
Western division	617,573	54,124	48,086	43,987	43,140	39,705	35,607
Montana	36,362	2,675	2,605	2,485	2,581	2,407	2,332
Idaho	23,330	2,193	2,108	1,932	1,784	1,657	1,449
Wyoming	13,509	1,181	1,079	1,000	1,018	1,009	920
Colorado	98,877	7,307	6,584	6,106	6,559	6,400	5,858
New Mexico	25,625	2,667	2,171	1,541	1,601	1,464	1,295
Arizona	17,342	1,579	1,441	1,252	1,272	1,254	1,160
Utah	51,259	3,853	3,746	3,405	3,425	3,095	2,994
Nevada	7,073	534	458	416	502	673	479
Washington	87,182	9,182	7,946	7,643	7,125	6,200	5,169
Oregon	67,475	5,233	5,155	4,683	4,410	3,922	3,619
California	189,539	17,720	14,793	13,524	12,863	11,624	10,282

The total number of divorces returned by the investigation, covering the twenty years from 1887 to 1906, inclusive, was 945,625. In the preceding investigation, covering the twenty years from 1867 to 1886, inclusive, the number reported was 328,716.

DIVORCES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1887 TO 1906.

State or Territory.	1887–1906.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Continental U. S.	945,625	72,062	67,976	66,199	64,925	61,480	60,984	55,751	51,437	47,849
Alabama	22,807	2,162	1,925	1,876	1,555	1,365	1,467	1,299	1,057	1,133
Arizona	2,380	214	226	215	185	136	179	158	142	122
Arkansas	29,541	2,428	2,192	2,390	2,107	2,041	2,288	1,810	1,511	1,278
California	25,170	1,813	1,660	716	862	1,733	1,732	1,649	1,506	1,411
Colorado	15,844	1,165	1,101	1,141	1,176	1,073	977	802	743	663
Connecticut	9,224	557	508	476	538	460	509	450	424	437
Delaware	887	51	78	66	54	52	35	25	21	18
Dist. of Columbia.	2,325	86	72	68	136	97	186	200	170	162
Florida	7,586	830	752	659	589	545	499	394	366	283
Georgia	10,401	862	765	694	626	663	612	527	543	533
Idaho	3,205	320	296	281	296	223	243	204	136	162
Illinois	82,209	5,943	5,715	5,592	5,653	5,393	5,252	4,698	4,666	4,176
[1]Indian Territory.	6,751	998	935	722	585	505	507	419	420	358
Indiana	60,721	4,048	3,839	3,473	3,978	3,758	3,622	3,586	3,587	3,276
Iowa	34,874	2,385	2,209	2,149	2,268	2,247	2,275	2,118	1,922	1,787
Kansas	28,904	1,940	1,929	1,857	1,816	1,770	1,776	1,628	1,398	1,447
Kentucky	30,641	2,050	1,943	2,065	2,095	1,943	1,915	1,795	1,674	1,638
Louisiana	9,785	882	735	922	740	733	750	550	404	417
Maine	14,194	783	853	891	951	911	791	807	795	751
Maryland	7,920	696	602	593	582	540	495	524	426	418
Massachusetts	22,940	1,540	1,576	1,645	1,717	1,529	1,381	1,260	1,185	1,181
Michigan	42,371	3,259	2,911	2,927	3,023	2,927	2,558	2,530	2,478	2,092
Minnesota	15,646	1,066	1,046	1,027	1,098	1,122	923	989	936	829
Mississippi	19,993	1,930	1,730	1,828	1,531	1,286	1,236	1,189	1,036	980
Missouri	54,766	3,936	4,043	3,975	3,866	3,375	3,553	3,170	3,006	2,920
Montana	6,454	491	482	478	520	465	489	377	387	319
Nebraska	16,711	1,186	1,071	1,019	1,094	937	952	813	921	751
Nevada	1,045	119	81	68	73	52	51	42	43	48
New Hampshire	8,617	473	496	530	523	475	518	429	432	450
New Jersey	7,441	530	535	525	485	454	462	463	420	405
New Mexico	2,437	218	212	181	192	167	153	145	117	129
New York	29,125	2,069	2,114	1,952	1,774	1,533	1,832	1,800	1,690	1,493
North Carolina	7,047	380	564	679	617	471	573	479	398	374
[2]North Dakota	4,317	320	329	265	242	193	174	202	386	450
Ohio	63,982	4,781	4,295	4,235	4,382	4,377	4,292	3,597	3,368	3,192
[3]Oklahoma	7,669	871	846	813	795	611	678	504	372	410
Oregon	10,145	1,026	899	785	752	617	525	620	565	447
Pennsylvania	39,686	3,027	2,966	2,928	2,962	2,619	2,389	2,312	1,906	1,855
Rhode Island	6,953	368	461	412	210	421	516	484	420	409
[4]South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
[2]South Dakota	7,108	604	531	601	568	454	391	382	358	314
Tennessee	30,447	2,172	2,001	2,056	2,052	1,958	1,938	1,836	1,660	1,646
Texas	62,655	5,173	4,716	4,719	4,138	4,352	4,677	4,212	3,490	3,231
Utah	4,670	387	355	410	350	295	266	273	234	209
Vermont	4,740	301	289	311	315	327	236	239	246	236
Virginia	12,129	1,074	969	1,030	887	830	743	744	604	606
Washington	16,215	1,981	1,599	1,612	1,544	1,247	1,077	958	837	633
West Virginia	10,308	966	901	746	800	721	694	594	604	466
Wisconsin	22,867	1,458	1,478	1,459	1,464	1,383	1,453	1,343	1,328	1,217
Wyoming	1,772	143	145	137	160	94	144	122	99	84

[1]The act of May 2, 1890, creating the Territory of Oklahoma, gave the United States Court in Indian Territory jurisdiction over divorce; prior to that date there is no record of divorce. [2]Organized from part of Dakota Territory, November 2, 1889. Divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota Territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota according as the counties are now located in one or the other of these States. [3]Organized from part of Indian Territory, May 2, 1890. [4]All laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878.

On the railways of the United Kingdom 9,404 accidents occurred in 1910. The number of persons killed was 1,062 and of injured 8,343.

MARRIAGE AVERAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the number of marriages per 10,000 unmarried adults and per 10,000 population in the United States in 1890 and 1900:

State or Territory.	Average annual number of marriages per—			State or Territory.	Average annual number of marriages per—		
	10,000 unmarried adults, 1900.	10,000 total population.			10,000 unmarried adults, 1900.	10,000 total population.	
		1900.	1890.			1900.	1890.
Indian Territory	555	124	(*)	Utah	430	109	106
Arkansas	544	132	121	Georgia	422	105	96
Texas	475	117	110	Tennessee	404	108	106
Florida	468	123	117	Nevada	389	151	58
Oklahoma	460	104	(*)	Louisiana	388	104	99
Mississippi	459	115	99	Indiana	381	105	102
Alabama	437	112	107	West Virginia	377	99	88
South Dakota	294	77	63	New Mexico	286	67	64
Idaho	291	84	87	North Dakota	285	79	75
New Hampshire	291	95	99	Washington	279	92	83
Vermont	291	87	84	Arizona	270	86	64
Kansas	358	96	90	New York	269	87	83
Missouri	348	99	98	New Jersey	264	80	109
North Carolina	348	91	84	Oregon	258	85	88
Michigan	346	95	89	Maine	256	79	(*)
Kentucky	343	92	86	Minnesota	256	75	78
Colorado	336	102	103	Pennsylvania	255	76	74
Illinois	317	93	100	Rhode Island	253	87	93
Iowa	309	86	87	Wyoming	249	91	68
Ohio	307	91	90	Massachusetts	247	88	94
Virginia	307	89	78	Montana	246	90	91
Nebraska	305	83	79	Delaware	236	72	58
Maryland	290	90	79	Connecticut	232	77	83
Wisconsin	289	81	95	California	228	84	80
Dist. Columbia	287	112	66	South Carolina	(*)	(*)	(*)

*No figures.

WORLD'S AVERAGES OF MARRIAGE.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages in the leading countries of the world:

Country.	Average annual number of marriages.*			
	1896 to 1905.		1886 to 1895.	
	Per 10,000 population.	Per 10,000 mar'geable population.	Per 10,000 population.	Per 10,000 mar'geable population.
Austria	80	281	78	265
Bavaria	79	258	72	235
Belgium	83	267	75	229
Denmark	73	254	70	250
England and Wales	79	265	75	264
Finland	69	240	68	249
France	76	256	73	238
Hungary proper	85	399	89	456
Ireland	51	126	45	121
Italy	72	271	76	273
Netherlands	76	260	71	248
Norway	64	215	64	221
Prussia	83	308	81	296
Russia	82	—	—	—
Saxony	88	350	90	349
Scotland	71	216	67	211
Spain	79	—	74	—
Sweden	60	189	59	195
Switzerland	76	227	71	213
Ontario, Canada	83	—	—	—
Manitoba, Canada	80	—	—	—
British Columbia, Canada	63	—	—	—
Australia	70	232	70	231
New South Wales	76	249	70	240
Victoria	70	216	71	220
Queensland	66	209	73	239
South Australia	64	210	66	240
Western Australia	102	278	77	216
Tasmania	77	260	63	229
United States	93	357	91	356

*For the United States the rate is based on the average annual number of mar-

Salaries and wages in the automobile industry in 1909 amounted to $58,173,000, of which $48,694,000 was paid to wage-earners.

riages, 1888 to 1892 and 1898 to 1902; for Switzerland, for the earlier period on the average annual number, 1884 to 1893, and the census of 1888; for Canada, on the number reported in the year 1901; for Russia, on the average annual number, 1893 to 1902, and the census of 1897; for the Australian states, on the average annual number, 1900 to 1902.

DIVORCE AVERAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

States and territories ranked according to average annual number of divorces[1] per 100,000 married population in 1900.	Average annual number[1] of divorces per 100,000 married population.		States and territories ranked according to average annual number of divorces[1] per 100,000 married population in 1900.	Average annual number[1] of divorces per 100,000 married population.	
	1900.	1890.		1900.	1890.
Washington	513	316	Iowa	246	183
Montana	497	430	Kentucky	237	172
Colorado	409	561	Ohio	231	171
Arkansas	399	269	Florida	226	167
Texas	391	253	Nebraska	226	199
Oregon	368	312	Mississippi	225	151
Wyoming	361	272	Alabama	208	167
Indiana	355	277	New Mexico	193	120
Idaho	347	280	West Virginia	183	122
Oklahoma[2]	346	122	Wisconsin	180	142
Arizona	344	201	Vermont	177	116
Indian Territory[3]	326	98	District of Columbia	162	98
Nevada	315	306	Minnesota	161	119
California	297	247	Connecticut	130	171
Kansas	286	226	Louisiana	127	91
Maine	282	212	Massachusetts	124	85
Missouri	281	202	Virginia	117	72
Rhode Island	281	203	Maryland	114	69
Utah	274	225	Pennsylvania	94	75
New Hampshire	272	240	Georgia	78	72
South Dakota[4]	270	181	North Carolina	75	37
North Dakota[4]	268	135	New Jersey	60	46
Illinois	207	207	New York	60	45
Tennessee	261	189	Delaware	43	50
Michigan	257	179	South Carolina[5]	.....	.....

[1] For the five-year period of which the census year is the median year.
[2] Organized from part of Indian Territory, May 2, 1890.
[3] The act of May 2, 1890, creating the territory of Oklahoma gave the United States courts in Indian Territory jurisdiction over divorce; prior to that date there is no record of divorce.
[4] Organized from part of Dakota territory, November 2, 1889. The divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota, according as the counties are now located in one or the other of these states.
[5] All laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878.

DIVORCE RATES FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The following table shows how the divorce rate in the United States compares with that in certain foreign countries. This comparison is affected slightly by the fact that the figures for foreign countries include, as a rule, only absolute divorces, while those for the United States include both absolute and limited divorces. This difference is, however, of almost no practical importance, for in the United States less than one divorce in one hundred is a limited divorce. If it is assumed that exactly one divorce in one hundred is a limited divorce the ratio of the United States would become 72 per 100,000 population, instead of 73, an immaterial difference.

Country.	Census year.	Population.	Divorces: annual average.[1]	
			Number.	Per 100,000 population.
Australia, Commonwealth of	1901	3,773,248	359	10
Austria	1900	26,150,708	179	1
Belgium	1900	6,693,548	705	11
Bulgaria	1900	3,744,283	[2] 396	11
Denmark	1901	2,449,540	411	17
France	1901	38,961,945	8,864	23
German Empire	1900	56,367,178	8,680	15
Prussia	1900	34,472,509	5,291	15
Saxony	1900	4,202,216	1,209	29
Bavaria	1900	6,176,057	491	8
Great Britain and Ireland:				
England and Wales	1901	32,527,843	568	2
Scotland	1901	4,472,103	175	4
Ireland	1901	4,458,775	([3])	([3])

The total value of products of all industries in the United States in 1909 was $20,672,051,870, against $14,793,902,563 in 1904.

Country.	Census year.	Population.	Divorces: annual average.[1] Number.	Per 100,000 population.
Hungary, Kingdom of	1900	19,254,559	[2]2,130	[3]11
Italy	1901	32,475,253	[5] 819	[5] 3
Japan	1898	43,763,855	93,949	215
Netherlands	1899	5,104,137	512	10
New Zealand [6]	1901	772,719	92	12
Norway	1900	2,221,477	129	6
Roumania	1899	5,956,690	1,187	20
Servia	1900	2,492,882	312	13
Sweden	1900	5,136,441	390	8
Switzerland	1900	3,315,443	1,053	32
United States	1900	75,994,575	55,502	73

[1] For the five-year period of which the census year given is the median year, except for Bulgaria and Servia.
[2] Average annual lnummber of divorces 1896-1900.
[3] Annual average less than one. Only one divorce granted during the five-year period.
[4] Annulments included with divorces.
[5] Legal separations.
[6] Exclusive of Maoris.

DIVORCES GRANTED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1887-1906.

The following table shows the number of divorces in the United States annually from 1887 to 1906 and the increase per year:

Year.	Divorces. Total number.	Divorces. Increase over preceding year.	Year.	Divorces. Total number.	Divorces. Increase over preceding year.
1906	72,062	4,086	1896	42,937	2,550
1905	67,976	1,777	1895	40,387	2,819
1904	66,199	1,274	1894	37,568	100
1903	64,925	3,445	1893	37,468	889
1902	61,480	496	1892	36,579	1,039
1901	60,984	5,233	1891	35,540	2,079
1900	55,751	4,314	1890	33,461	1,726
1899	51,437	3,588	1889	31,735	3,066
1898	47,849	3,150	1888	28,669	750
1897	44,699	1,762	1887	27,919	2,384

* Decrease.

DIVORCES GRANTED TO HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Divorces. Total number.	Granted to husband. Number.	Granted to husband. Per cent.	Granted to wife. Number.	Granted to wife. Per cent.
1906	72,062	23,455	32.5	48,607	67.5
1905	67,976	22,220	32.7	45,756	67.3
1904	66,199	22,189	33.5	44,010	66.5
1903	64,925	21,321	32.8	43,604	67.2
1902	61,480	20,056	32.6	41,424	67.4
1901	60,984	20,008	32.8	40,976	67.2
1900	55,751	18,620	33.4	37,131	66.6
1899	51,437	16,925	32.9	34,512	67.1
1898	47,849	15,988	33.4	31,861	66.6
1897	44,699	14,765	33.0	29,934	67.0
1896	42,937	14,448	33.6	28,489	66.4
1895	40,387	13,456	33.3	26,931	66.7
1894	37,568	12,551	33.4	25,017	66.6
1893	37,468	12,590	33.6	24,878	66.4
1892	36,579	12,577	34.4	24,002	65.6
1891	35,540	12,478	35.1	23,062	64.9
1890	33,461	11,625	34.7	21,836	65.3
1889	31,735	11,126	35.1	20,609	64.9
1888	28,669	10,022	35.0	18,647	65.0
1887	27,919	9,729	34.8	18,190	65.2

DIVORCES GRANTED ACCORDING TO CAUSES.

The most common single ground for divorce is desertion. This accounted for 38.9 per cent of all divorces granted in the period 1887 to 1906; for 49.4 per cent, or

The number of salaried officials and clerks in the automobile industry in 1909 was 9,233, and the average number of wage-earners 75,721.

almost one-half, of those granted to the husband in this period, and for 33.6 per cent, or one-third, of those granted to the wife.

The next important ground for divorce is, for husbands, adultery, and for wives, cruelty. Of the divorces granted to husbands, 28.7 per cent were for adultery of the wife, and of those granted to wives, 27.5 per cent were for cruelty on the part of the husband. Only 10 per cent of the divorces granted to wives were for adultery of the husband, and 10.5 per cent of the divorces granted to husbands were for cruelty on the part of the wife.

Cause.	Divorces: 1887 to 1906.					
	Total.		Granted to husband.		Granted to wife.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All causes	945,625	100.0	316,149	100.0	629,476	100.0
Adultery	153,759	16.3	90,890	28.7	62,869	10.0
Cruelty	206,225	21.8	33,178	10.5	173,047	27.5
Desertion	367,502	38.9	156,283	49.4	211,219	33.6
Drunkenness	36,516	3.9	3,436	1.1	33,080	5.3
Neglect to provide	34,670	3.7	6	*	34,664	5.5
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.	88,849	9.4	14,330	4.5	74,519	11.8
All other causes	58,104	6.1	18,026	5.7	40,078	6.4
Cause specified	38,129	4.0	9,825	3.1	28,304	4.5
Cause unknown	19,975	2.1	8,201	2.6	11,774	1.9

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARRIAGE LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Marriage Licenses—All the states and territories in the Union, with the exception of South Carolina, require marriage licenses, and also, with the exception of South Carolina, require every marriage solemnized to be reported to some official specified by law. However, in Maine, Maryland, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas a license is not required for the marriage of members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. In Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia and Ohio the parties, instead of securing a license, may have recourse to the publication of banns. There are also other minor exceptions or limitations in certain states.

Age at Which a Valid Marriage May Be Contracted—The age at which a valid marriage can be contracted varies in different states. The lowest statutory age for a male is fourteen. The states in which a marriage can be contracted by a male at fourteen years are Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire and Virginia. The states in which the statutory limit is fifteen years are Kansas and Missouri. Those in which it is sixteen years are the District of Columbia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas and Utah. Those in which it is seventeen years are Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia, and those in which it is eighteen years are Arizona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnsota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Age Limit for Females—The lowest age at which a valid contract can be made by a female is twelve years. The states in which the statutory limit of twelve obtains are Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri and Virginia. In New Hampshire the statutory limit is thirteen years. In the following states it is fourteen years: Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas and Utah. The states in which the statutory limit is fifteen are California, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Wisconsin. The states in which the statutory limit is sixteen years are Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, West Virginia and Wyoming. The statutory limit is eighteen years in Idaho and New York. In other states for which no minimum marriageable age is given the provisions of the common law apply.

AGE BELOW WHICH PARENTAL CONSENT IS REQUIRED.

Parental Consent—The age below which parental consent is required for the marriage of a male is twenty-one years in nearly all the states and territories. In Tennessee it is sixteen years and in Idaho and North Carolina eighteen years. In Georgia, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York and South Carolina no limit is established. It is twenty-one years in all the other states and territories.

The age below which parental consent is required for the female is sixteen years in Maryland and Tennessee. It is twenty-one years in Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming. No statutory limit is established in New Hampshire, New York and South Carolina. In all the other states and territories it is eighteen years.

Remarriage After Disappearance of Former Spouse—In nearly all states and

The number of industrial establishments in the United States in 1909 was 268,491, against 216,180 in 1904.

territories the statutes provide that a person may contract marriage after the disappearance of a former husband or wife (the former marriage not having been dissolved by divorce or annulled) if the latter has been continuously absent for a specified number of years and has not been known to be living during this period. The length of time which the absence without news has continued is three years in Florida, Iowa and New Hampshire. It is two years in Pennsylvania. It is seven years in Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. It is five years in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indian Territory, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Prohibited Degrees—The degrees of relationship within which marrriage is prohibited vary somewhat in the different states and territories. The prohibitions do not extend in most states to first cousins. The states and territories in which first cousins are not allowed to marry are Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The prohibition of marriages between first cousins is expressly extended to first cousins of the half as well as of the whole blood in North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington.

In Utah marriages are prohibited between persons related to each other within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity.

In Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines marriages are prohibited within the fourth degree of consanguinity.

PROHIBITED, VOID, VOIDABLE AND CRIMINAL MARRIAGES.

ALABAMA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within the prohibited degrees. Marriages by a party in a suit for divorce during the sixty days allowed after a decree for an appeal or pending such appeal if taken. Solemnization of marriage without a license. **Voidable Marriages**—Incestuous marriages. On conviction of incest for marrying within prohibited degrees, the court must declare such marriages null and void. When either party is under the legal age. So held under Alabama decisions, although the statute provides that the party is incapable of contracting marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; miscegenation—between blacks and whites; and marriage of a female compelled by menace, force or duress, abduction and marriage of any girl under fourteen years of age.

ARIZONA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriage of persons under the legal age. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages. Marriage between whites and negroes or Mongolians By act of March 19, 1901, marriage between whites and Indians is included. **Voidable Marriages**—By Revised Statutes, 1887: "When either party was naturally or incurably impotent at the time of marriage, or when there was any other impediment that rendered the contract void," Revised Statutes, 1901, and the act of March 18, 1903, made impotency a cause of divorce. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages, incestuous marriages, marriages by false personation and marriage of a woman by force or duress.

ARKANSAS.

Prohibited Marriages—A second marriage during the life of a former spouse, unless the former marriage has been lawfully dissolved or a divorce granted. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos; marriages under the age of consent, seventeen for males and fourteen for females; marriages when at the time either party is incapable of consenting from want of age or understanding. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages where either party is physically incapable; or where consent is obtained by force or fraud. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; and marriage of a woman compelled by force, duress or menace.

CALIFORNIA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages of white persons with negroes and mulattos amended to include Mongolians by act of March 16, 1901, are declared illegal. Subsequent marriage during the life of a former spouse is, with certain exceptions, declared illegal. Incestuous marriages. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriages of whites with negroes, mulattos, or, by the amendment of 1901, with Mongolians; bigamous marriages; marriage of an insane person. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages when consent is obtained by fraud or force; when either party is under the age of legal consent and parental consent was not given; where either party is physically and incurably incapable of entering into the marriage state. These objections must exist at the time of the marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages under false personation; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

The oldest university in the world is the Ashar University, in Cairo, Egypt, which was founded in 988.

COLORADO.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within one year after divorce. Solemnization of marriage between persons under age without the consent of parents or guardians. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos. Section 1093, General Statutes, Colorado, 1883, as amended by Chapter 32, acts of 1885, while granting divorce from a bigamous marriage, provides that no divorce shall affect the legitimacy of the children of a marriage "except in case where the marriage shall be declared void on the ground of a prior marriage." **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages of whites with negroes or mulattos. Forcible or fraudulent detention of a woman with the intention of marrying her or causing her to be married is criminal. The marriage by any unmarried person of the wife or husband of another.

CONNECTICUT.

Prohibited Marriages—Incestuous marriages; marriage of persons without a license. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; marriages celebrated otherwise than by an authorized person or the forms of a religious denomination. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages. By act of July 4, 1895, marriages of epileptic, imbecile or feeble minded persons.

DELAWARE.

Prohibited marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos; marriages of paupers, subject to the penalty of dismissal from the almshouse. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; between a white person and a negro or mulatto; bigamous marriages; marriage with a person insane at the time; marriage solemnized by any person not authorized by law, unless lawful in other respects and consummated with full belief of either of the parties in its validity. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages, by the Code, 1901; marriage of the guilty party after a divorce for adultery, by the Code, 1901. Solemnization is prohibited without a license or by an unauthorized person. **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriage of a person adjudged a lunatic. Code, 1901, repeals the latter. **Voidable Marriages**—No statutory provision prior to the Code. Under the Code, 1901, the following marriages are voidable: Marriages by force or fraud; marriages in which either party is physically incapable of entering the marriage state; marriage of an idiot or person adjudged a lunatic. By Code amendment of June 30, 1902, marriages when either party is under the age of consent. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages.

GEORGIA.

Prohibited Marriages—Incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and persons of African descent. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and persons of African descent; marriage of an insane person. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages induced by force or fraud; marriages under age of consent; when either party is impotent at time of marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriage by an unmarried person of a married person; incestuous marriages.

IDAHO.

Prohibited Marriages—Solemnization is prohibited without a license or between persons legally incapable of contracting matrimony. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages of whites with negroes or mulattos; marriage within six months after a divorce, by the act of February 14, 1903. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages procured by fraud or force; when either party is physically incapable of entering the marriage state. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages entered into by falsely impersonating another; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

ILLINOIS.

Prohibited Marriages—By amendment of July 1, 1905, marriage after divorce contrary to the statute. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriage after divorce contrary to the amendment of July 1, 1905. The statute provides that no insane person or idiot is capable of contracting marriage and the courts have set aside such a marriage after the death of the party. Amendment of July 1, 1905, provides that common law marriages are void after that date unless certain steps be taken by the parties. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages by false impersonation of another; bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage after divorce contrary to the statute by the amendment of July 1, 1905.

INDIANA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and persons of one-eighth or more negro blood. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and persons having as much as one-eighth negro blood; marriages when either party is insane or idiotic at time of marriage. The act of April 15, 1905, provides that if persons resident of this state, with intent to evade the law of the state, go into another state and there have their marriage solemnized with the intention of afterwards returning and residing in this state, and do so return

The second oldest university in the world is the University of Parma, Italy, which was founded in 1025.

and reside in this state, such marriage shall be void. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages between whites and persons of one-eighth or more negro blood.

IOWA.

Void Marriages—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages, unless the parties live and cohabit together after the death of the former husband or wife. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriage of a person under the age of sixteen years for males or fourteen years for females, at the option of such person, made known before he or she is six months older than the age fixed. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage solemnized otherwise than prescribed by statute. Persons married without a license are guilty of a misdemeanor.

KANSAS.

Prohibited Marriages—The act of June 1, 1903, prohibits the marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, feeble minded or insane person, except the woman be over forty-five years of age. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degree; marriages in which either party is incapable of contracting, from want of age or understanding. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages, whether contracted within or without this state; marriage of a woman compelled by force, menace or duress; marriage contrary to the prohibition of the act of June 1, 1903. Living together as husband and wife when unmarried is criminal.

KENTUCKY.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriages with an idiot or lunatic; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos; bigamous marriages; marriages of persons under the age of fourteen years for males and twelve years for females; marriages not solemnized or contracted in the presence of an authorized person or society. **Void Marriages**—All the prohibited marriages; with the exception that no marriage solemnized by an unauthorized person is invalid, if either party at the time of the marriage believed it valid. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages obtained by force or fraud; marriages between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years for males or twelve and fourteen years for females without parental consent, if not ratified by cohabitation after the greater ages. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos.

LOUISIANA.

Prohibited Marriages—Bigamous marriages; marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriage of a woman within ten months after the dissolution of a prior marriage; marriage of an accomplice in adultery after divorce on that ground; marriages between white persons and persons of color. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages between white persons and persons of color. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages without free consent, unless the violence or mistake is condoned voluntarily. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of an accomplice in adultery after a divorce on that ground.

MAINE.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within the prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of an insane person or idiot, whether contracted in this state, or in another with intent to evade the laws of this state. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

MARYLAND.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and negroes, or persons of negro descent, to the third generation, inclusive; marriage without a license. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous; between whites and negroes or persons of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriages within the prohibited degrees or within the three degrees of direct lineal consanguinity or the first degree of collateral consanguinity; marriages between whites and negroes or persons of negro descent to the third generation inclusive; marriages without a license or publication of banns, either in this state or in another by citizens of this state, Quakers excepted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between insane persons or idiots. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous; under the age of consent if the parties separate under that age and do not afterward cohabit; marriages out of the state to evade law against incestuous, bigamous or insane marriages. Marriages of insane persons or idiots. But inconsistent enactments leave these in a position of some doubt. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriages within prohibited degrees; marriage of the party from whom a divorce was granted, within two years; marriage of a female under sixteen years of age without the consent of her parent, guardian or master.

MICHIGAN.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages of insane persons or idiots; marriages under the age of consent

The Suez Canal is eighty-eight miles long, extending from Port Said on the Mediterranean Sea to Suez on the Red Sea.

if the parties separate during such nonage and do not cohabit together afterward; marriages procured by force or fraud, if there if no subsequent voluntary cohabitation of the parties. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriage of a party physically incapacitated, if suit is brought within two years after marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress; marriages after decree of divorce within the time fixed by the court, not exceeding two years (by amendment of September 28, 1887); marriage by a person who has had any one of certain venereal diseases and has not been cured (by amendment approved June 15, 1899); marriage with a person who has been confined as an epileptic, feeble minded, imbecile or insane patient, without filing the necessary certificate of cure (by amendment approved May 25, 1905).

MINNESOTA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a person who is epileptic, imbecile, feeble minded or insane, as modified by the act of April 11, 1901. The act of April 11, 1901, provides that marriages between a woman under the age of forty-five years or a man of any age (except he marry a woman over the age of forty-five years) either of whom is epileptic, imbecile, feeble minded or afflicted with insanity, and any other person, is prohibited. Act of April 10, 1901, prohibits marriage of a person within six months after divorce. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees, if solemnized within this state; bigamous marriages, if solemnized within this state, except that if the former husband or wife has been absent five successive years, without being known to such person to be living, such second marriage is held to be voidable only. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages where either party is incapable of assenting for want of age or understanding, or where the consent has been obtained by force or fraud and there is no subsequent voluntary cohabitation. Bigamous marriage where the former spouse has been absent five successive years without being known to the party to be living. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a female compelled by force, menace or duress; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages within six months after divorce, by the act of April 10, 1901; marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, feeble minded or insane person, by the act of April 11, 1901, with the modification introduced by that act.

MISSISSIPPI.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of whites with negroes or mulattos, or persons having one-fourth or more of negro blood. The Annotated Code, adopted 1892, amended the foregoing by prohibiting marriages between whites and negroes or mulattos, or persons who have one-eighth or more of negro blood, or with Mongolians, or persons who have one-eighth or more of Mongolian blood. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and negroes or, by the Annotated Code of 1892, Mongolians. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriage of a female over the age of fourteen years by force, menace, fraud, deceit, strategem or duress; marriage of another by false personation; marriage in another state to avoid the prohibitions of the laws of this state followed by return to and cohabitation in this state.

MISSOURI.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between whites and negroes. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of whites and negroes; bigamous marriages. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages between whites and persons having one-eighth part or more of negro blood; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

MONTANA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages when either party is under the age of consent, by the Compiled Statutes, 1887. The Code of 1895 does not in express terms prohibit these marriages, but does prohibit the marriage of the innocent party within two years or of the guilty party within three years after divorce. **Void Marriages**—By the Code of 1895, marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—By the Code of 1895, marriages induced by force or fraud, or where one party is physically incapable at time of marriage, the incapacity continuing and appearing incurable. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of female by force, menace or duress, or by false impersonation. By the Code of 1895, marriage of the innocent party within two years or guilty party within three years after divorce.

NEBRASKA.

Prohibited Marriages—It is unlawful for any person who has obtained a decree of divorce to marry during the six months allowed for an appeal, or for either party to an appeal to marry during its pendency. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages of white persons with persons of one-fourth or more negro blood; marriages with persons who are insane or idiotic at the time of marriage. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages under the age of consent, if the parties separate during such nonage and do not cohabit afterward; marriages procured by force or fraud without subsequent voluntary cohabitation. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages within the time limited for taking an appeal from a decree of divorce or while such appeal is pending.

The hottest place on the earth is Bahrain, the largest of the Aval Islands, in the Gulf of Persia, which has a mean temperature of 97 degrees for the whole year.

NEVADA.

Void Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees. **Bigamous marriages. Voidable Marriages**—Marriages below the age of legal consent, unless the parties voluntarily cohabited after reaching legal age; marriages where either party is incapable, for want of understanding, of assenting thereto, unless there is voluntary cohabitation after such incapacity is removed; marriages obtained by fraud, unless there is subsequent voluntary cohabitation. Such marriages are void from the time their "nullity shall be declared by a court of competent authority." **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages of whites with black persons, mulattos, Indians or Chinese; marriage by false impersonation; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriage within prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees, if solemnized within the state; bigamous marriages, if solemnized within the state, knowing the former husband or wife to be alive. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages.

NEW JERSEY.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; and, by the act of April 3, 1902, bigamous marriages. The act of March 28, 1904, prohibits any person who has been confined in any public asylum or institution as an epileptic, insane or feeble minded patient from intermarrying in this state without a certificate from two regularly licensed physicians of the state that he has been completely cured of such insanity, epilepsy or feeble mind, and that there is no probability that such person will transmit any such defects or disabilities to the issue of such marriage. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees, by the act of April 3, 1902; bigamous marriages; abduction and marriage of a female under 15 years of age without the consent of her parents or guardians. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriage within the prohibited degrees under act of April 3, 1902. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages incestuous or within the prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman against her will; marriage of a female under 15 years of age without parental consent. The act of March 28, 1904, makes marriages criminal when contracted with an epileptic, insane or feeble minded patient who has not recovered.

NEW MEXICO.

Prohibited Marriages—Solemnization of marriage under the age fixed by law is prohibited in the absence of consent of the parent or guardian. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of males under 18 and females under 15 years of age. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a female by force, menace or duress; marriage under age contrary to the statute.

NEW YORK.

Prohibited Marriages—The statutes prohibit the defendant in a divorce case on the ground of adultery against whom a decree has been pronounced from marrying again during the life of the plaintiff. The court in which such decree was rendered could modify the decree so as to permit such marriage after five years, provided that the plaintiff had remarried. The act of May 17, 1897, makes the same provision, except that it does not require that the plaintiff shall have remarried. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages under the age of consent, but such marriages are not voidable at suit of the party who was of the age of consent, nor where the parties freely cohabit after reaching such age; marriages to which either party is incapable of consenting, from want of understanding; marriages, either party to which is physically incompetent; marriages in which consent is obtained by force, duress or fraud. The word "duress" was added by the act of April 17, 1896, which also adds marriages when a former wife or husband is living, but such wife or husband has been absent for five successive years and not known to the other party to be living during that time. These marriages are "void from the time" their "nullity is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction." **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriages to which consent is obtained by menace, force or duress; marriages by false personation.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages between whites and negroes or Indians, or between whites and persons of negro or Indian descent to the third generation, inclusive. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous, and between whites and persons of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages within the prohibited degrees; marriages under the age of consent; marriages, either party to which is physically impotent; marriages which either party is incapable of contracting for want of will or understanding. The amendment of March 7, 1887, adds marriage between a Croatan Indian and a person of negro descent to the third generation, inclusive. These marriages may be declared void from the beginning by the court, but their validity cannot be attacked after the birth of issue and the death of one of the parties. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a female under the age of fourteen years; marriages of whites with negroes; bigamous marriages.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Prohibited Marriages.—Under the Code of 1885, the marriage of the guilty party to a divorce for adultery during the life of the innocent party. By the amendment of March 7, 1901, the marriage of either party to a divorce within

Among the cities of the United States with less than 100,000 population Montgomery, Ala., had the highest death rate, 26.4 per 1,000 population in 1910.

three months after the decree. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—Under the Code of 1885, until repealed by the Code of 1895, marriages were voidable where either party was incapable, from physical causes, of entering into the marriage state, or where the consent of either was obtained by force or fraud. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a woman induced by force, menace or duress; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages; marriages by false impersonation.

OHIO.

Prohibited Marriages—The statute declares that "male persons of the age of eighteen years and female persons of the age of sixteen years, not nearer of kin than second cousins and not having a husband or wife living, may be joined in marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous; bigamous.

OREGON.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. The statute in force in 1887 prohibited marriages between whites and negroes, or persons of one-fourth or more negro blood. The act of February 20, 1895, amends the foregoing by prohibiting marriages between whites and negroes or Mongolians, or persons of one-fourth or more negro or Mongolian blood. **Void Marriages**—All marriages which are prohibited by law on account of consanguinity between the parties, or on account of either party having a former husband or wife then living; marriages between a white person and a person having one-fourth or more negro, Chinese or Kanaka blood, or more than one-half Indian blood. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages where either party is incapable of contracting or consenting, for want of legal age or sufficient understanding; or when the consent of either party is obtained by force or fraud. Such marriages are voidable only at suit of party laboring under disability, or upon whom force or fraud is practised, and not by such person if the parties freely cohabit after arriving at legal age, or acquiring sufficient understanding, or being restored to reason, freed from the force, or having discovered the fraud. **Criminal Marriages**—The void marriages given above, and marriage of a female under sixteen years without parents' consent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriage of the guilty party after a divorce for adultery. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous. **Voidable Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees. **Criminal Marriages**—Incestuous; bigamous.

RHODE ISLAND.

Prohibited Marriages—Within prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees; bigamous; when either party is an idiot or lunatic. **Criminal Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees; bigamous.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of idiots and lunatics. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriages of whites with Indians, negroes, mulattos, mestizos or half-breeds. The courts have held the marriage of an insane person void. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of a female under the age of sixteen years, by abduction; marriages of whites with Indians, negroes, mulattos, mestizos or half-breeds.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriage of the guilty party to a divorce for adultery during the life of the innocent party. **Void Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages to which consent is obtained by force or fraud, or if either party is physically incapable of entering into the married state. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a female induced by force, menace or duress; marriages induced by false personation; incestuous marriages; bigamous marriages.

TENNESSEE.

Prohibited Marriages—Person guilty of adultery is prohibited from marrying the person with whom the crime was committed during the life of the former spouse. Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of whites with negroes, mulattos or persons of mixed blood, descended from a negro to the third generation, inclusive; bigamous marriages. **Void Marriages**—The statutes declare that the three prohibited marriages given last above cannot be contracted, but do not expressly declare them void. The courts have held bigamous marriages absolutely void. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage of a female compelled by force, menace or duress; marriages of whites with negroes or descendants of negroes to the third generation; incestuous marriages, bigamous marriages.

TEXAS.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages between persons of European blood or their descendants and Africans, or the descendants of Africans. In Section 2959, Revised Civil Statutes, 1895, the word European in the foregoing is changed to Caucasian. **Void Marriages**—Marriages between persons of Caucasian blood or their descendants and Africans or the descendants of Africans. **Criminal Marriages**—The prohibited marriages given above; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by abduction.

VERMONT.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Bigamous marriages and incestuous marriages, solemnized within the state. **Void-**

The annual production of apples in the United States decreased more than 138,000,000 bushels between 1897 and 1908.

able Marriages—Marriages below the age of legal consent, unless the parties freely cohabited after reaching such age, but not voidable on the application of the party who was of legal age; marriages in which consent is obtained by force or fraud, unless the parties subsequently voluntarily cohabited; marriages in which either party is an idiot or lunatic, unless after the restoration of such person to reason the parties voluntarily cohabited; marriages in which either party is physically incapable of entering into the marriage state, but only voidable at the suit of the injured party and within two years after marriage. **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriage of a person against whom a decree of divorce is rendered, to any person other than the libellant, within three years from the time the decree is granted.

VIRGINIA.

Prohibited Marriages—Within prohibited degrees. **Void Marriages**—Marriages between white and colored persons, bigamous marriages; marriages under the age of consent, if there be separation during nonage and no cohabitation after reaching such age. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages of insane persons and of persons physically incapable of entering the marriage state. Such marriages are declared to be "void from the time they shall be so declared by a decree of divorce or nullity, or from the time of the conviction of the parties," under the penal statutes. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriage by taking away and detaining against her will any female; bigamous marriages; incestuous marriages; marriages of white and colored persons.

WASHINGTON.

Prohibited Marriages—Within prohibited degrees; bigamous. **Voidable Marriages**—Marrriages to which either party is incapable of consenting for want of legal age or a sufficient understanding, or where the consent of either is obtained by force or fraud, are voidable, but only at the suit of the party laboring under the disability, or upon whom force or fraud is imposed. **Criminal Marriages**—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages; marriage of a woman by force, menace or duress.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Prohibited Marriages—Within prohibited degrees. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages between whites and negroes; bigamous marriages; marriages within prohibited degrees; marriages when either party is insane, or incapable from physical causes of entering into the marriage state; marriages under the age of consent. All such marriages are "void from the time they are so declared by a decree of divorce or nullity." **Criminal Marriages**—Bigamous marriages; marriages within prohibited degree; marriages of whites and negroes. It it criminal to take away or detain a female against her will with intent to marry her or cause her to marry another.

WISCONSIN.

Prohibited Marriages—Marriages within prohibited degrees; bigamous marriages. The act of May 2, 1901, declares it unlawful for persons to marry within one year after divorce unless authorized by the court which grants the divorce. The act of June 19, 1905, amends the foregoing by providing that the court may only authorize the divorced persons to remarry each other within one year. "No insane person or idiot shall be capable of contracting a marriage." **Void Marriages**—Incestuous marriages and bigamous marriages, if solemnized within the state; marriages of insane persons or idiots; marriages of divorced persons within one year after decree, by the act of May 2, 1901. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages to which either party is incapable of assenting from want of age or understanding; marriages to which consent is obtained by force or fraud, in the absence of subsequent voluntary cohabitation. Such marriages are declared to be "void from such time as shall be fixed by the judgment of a court of competent authority declaring the nullity thereof." **Criminal Marriages**—All prohibited marriages.

WYOMING.

Prohibited Marriages—Bigamous marriages; marriage of an insane person or idiot; marriages within the prohibited degree. Such marriages "shall in no case be solemnized." **Void Marriages**—Within prohibited degrees; bigamous; of insane persons or idiots. **Voidable Marriages**—Marriages to which either party is under the age of legal consent, if the parties separate during nonage and do not cohabit afterwards; and marriages to which the consent of either party is obtained by force or fraud, and there is no subsequent voluntary cohabitation. **Criminal**—Bigamous.

DIVORCE LAWS.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

There are thirty-five different causes for absolute divorce recognized in the different States and Territories. In the following table the causes are given separately and the States and Territories in which each is recognized:

Desertion—Abandonment or Desertion.—In all except New York, District of Columbia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Refusal to Move to State.—Tennessee.

Cruelty—Extreme Cruelty.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Ken-

The receipts of the Russian railways in 1910 were $577,190,500 and the operating expenses $377,764,900.

tucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

Attempt to Take Life.—Illinois, Tennessee and Louisiana.

Violence Endangering Life.—Pennsylvania, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama and Arkansas.

Indignities and Defamation.—Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana Arkansas, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon.

Sexual Immorality—Adultery.—In all States but South Carolina.

Crime Against Nature.—Alabama.

Lewd Conduct.—Kentucky.

Loathsome Disease.—Kentucky.

Intemperance—Habitual Drunkenness.—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona Utah, Nevada Washington, Oregon and California.

Habitual Use of Drugs.—Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Mississippi

Neglect—Neglect to Provide.—Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Tennessee, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Washington.

Neglect of Duty.—Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho and California.

Defects of Disposition—Violent Temper.—Florida and Kentucky.

Intolerant Religious Belief.—New Hampshire and Kentucky.

Crime—Conviction or Imprisonment.—All except Maine, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

Fugitive from Justice.—Virginia and Louisiana.

Lack of Real Consent to Marriage—Duress or Force.—Pennsylvania, Georgia, Kentucky and Washington.

Fraud or Fraudulent Contract.—Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Ohio, Kansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Washington.

Incapacity to Contract Marriage—Mental Incapacity.—Georgia, Mississippi, Idaho, Utah and Washington.

Want of Age.—Delaware,

Personal Unfitness to Contract Marriage—Impotency.—All except Vermont, Connecticut, New York, District of Columbia, South Carolina, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Idaho and California.

Pregnancy before Marriage.—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona.

Illicit Carnal Intercourse.—Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Illegality of Marriage—Bigamy.—Pennsylvania, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

Consanguinity.—Pennsylvania, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi.

Other Causes—Void and Voidable Marriages (not otherwise specified).—Rhode Island and Maryland.

Previous Divorce in Another State.—Florida, Ohio and Michigan.

Misconduct.—Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

Vagrancy.—Missouri and Wyoming.

Voluntary Separation.—Rhode Island, after ten years; Kentucky, after five years.

Civil Death.—Rhode Island.

Presumption of Death.—Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Causes Deemed Sufficient by Courts.—Washington.

Limited Divorces.—Limited divorces or separations from bed and board are granted in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota (in favor of wife only), Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania (in favor of wife only), Rhode Island, Tennessee (in favor of wife only), Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Absolute divorces are granted in Hawaii for the following causes: (a) Adultery of either party. (b) Desertion for term of three years. (c) Imprisonment for life or for more than seven years. (d) Chinese leprosy.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE REQUIRED BEFORE BRINGING SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Five Years—Massachusetts (except if when married both parties were residents three years). The residence limitation is four years.

Three Years—Alabama (in cases of voluntary abandonment), Connecticut (unless the cause of divorce shall have arisen subsequent to the removal into the state; or unless the defendant shall have continuously resided in the state three years next before the date of petition, and actual service shall have been made upon him; or unless the alleged cause is habitual intemperance, or intolerable cruelty, and the plaintiff was domiciled in the state at the time of the marriage, and before bringing the petition has returned to the state with the intention of permanently remaining), District of Columbia (for any cause occurring outside of the District and prior to residence therein), Massachusetts (in cases where both parties were residents on marriage).

The capital invested in the canning and preserving industry of the United States in 1909 was $119,207,000.

Two Years—Florida (except for adultery, when residence qualification is waived), Indiana, Maryland (if cause occurred outside the state), New Jersey (in cases of desertion), North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont (if cause occurred in another state or country).

One Year—Alabama (all cases except voluntary abandonment), Arizona, Arkansas (in case the cause of divorce occurred or existed out of the state; the plaintiff must have been a resident of the state at the time the cause arose or existed, unless it was also a legal cause of divorce in the state where it arose or existed), California, Colorado (except on ground of adultery or extreme cruelty, when the offence was committed within the state), Georgia, Idaho (cases of insanity), Illinois (unless the offence or injury complained of was committed in the state, or while one or both of the parties resided in the state), Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky (in case the cause of divorce arose or existed without the state, the plaintiff must have been a resident of the state at the time the cause arose or existed, unless it was also a cause for divorce in the place where it arose or existed), Maine, Michigan, Minnesota (except when the action is on the ground of adultery committed while the complainant was a resident of the state), Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin (except in case of adultery alleged to have been committed while plaintiff was a resident of the state; or if the marriage was solemnized in the state, the plaintiff must have resided therein from the time of such marriage to the time of the commencement of the action), Wyoming.

Six Months—Idaho (all cases except insanity), Nebraska (in case the marriage was solemnized in the state it is sufficient that complainant has resided in the state from the time of marriage to the time of filing the complaint), Nevada, Texas.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

DATE OF INCORPORATION, POPULATION IN 1900 AND 1910, AND AREA IN 1907 OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 OR OVER.

City.	Date of incorporation.		Population.		Land area in acres in 1907.
	First.	Latest.	1900.	1910.	
New York	1653	1901	3,437,202	4,766,883	209,218.0
Chicago	1837	1875	1,698,575	2,185,283	114,932.3
Philadelphia	1701	1854	1,293,697	1,549,008	83,340.0
St. Louis	1822	1876	575,238	687,029	39,276.8
Boston	1822	1854	560,892	670,585	26,250.0
Baltimore	1796	1898	508,957	558,485	19,290.0
Pittsburg	1816	1901	451,512	533,905	23,967.5
Cleveland	1836	1891	381,768	560,663	26,178.8
Buffalo	1832	1891	352,387	423,715	26,496.0
San Francisco	1850	1900	342,782	416,912	29,760.0
Detroit	1824	1883	285,704	465,766	24,889.6
Cincinnati	1819	1903	325,902	364,463	27,855.0
Milwaukee	1847	1874	285,315	373,857	14,081.2
New Orleans	1805	1896	287,104	339,075	125,600.0
Washington	1802	1878	278,718	331,069	38,408.4
Newark, N. J.	1836	1886	246,070	347,469	10,679.0
Minneapolis	1867	1881	202,718	301,408	31,622.0
Jersey City	1827	1889	206,433	267,779	8,320.0
Louisville	1824	1893	204,731	223,928	13,094.0
Indianapolis	1831	1905	169,164	233,650	20,067.1
St. Paul, Minn.	1854	1900	163,065	214,744	33,388.8
Providence, R. I.	1832	1832	175,597	224,326	11,351.2
Rochester, N. Y.	1834	1908	162,608	218,149	12,252.2
Kansas City, Mo.	1853	1889	163,752	248,381	16,743.0
Toledo, Ohio	1837	1837	131,822	168,497	16,450.0
Denver, Col.	1859	1904	133,859	213,381	37,348.0
Columbus, Ohio	1816	1834	125,560	181,548	10,176.0
Los Angeles, Cal.	1851	1889	102,479	319,198	39,174.7
Worcester, Mass.	1848	1894	118,421	145,986	23,683.0
Seattle, Wash.	1869	1896	80,671	181,105	25,962.0
Memphis, Tenn.	1849	1891	102,320	124,096	9,822.0
Omaha, Neb.	1857	1905	102,555	124,096	15,380.0
New Haven, Conn.	1784	1784	108,027	133,605	11,460.0
Scranton, Penn.	1866	1901	102,026	129,867	12,362.0
Syracuse, N. Y.	1848	1900	108,374	137,249	10,843.0
St. Joseph, Mo.	1853	1885	102,979	77,403	6,110.0
Paterson, N. J.	1851	1871	105,171	125,600	5,157.0
Portland, Ore.	1851	1903	90,426	207,214	26,742.0
Atlanta, Ga.	1847	1874	89,872	154,839	7,680.0
Richmond, Va.	1782	1782	85,050	127,628	5,873.0
Fall River, Mass.	1854	1903	104,863	119,295	21,723.0
Nashville, Tenn.	1806	1883	80,865	110,364	10,932.0
Dayton, O.	1841	1903	85,333	116,577	7,213.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1850	1905	87,565	112,571	10,730.0
Albany, N. Y.	——	1900	94,151	100,253	6,913.7
Bridgeport, Conn.	——	1895	70,996	102,054	6,257.4

Sixty per cent. of the population of Japan still find employment in the cultivation of the soil.

TOTAL PAYMENTS AND RECEIPTS IN 1907 OF CITIES OF OVER 100,000 POPULATION.

Cities.	Payments.			Receipts.		
	Grand total.....	To the public...	To divisions, funds, enterprises, offices and accounts..	Grand total.....	From the public.	From divisions, funds, enterprises, offices and accounts.
New York	$433,280,130	$353,771,809	$79,508,321	$429,477,850	$349,969,529	$79,508,321
Chicago	87,695,310	83,185,059	4,510,251	89,449,525	84,939,307	4,510,218
Philadelphia ..	54,630,372	47,935,099	6,695,273	51,873,739	45,178,466	6,695,273
St. Louis	32,869,768	25,057,038	7,812,730	30,458,590	22,644,373	7,814,217
Boston	55,714,029	41,143,500	14,570,529	54,381,360	39,810,831	14,570,529
Baltimore	16,286,023	13,767,162	2,518,861	15,981,702	13,462,841	2,518,861
Pittsburg	24,495,922	18,300,099	6,195,823	23,679,898	17,484,075	6,195,823
Cleveland	18,662,349	15,318,827	3,343,522	18,168,858	14,822,784	3,346,074
Buffalo	21,314,304	12,239,057	9,075,247	21,204,551	12,136,915	9,067,636
San Francisco.	14,042,859	13,950,260	92,599	13,124,248	13,031,649	92,599
Detroit	11,361,216	9,948,029	1,413,187	11,469,819	10,059,994	1,409,825
Cincinnati	16,767,423	12,330,147	4,437,276	17,516,248	13,077,905	4,438,343
Milwaukee	12,081,584	10,132,085	1,949,499	11,951,644	10,352,276	1,599,368
New Orleans ..	14,758,379	9,381,106	4,777,273	14,750,178	9,972,905	4,777,273
Washington ...	15,133,695	13,486,302	1,647,393	14,964,443	13,317,050	1,647,393
Newark, N. J..	21,071,580	13,743,424	7,328,156	20,741,212	13,413,056	7,328,156
Minneapolis ..	7,054,166	6,564,737	489,429	7,354,417	6,864,988	489,429
Jersey City....	10,489,860	7,949,643	2,540,217	10,385,282	7,846,125	2,539,157
Louisville	10,454,367	8,500,592	1,953,775	11,268,237	9,342,152	1,926,085
Indianapolis ..	4,988,245	4,986,905	1,340	4,801,756	4,800,416	1,340
St. Paul	6,390,977	6,009,889	381,088	6,488,715	6,107,627	381,088
Providence	7,740,646	5,977,960	1,762,686	8,012,903	6,250,217	1,762,686
Rochester	9,826,894	9,352,228	474,666	9,967,622	9,492,956	474,666
Kansas City ..	8,593,811	8,271,703	322,108	8,821,461	8,499,353	322,108
Toledo	5,005,180	3,467,602	1,537,578	4,923,722	3,405,644	1,518,078
Denver	8,951,151	7,369,986	1,581,165	9,076,480	7,477,882	1,598,598
Columbus, Ohio	11,695,524	4,611,381	7,084,143	11,325,521	4,196,092	7,129,429
Los Angeles ..	11,638,629	10,224,435	1,414,194	11,770,207	10,356,536	1,413,671
Worcester	6,070,965	4,360,688	1,710,277	5,969,653	4,259,376	1,710,277
Seattle	14,385,239	13,976,726	408,513	16,393,119	15,988,719	404,400
Memphis	3,298,062	2,779,348	518,714	3,219,523	2,716,376	503,147
Omaha	4,459,162	3,210,896	1,248,266	4,636,129	3,387,863	1,248,266
New Haven ...	3,547,202	2,707,090	840,112	3,554,908	2,714,918	839,990
Scranton	2,264,674	1,955,722	308,952	2,358,366	22,049,459	308,907
Syracuse	5,520,705	5,274,503	246,202	5,864,870	5,618,668	246,202
St. Joseph	1,951,620	1,709,023	242,597	1,557,001	1,314,483	242,518
Paterson	4,434,625	4,189,354	245,271	4,590,734	4,341,041	249,693
Portland, Ore..	4,712,111	4,638,791	73,320	4,624,557	4,551,237	73,320
Atlanta	3,055,041	2,535,219	519,822	2,855,820	2,335,998	519,822
Richmond	4,535,047	2,626,261	1,908,786	4,590,325	2,681,539	1,908,786
Fall River	3,673,201	3,168,464	504,737	3,837,142	3,332,405	504,737
Nashville	2,234,676	1,981,436	253,240	2,190,167	1,936,927	253,240
Dayton	2,918,186	2,690,490	227,696	2,992,763	2,765,067	227,696
Grand Rapids..	3,477,971	2,795,000	682,971	3,246,967	2,588,891	658,076

Payments in 1908.—Advance Census Bureau figures for the calendar year 1908 show that of $1,236,782,824, which was the total of the municipal payments of 158 cities having a population of 30,000 or over, 32.7 per cent was for the expenses of maintaining and operating the ordinary municipal departments and offices; 2.5 per cent was paid for the expenses of the maintenance and operation of self-supporting public service enterprises, such as water supply systems, lighting systems, etc.; 6.7 per cent was paid in interest on city debt; 22.2 per cent was paid for outlays for new buildings, equipment and public improvements; 23.3 per cent represents payments in liquidation of debt, and 12.5 per cent represents payments of refunds, purchases of investments by city funds, and general transfers. The expenses of maintaining and operating the ordinary municipal departments and offices for the entire 158 cities amounted to $404,997,312, more than one-fourth of which was paid by New York City. The expenses of the government of Philadelphia were less than one-fourth of those of New York City.

The city of over 300,000 population with the smallest running expenses was New Orleans, with Milwaukee a close second.

Expressed in per capita averages, the cities of over 300,000 population with the highest expenses were: Boston, $27 58; New York, $24 71, and Washington, $24 63, and those with the lowest were New Orleans, $12 76, and Baltimore, $13 34. The cities of from 100,000 to 300,000 population, with the highest and lowest per capita payments for expenses, were Denver, $24 44, and St. Joseph, $5 65.

Receipts in 1908.—To meet municipal payments the 158 cities collected $652,334,580 from taxes, licenses, special assessments and other revenues and bor-

In Ohio in 1910 Steubenville had the highest death rate, 17.9 per 1,000 population, and Norwood the lowest, 9.

rowed $500,905,414. The balance of the municipal receipts, amounting to $135,395,502, was made up of refunds, investments disposed of by city funds and general transfers. The total municipal receipts, therefore, amounted to $1,288,635,496, and were made up of the following items: 37.2 per cent from taxes and other general revenues; 4 per cent from special assessments; 5.4 per cent from services performed by city departments; 38.9 per cent from loans, and 14.5 per cent from refunds, general transfers and miscellaneous sources.

Receipts from the general property tax formed the chief item of general revenue, and for the cities of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Louisiana, Virginia and Georgia comprised more than 75 per cent of the total.

Liquor licenses and taxes formed 13.4 per cent of the general revenues in the cities of Ohio and 10.2 per cent in the cities of California. New York City received $7,927,300; Chicago, $7,252,687, and Philadelphia, $1,969,459 from this source. The only other cities deriving more than $1,000,000 from liquor licenses were St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, San Francisco and Cincinnati.

From revenues of public service enterprises, such as water supply systems, toll bridges, etc., New York City realized $18,604,056; Chicago, $5,127,401, and Philadelphia, $4,368,213. The only cities of less than 300,000 inhabitants which received more than $1,000,000 from this source were Jersey City, Los Angeles and Seattle. Chicago derived $2,386,275 from privileges or taxes for the use of the public highways; New York City derived a trifle over one-half as much money from the same source.

GROSS AND NET DEBT AT THE CLOSE OF THE CALENDAR YEAR 1907 OF CITIES OF OVER 100,000 POPULATION; ALSO ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY AND TAXES LEVIED.

City.	Gross debt.	Per capita.	Net debt.	Per capita.	Assessed valuation of property for city corporation.	Tax levies.
New York, N. Y....	$798,679,054	$189 01	$598,036,464	$142 52	$7,796,175,039	$106,751,890
Chicago, Ill.....	84,449,874	40 07	80,962,554	38 41	477,921,976	32,679,091
Philadelphia, Penn..	74,387,488	50 73	66,228,636	45 16	1,287,287,123	18,855,433
St. Louis, Mo.....	18,640,951	28 17	18,632,121	28 16	571,791,577	10,635,783
Boston, Mass.....	105,092,706	172 52	73,326,636	120 37	1,315,709,757	19,851,105
Baltimore, Md.....	48,070,933	85 67	29,471,211	52 52	626,756,439	8,356,501
Pittsburg, Penn.....	42,813,778	80 55	32,132,444	60 45	686,742,887	10,681,831
Cleveland, Ohio.....	32,844,514	69 02	31,019,842	65 19	240,262,315	7,650,358
Buffalo, N. Y.....	22,464,303	58 09	19,348,365	50 03	325,776,081	6,507,638
San Francisco, Cal..	4,922,874	———	4,922,874	———	454,708,331	6,820,625
Detroit, Mich.....	12,250,942	33 34	8,727,728	23 75	339,217,590	5,460,669
Cincinnati	50,516,043	145 53	42,991,720	123 85	242,988,590	6,775,420
Milwaukee, Wis.....	10,656,231	33 04	10,618,977	32 93	216,975,945	4,939,109
New Orleans, La....	28,188,326	88 46	28,188,326	88 46	217,366,255	4,782,058
Washington, D. C...	14,296,893	45 74	14,293,286	45 73	277,727,824	4,165,917
Newark, N. J.....	26,412,546	89 24	18,789,188	63 48	295,787,923	3,511,992
Minneapolis, Minn...	11,712,098	41 00	9,088,821	31 82	177,499,018	3,775,699
Jersey City, N. J....	20,826,900	85 64	16,288,865	66 98	267,039,754	3,081,321
Louisville, Ky.....	10,275,574	44 75	8,665,747	37 74	166,302,330	2,993,442
Indianapolis, Ind....	4,085,442	17 94	4,078,237	17 91	174,244,325	2,636,705
St. Paul, Minn.....	10,544,651	50 07	9,813,372	46 60	108,549,241	2,127,502
Providence, R. I.....	18,769,852	90 30	13,656,762	65 70	230,683,760	3,426,078
Rochester, N. Y.....	13,216,433	69 79	12,348,766	65 20	159,045,153	2,855,412
Kansas City, Mo.....	8,436,128	45 48	7,732,335	41 69	144,548,041	3,358,108
Toledo, Ohio.....	9,196,918	55 85	7,714,148	46 85	78,984,280	2,109,795
Denver, Col.....	4,958,510	32 30	4,749,232	30 93	118,921,855	3,621,183
Columbus, Ohio.....	14,562,500	97 92	9,442,098	63 49	87,307,905	2,036,552
Los Angeles, Cal.....	8,962,082	———	8,943,913	———	267,126,304	3,664,003
Worcester, Mass.....	8,700,923	65 91	5,231,121	39 62	124,841,138	1,791,774
Seattle, Wash.....	17,812,180	———	17,654,154	———	155,751,045	3,308,747
Memphis, Tenn.....	6,673,556	51 81	6,623,123	51 42	72,235,836	1,423,036
Omaha, Neb.....	7,228,766	56 58	6,759,906	52 91	23,457,487	1,487,203
New Haven, Conn...	3,876,717	31 41	3,714,570	30 10	116,312,984	1,618,002
Scranton, Penn.....	2,960,651	24 40	2,336,547	19 26	66,757,430	912,444
Syracuse, N. Y.....	8,487,674	70 36	8,476,274	70 27	104,977,771	1,691,638
St. Joseph, Mo.....	1,993,767	16 55	1,983,510	16 46	34,261,501	729,681
Paterson, N. J.....	4,934,878	43 26	4,226,635	37 05	90,707,516	1,196,718
Portland, Ore.....	8,108,434	71 91	7,884,379	69 92	166,661,695	1,512,789
Atlanta, Ga.....	3,713,265	34 62	3,078,893	28 70	91,840,350	1,159,215
Richmond, Va.....	8,505,118	80 07	6,882,735	64 79	105,811,707	1,495,086
Fall River, Mass....	6,077,783	57 27	3,893,015	36 68	84,730,844	1,384,937
Nashville, Tenn.....	4,804,889	45 64	4,804,889	45 60	62,619,338	906,930
Dayton, Ohio.....	4,660,846	45 14	4,393,839	42 56	56,581,280	1,324,001
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,664,534	26 17	2,503,664	24 59	78,834,500	904,984

Figures for 1908—Advance Census Bureau figures for the calendar year 1908 show that at the close of 1908 the net debt of New York City was $684,000,000. This city had more than seven times the indebtedness of any other city and more than one-half of the total of the twenty-nine largest cities of the country. The per capita net debt of New York City was $157 74, and the only other cities having a per capita net indebtedness of over $100 were Cincinnati, $128 61; Boston, $119 48; Galveston,

Of the 486,000 working women in Japan 426,000 are engaged in factories and 60,000 are professional and business women.

$113 07; Portland, Me., $107 41; Newton, Mass., $106 13; Pueblo, Col., $104 61, and Pawtucket, R. I., $103 78. Of the cities of over 300,000 estimated population the city having the smallest per capita net debt was Detroit, $26 02. Of the cities having a population of from 100,000 to 300,000 those with the smallest per capita net debt were Indianapolis, $17 43, and Scranton, $19 82.

The only cities of over 100,000 population reducing their net debt in 1908 were Washington, D. C.; Kansas City, Mo.; Paterson, N. J., and Cambridge, Mass.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, AND GAS WORKS, OWNED AND OPERATED BY CITIES, 1907.

Electric Light and Power Works.

City.	Year built.	Year acquired by city.	Miles of main wire or pipe.	Net cost.	Present value.	Character of service.
Chicago						
City corporation	(1)	(2)	1,894.6	$3,504,126	$2,586,766	Municipal.
Park districts	(3)	(2)	271.0	(4)	828,112	Municipal; lighting parks and boulevards only.
Sanitary district	(5)	(2)	(4)	(4)	3,894,665	Power plant; not yet in operation; commercial.
St. Louis	(6)	(2)	33.0	136,500	136,500	Municipal; lighting public buildings only.
Pittsburg	1891	(2)	325.0	583,242	583,242	Municipal.
Cleveland	1902	(2)	(4)	173,384	187,468	Commercial and municipal.
Detroit	1895	(2)	396.5	1,417,735	1,057,252	Commercial and municipal.
Kansas City, Mo.	1905	(2)	0.4	40,000	40,000	Municipal; lighting public buildings only.
Columbus	1899	(2)	(4)	708,000	571,285	Municipal.
Seattle	1904	(2)	650.0	1,147,930	1,249,714	Commercial and municipal.
St. Joseph	1904	(2)	160.0	150,000	150,000	Municipal.
Nashville	1901	(2)	325.0	268,473	[7]350,000	Municipal.
Grand Rapids	(2)	(2)	143.6	226,245	175,750	Municipal.
Tacoma	1887	1893	(4)	762,726	[7]1,000,000	Commercial and municipal.
Fort Wayne	(9)	(2)	(4)	31,167	31,167	Municipal.
Holyoke, Mass.	1884	1902	178.5	535,817	522,852	Commercial and municipal.
Lincoln, Neb.	1905	(2)	(4)	94,285	100,000	Municipal.
Topeka	1888	(2)	81.0	86,000	66,000	Municipal.
Wheeling	1892	(2)	50.0	51,838	50,000	Municipal.
Little Rock	1888	(2)	65.5	68,000	60,000	Municipal.
Bay City, Mich.	(8)	(2)	70.0	98,194	79,578	Commercial and municipal.
Springfield, Ill.	1895	1900	56.0	(4)	70,061	Municipal.
Jacksonville, Fla.	1895	(2)	200.0	523,568	523,568	Commercial and municipal.
Joplin, Mo.	1899	(2)	53.0	78,000	80,000	Commercial and municipal.
Galveston	(4)	1900	55.0	65,000	65,000	Municipal.
Kalamazoo	1895	(2)	170.0	85,000	70,000	Municipal.
Taunton, Mass.	1882	1897	118.0	404,076	400,000	Commercial and municipal
Fort Worth	1893	(2)	120.0	74,430	65,000	Municipal.

Gas Works.

Philadelphia	1835	(2)	(4)	(4)	$29,000,000	Commercial; leased to private corporation.
Richmond	1851	(2)	91.4	$1,471,665	3,150,000	Commercial and municipal.
Duluth	1882	1898	77.2	763,108	900,000	Commercial and municipal.
Holyoke	1849	1902	44.6	594,801	579,704	Commercial and municipal.
Wheeling	1852	1872	21.1	405,969	450,000	Commercial and municipal.

[1]Four plants in operation: One built in 1890, one built in 1894, one built in 1899 and one built in 1904.
[2]Built by city.
[3]Three plants; year of building not reported.
[4]Not reported.
[5]Two plants: One built in 1896 and one built in 1900.
[6]Four plants: One at waterworks, built in 1901; one at City Hall, built in 1903; one at city hospital, built in 1905, and one at insane asylum, date not given.
[7]Estimated.
[8]Two plants: One built in 1890 and one built in 1907.
[9]Plant in course of construction.

In 1909 374,154 pianos and 65,335 organs, to the value of $89,790,000, were manufactured in the United States.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The Federal Census Bureau began to collect mortality statistics in 1879-'80 for the census of 1880. Similar statistics were collected for the censuses of 1890 and 1900, and since 1900 they have been collected annually. The figures cover only what is known as the registration area of the United States, which embraces those states and separate cities accepted as having approximately complete registration of deaths based upon the requirement of compulsory burial permits. The states having such registration in 1910 were California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina (in part), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. These states, with the District of Columbia and 43 cities in non-registration states, make up the aggregate registration area, whose total estimated population in 1910 was 53,843,896, or 58.3 per cent. of the total estimated population of continental United States. The deaths in that area in 1910 were 805,412, or 15 per 1,000 of population.

DEATH RATE IN REGISTRATION STATES.

Registration State.	Number of deaths from all causes[1] per 1,000 of population.					
	Annual average: 1900 to 1909.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Total[2]	15.5	15.7	15.9	14.7	14.2	14.7
California	([3])	14.1	14.6	14.1	13.4	13.5
Colorado	([3])	14.0	15.3	14.5	14.2	13.8
Connecticut	15.9	16.2	16.5	14.8	15.0	15.6
Indiana	13.2	12.8	13.0	12.8	12.9	13.5
Maine	16.0	16.0	16.4	15.7	15.6	17.1
Maryland	([3])	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.5	16.0
Massachusetts	16.6	16.3	17.0	15.9	15.4	16.1
Michigan	13.4	14.0	13.6	13.4	13.1	14.1
Minnesota	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	10.9
Montana	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	10.6
New Hampshire	17.0	17.7	17.6	16.8	16.9	17.3
New Jersey	15.9	15.9	16.1	14.8	14.7	15.5
New York	16.9	16.9	17.3	15.9	15.7	16.1
North Carolina[5]	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	18.7
Ohio	([3])	([4])	([4])	([4])	12.9	12.7
Pennsylvania	([3])	16.0	15.9	15.1	14.7	17.6
Rhode Island	17.5	17.4	17.8	15.9	15.6	17.1
Utah	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	10.8
Vermont	16.2	16.7	16.2	15.9	15.7	16.0
Washington	([3])	([4])	([4])	9.3	9.8	10.0
Wisconsin	([3])	([4])	([4])	11.7	11.8	12.0

[1] Exclusive of stillbirths.
[2] Includes District of Columbia.
[3] Figures for deaths not available for the entire period 1900-1909.
[4] Non-registration state.
[5] Includes only municipalities having a population of 1,000 or over in 1900.

DEATH RATE OF AMERICAN CITIES, 1906 TO 1910.

The following table shows the death rate for various American cities from 1906 to 1910 and the average rate from 1900 to 1909.

Registration city.	Number of deaths from all causes[1] for 1,000 population.					
	Annual average: 1900 to 1909.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Birmingham, Ala.	([2])	([3])	([3])	17.8	18.2	19.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	15.8	16.8	16.5	13.8	13.7	14.0
Oakland, Cal.	15.0	18.3	18.6	14.9	14.2	12.7
San Francisco, Cal.	18.6	18.3	16.6	15.5	15.0	15.1
Denver, Col.	17.6	17.2	18.7	18.3	17.0	16.4
Bridgeport, Conn.	15.9	16.3	17.2	14.5	14.4	15.2
New Haven, Conn.	17.5	18.8	18.1	16.4	16.9	16.5
Washington, D. C.	20.3	20.3	20.1	19.1	19.0	19.6
Atlanta, Ga.	20.5	22.2	21.4	18.1	17.2	18.9
Chicago, Ill.	14.7	14.5	15.7	14.5	14.6	15.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	15.3	15.1	15.8	14.2	14.3	16.3
Louisville, Ky.	18.4	19.0	19.0	17.0	15.5	16.7
New Orleans, La.	22.5	21.4	23.5	22.3	20.2	21.3
Baltimore, Md.	19.9	19.9	20.5	19.0	18.7	19.2
Boston, Mass.	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.3	16.8	17.2

There were 1,296 establishments engaged in the manufacture of gas, illuminating and heating, in the United States in 1909.

Registration city.	Number of deaths from all causes[1] for 1,000 population.					
	Annual average: 1900 to 1909.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Cambridge, Mass.	15.3	14.7	15.1	16.0	14.7	15.0
Fall River, Mass.	20.3	19.2	21.3	20.5	19.1	18.4
Lowell, Mass.	19.7	19.6	20.6	19.2	18.0	19.7
Worcester, Mass.	17.1	17.5	19.1	16.7	15.5	16.9
Detroit, Mich.	14.9	15.7	14.9	13.7	14.0	15.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	13.3	14.3	13.1	12.7	11.9	14.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	12.3
St. Paul, Minn.	10.4	10.5	10.9	10.5	11.4	11.9
Kansas City, Mo.	15.2	13.3	15.3	14.1	14.4	15.9
St. Louis, Mo.	16.9	15.7	15.9	14.7	15.8	15.8
Omaha, Neb.	12.3	12.2	13.5	13.2	14.7	15.1
Jersey City, N. J.	18.9	19.3	19.1	17.4	16.8	16.3
Newark, N. J.	18.3	18.7	18.5	16.2	16.5	16.5
Paterson, N. J.	16.6	17.4	15.6	15.5	15.3	14.7
Albany, N. Y.	18.5	18.0	19.2	18.6	17.6	19.4
Buffalo, N. Y.	15.6	16.4	16.7	15.3	15.2	16.3
New York, N. Y.	18.3	18.3	18.3	16.3	16.0	16.0
Bronx Borough	19.2	20.4	18.7	17.0	15.9	15.9
Brooklyn Borough	17.6	17.7	17.6	15.6	15.4	15.6
Manhattan Borough	18.9	18.5	18.7	16.8	16.6	16.5
Queens Borough	15.8	16.5	16.4	14.1	14.2	13.8
Richmond Borough	19.2	19.5	20.4	18.4	18.1	17.0
Rochester, N. Y.	14.6	15.1	15.5	13.7	14.4	14.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.7	14.5	15.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	18.7	20.4	18.1	18.0	16.5	17.4
Cleveland, Ohio	14.7	14.9	15.2	13.3	12.9	14.3
Columbus, Ohio	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.2	14.0	15.4
Dayton, Ohio	15.5	15.8	17.1	14.8	15.4	14.8
Toledo, Ohio	14.7	15.2	15.3	14.6	14.6	14.6
Portland, Ore.	10.1	9.4	11.0	9.9	9.8	11.0
Philadelphia, Pa.	18.2	19.1	18.6	17.3	16.4	17.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	19.0	19.9	19.3	[4]17.3	[4]15.4	[4]17.9
Scranton, Pa.	16.6	16.4	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.4
Providence, R. I.	18.4	18.6	19.1	16.6	16.1	17.7
Memphis, Tenn.	20.1	19.7	21.5	20.1	20.1	21.4
Nashville, Tenn.	20.8	20.9	19.6	19.4	18.1	18.7
Richmond, Va.	23.2	21.5	23.4	21.7	20.7	22.6
Seattle, Wash.	9.6	8.5	10.8	9.3	10.0	10.1
Spokane, Wash.	([2])	11.2	13.3	13.4	12.6	13.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	13.5	14.2	13.8	12.7	13.7	13.8

[1] Exclusive of stillbirths.
[2] Figures for deaths not available for the entire period 1900-1909.
[3] Non-registration city.
[4] Includes Allegheny.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN THE REGISTRATION AREA IN 1910 FROM THE CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

Cause of Death.	All ages.	Cause of Death.	All ages.	Cause of Death.	All ages.
All causes { number.	805,412	Paralysis without specified cause	1.0	Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	1.0
All causes { per cent	100.0	Organic diseases of the heart	9.5	Diarrhœa and enteritis (all ages)	7.8
Typhoid fever	1.6	Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc.	1.4	Acute nephritis, Bright's disease	6.6
Diphtheria and croup	1.4	Bronchitis (acute and chronic)	1.6	The puerperal state	1.0
Influenza	1.0	Broncho-pneumonia	3.1	Malformations	1.0
Tuberculosis (all forms)	10.7	Pneumonia (lobar and undefined)	6.7	Premature birth	2.5
Cancer and other malignant tumors (all forms)	5.1	Accident	5.6	Congenital debility	1.9
Diabetes	1.0			Old age	1.7
Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy	4.9			Suicide	1.1

The second largest city in the Netherlands is Rotterdam, which in 1910 had a population of 417,780.

DEATHS IN REGISTRATION AREA, 1909 AND 1910, BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS.

The following table shows the number of deaths, exclusive of still births, in the registration area in 1909 and 1910, according to sex and different age periods:

Sex and age.	1909.		1910.	
	Number of deaths.	Per cent.	Number of deaths.	Per cent.
Aggregate	732,538	100.0	805,512	100.0
Sex:				
Male	398,597	54.4	439,757	54.6
Female	333,941	45.6	365,655	45.4
Age:				
Under 1 year	140,057	19.1	154,373	19.2
1 year	30,279	4.1	33,080	4.1
2 years	12,659	1.7	14,727	1.8
3 years	7,853	1.1	8,808	1.1
4 years	5,686	0.8	6,331	0.8
Under 5 years	196,534	26.8	217,319	27.0
5 to 9 years	16,142	2.2	17,943	2.2
10 to 14 years	10,761	1.5	11,736	1.5
15 to 19 years	18,138	2.5	19,772	2.5
20 to 24 years	27,303	3.7	30,216	3.8
25 to 29 years	29,733	4.1	32,741	4.1
30 to 34 years	29,905	4.1	32,731	4.1
35 to 39 years	32,965	4.5	35,665	4.4
40 to 44 years	32,115	4.4	35,523	4.4
45 to 49 years	34,646	4.7	37,412	4.6
50 to 54 years	36,428	5.0	40,958	5.1
55 to 59 years	37,007	5.1	40,582	5.0
60 to 64 years	42,475	5.8	46,021	5.7
65 to 69 years	46,649	6.4	50,630	6.3
70 to 74 years	45,610	6.2	50,500	6.3
75 to 79 years	41,989	5.7	45,500	5.6
80 to 84 years	29,380	4.1	33,372	4.1
85 to 89 years	16,533	2.3	18,029	2.2
90 to 94 years	5,486	0.7	6,175	0.8
95 to 99 years	1,321	0.2	1,427	0.2
100 years and over	324	(1)	372	(1)
Unknown	794	0.1	788	0.1

[1]Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

DEATH RATE IN CITIES OF THE WORLD.

Cities.	1881 to 1885.	1886 to 1890.	1891 to 1895.	1896 to 1900.	1901 to 1905.	1906.	1908.	1909.	1910.	†Percentage of decrease
London	20.9	19.7	18.8	18.5	16.1	14.0	13.8	14.0	12.7	33.0
Edinburgh	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.0	17.3	15.3	15.2	15.3	14.0	21.9
Glasgow	26.0	23.1	22.8	21.2	19.5	17.3	17.7	17.5	15.1	33.5
Dublin (city)	30.6	29.5	28.8	28.9	24.9	21.6	23.0	20.9	19.9	21.5
Belfast	24.7	24.4	25.1	23.4	20.8	19.6	19.5	18.2	18.6	20.6
Melbourne	20.1	21.0	16.7	15.5	14.0	12.5	13.8	12.5	12.7	34.8
Sydney	20.8	17.9	14.3	12.1	11.5	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	49.5
Montreal	31.0	26.7	25.3	23.1	23.3	22.0	23.0	22.0	(1)	(1)
Toronto	20.7	20.1	15.2	14.6	16.3	22.3	20.1	22.3	(1)	(1)
Paris	24.4	23.0	21.2	19.2	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.4	16.7	28.3
Brussels	23.4	21.2	20.2	17.2	15.2	14.1	14.5	13.9	13.6	39.7
Amsterdam	25.1	22.4	19.2	16.7	14.7	13.1	13.0	13.1	12.2	47.8
Rotterdam	24.2	22.0	20.8	18.0	15.6	13.4	13.7	12.6	12.2	44.6
The Hague	23.3	20.8	18.7	16.2	14.4	13.2	13.8	12.7	12.5	43.3
Copenhagen	22.3	22.3	20.2	17.6	16.1	15.1	16.4	14.5	14.2	32.3
Stockholm	24.3	21.2	20.0	18.2	16.1	14.5	15.9	14.3	14.6	40.3
Christiania	19.9	22.3	19.0	17.5	15.3	13.0	14.0	12.7	11.9	34.7
St. Petersburg	32.8	26.8	25.3	24.6	23.5	25.5	28.6	24.6	24.1	22.3
Moscow	33.3	33.6	29.2	28.7	26.6	27.6	28.0	29.6	26.9	17.1
Berlin	26.5	22.4	20.5	18.1	17.0	15.5	15.4	15.1	14.7	41.5
Hamburg	25.2	25.3	24.2	17.3	16.3	14.8	15.3	14.6	14.2	41.3
Dresden	25.0	22.1	20.6	19.0	17.6	14.7	15.3	14.0	13.8	41.2
Breslau	31.3	28.8	27.4	25.0	23.7	21.2	20.5	20.3	19.1	32.3
Munich	30.4	28.3	25.8	23.9	21.0	17.4	17.9	17.6	15.9	42.8
Vienna	28.2	25.1	24.1	21.1	19.1	17.0	17.6	16.8	15.8	39.7
Prague	32.7	29.6	27.1	24.4	22.6	19.3	20.1	19.1	18.4	41.0
Budapest	31.5	30.8	25.5	21.6	19.8	19.5	19.3	19.2	19.3	38.1

The first book printed in Rhode Island was printed in 1729 by James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin Franklin.

Cities.	1881 to 1885.	1886 to 1890.	1891 to 1895.	1896 to 1900.	1901 to 1905.	1906.	1908.	1909.	1910.	†Percentage of decrease
Trieste	31.1	30.4	29.8	27.5	26.3	24.5	24.2	24.6	22.9	21.2
Milan	30.3	30.4	27.4	23.2	22.1	19.3	18.4	20.3	17.1	36.3
Turin	27.2	23.5	21.6	19.8	19.6	17.5	18.7	15.4	14.9	35.7
Venice	*28.3	28.0	25.1	22.8	22.2	(1)	22.0	22.1	19.0	(1)
Bucharest	(?)	(?)	(?)	24.6	23.3	24.7	23.9	26.4	25.6	(1)
New York	27.5	25.8	24.6	20.3	18.9	17.0	16.5	16.2	16.0	38.2
Chicago	21.5	19.5	20.6	15.2	14.2	14.5	14.1	14.1	15.1	32.6
Philadelphia	22.3	20.6	21.1	19.2	18.1	[3]17.7	17.2	15.8	16.8	[3]20.6
Boston	24.9	23.5	23.6	20.9	18.8	[3]17.9	19.1	17.7	[3]17.2	[3]28.1
Rio de Janeiro	30.5	33.1	38.2	29.2	27.9	23.1	31.8	19.5	20.6	24.3

*Average for four years. †The percentage of decrease is for the period between 1881-'85 and 1906-'10.

[1] Figures not available.

[2] Average for four years.

[3] Furnished by the Bureau of the Census.

INDOOR PAUPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Number and Ratio to Population, December 31, 1903.

State or territory.	Estimated general population.	Paupers enumerated in almshouses.				
		Number.	Number per 100,000 of population.	Native white.	Foreign born.	Colored.
Alabama	1,941,678	761	39.2	370	13	372
Arizona	135,361	146	107.9	85	53	6
Arkansas	1,377,265	575	41.7	391	41	143
California	1,582,596	4,140	261.6	1,646	2,378	108
Colorado	585,011	398	68.0	205	186	6
Connecticut	966,528	2,067	213.9	906	1,092	61
Delaware	190,556	278	145.9	164	58	56
District of Columbia	296,035	230	77.7	58	30	142
Florida	577,677	124	21.5	51	10	61
Georgia	2,352,132	1,032	43.9	611	13	400
Idaho	188,010	70	37.2	31	38	—
Illinois	5,178,163	5,635	108.8	2,726	2,651	133
Indiana	2,632,582	3,120	118.5	2,329	647	116
Indian Territory	467,982	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	2,346,361	2,019	86.0	1,214	755	38
Kansas	1,485,683	780	52.5	484	214	77
Kentucky	2,250,567	1,678	74.6	1,155	193	318
Louisiana	1,475,880	149	10.1	55	70	23
Maine	706,427	1,152	163.1	842	302	7
Maryland	1,240,236	1,633	131.7	813	445	373
Massachusetts	3,008,304	5,934	197.3	2,729	3,113	81
Michigan	2,518,659	2,594	103.0	1,446	1,087	52
Minnesota	1,909,459	547	28.6	123	419	5
Mississippi	1,645,035	517	31.4	210	7	296
Missouri	3,259,845	2,465	75.6	1,524	663	252
Montana	279,308	314	112.4	149	161	4
Nebraska	1,067,606	464	43.5	207	240	11
Nevada	42,335	171	403.9	77	93	—
New Hampshire	424,150	1,140	268.8	772	338	10
New Jersey	2,040,882	1,936	94.9	745	1,084	105
New Mexico	207,861	—	—	—	—	—
New York	7,722,443	10,793	139.8	4,267	6,290	216
North Carolina	1,992,661	1,519	76.2	940	9	565
North Dakota	365,070	184	50.4	97	85	2
Ohio	4,331,414	8,172	188.7	4,776	2,866	435
Oklahoma	512,946	52	10.1	38	11	2
Oregon	447,876	257	57.4	154	97	5
Pennsylvania	6,676,216	9.054	135.6	4,566	4.089	361
Rhode Island	458,314	788	171.9	425	332	30
South Carolina	1,408,100	686	48.7	387	31	268
South Dakota	420,550	159	37.8	79	76	2
Tennessee	2.111,310	1,812	85.8	1,118	78	584
Texas	3,340,100	913	27.3	522	179	207
Utah	300,388	184	61.3	65	114	3
Vermont	347,660	414	119.1	302	98	9

The largest bell in the world, the "Great Bell of Moscow," cast in 1653, is 19 feet high, measures 60 feet around the rim and weighs 202 tons.

State or territory.	Estimated general population.	Paupers enumerated in almshouses.				
		Number.	Number per 100,000 of population.	Native white.	Foreign born.	Colored.
Virginia	1,925,208	1,915	99.5	1,040	36	838
Washington	575,749	306	53.1	146	153	5
West Virginia	1,029,035	881	85.6	682	82	117
Wisconsin	2,203,671	1,606	72.9	483	1,110	5
Wyoming	103,272	—	—	—	—	—
Total	80,651,957	81,764	101.4	42,205	32,136	6,910

STATISTICS OF ILLITERACY.

The term "illiterate" includes all persons at least ten years of age unable to write their own language, the majority of them being also unable to read.

In continental United States illiterates formed in 1910 7.7 per cent of the population ten years of age and over.

ILLITERATE POPULATION BY STATES.

The following table shows the illiterate population ten years of age and upward in 1900 and 1910, by states and territories.

States.	Population 10 years of age and over, 1910.			Population 10 years of age and over, 1900.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States	71,580,270	5,516,693	7.7	57,949,824	6,180,069	10.7
North Atlantic Division	20,777,429	1,154,818	5.6	16,692,161	976,536	5.9
North Central Division	21,071,660	643,822	3.1	17,910,001	705,478	3.9
South Atlantic Division	9,012,826	1,444,294	16.0	7,616,159	1,821,346	23.9
South Central Division	15,167,221	2,029,310	13.4	12,496,080	2,471,423	19.8
Western Division	5,551,134	244,449	4.4	3,235,423	205,286	6.3
North Atlantic Division:						
Maine	603,893	24,554	4.1	565,440	29,060	5.1
New Hampshire	354,118	16,386	4.6	337,893	21,075	6.2
Vermont	289,128	10,806	3.7	278,943	16,247	5.8
Massachusetts	2,742,684	141,541	5.2	2,267,048	134,043	5.9
Rhode Island	440,065	33,854	7.7	344,824	29,004	8.4
Connecticut	901,026	53,665	6.0	730,454	42,973	5.9
New York	7,410,819	406,220	5.5	5,801,682	318,100	5.5
New Jersey	2,027,946	113,502	5.6	1,480,498	86,658	5.9
Pennsylvania	6,007,750	354,290	5.9	4,885,379	299,376	6.1
South Atlantic Division:						
Delaware	163,080	13,240	8.1	145,500	17,531	12.0
Maryland	1,023,950	73,397	7.2	920,715	101,947	11.1
District of Columbia	279,088	13,812	4.9	231,837	20,028	8.6
Virginia	1,536,297	232,911	15.2	1,364,501	312,120	22.9
West Virginia	903,822	74,866	8.3	701,646	80,105	11.4
North Carolina	1,578,595	291,497	18.5	1,346,734	386,251	28.7
South Carolina	1,078,161	276,980	25.7	942,402	338,659	35.9
Georgia	1,885,111	389,775	20.7	1,577,334	480,420	30.5
Florida	564,722	77,816	13.8	385,490	84,285	21.9
South Central Divsion:						
Missouri	2,594,600	111,604	4.3	2,371,865	152,844	6.4
Kentucky	1,722,644	208,084	12.1	1,589,685	262,954	16.5
Tennessee	1,621,179	221,071	13.6	1,480,948	306,930	20.7
Alabama	1,541,575	352,710	22.9	1,304,703	443,590	34.0
Mississippi	1,293,180	290,235	22.4	1,098,891	351,461	32.0
Louisiana	1,213,576	352,179	29.0	990,364	381,145	38.5
Texas	2,348,904	282,904	9.9	2,163,913	314,018	14.5
Arkansas	1,134,087	142,954	12.6	934,332	190,655	20.4
Oklahoma	1,197,476	67,569	5.6	561,379	67,826	12.1
North Central Division:						
Ohio	3,848,747	124,774	3.2	3,289,921	131,541	4.0
Indiana	2,160,405	66,213	3.1	1,968,215	90,539	4.6
Illinois	4,493,734	168,241	3.7	3,727,745	157,958	4.2
Michigan	2,236,252	74,800	3.3	1,896,265	80,482	4.2
Wisconsin	1,829,811	57,770	3.2	1,561,156	73,779	4.7
Minnesota	1,628,635	49,337	3.0	1,305,657	52,946	4.1

The salaries and wages in the gas industry in 1909 amounted to $33,316,000, of which $20,931,000 was paid for wages.

States.	Population 10 years of age and over, 1910.			Population 10 years of age and over, 1900.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Iowa	1,760,286	29,889	1.7	1,711,789	40,172	2.3
North Dakota	424,730	13,070	3.1	229,161	12,719	5.6
South Dakota	443,466	12,751	2.9	294,304	14,832	5.0
Nebraska	924,032	18,009	1.9	799,755	17,997	2.3
Kansas	1,321,562	28,968	2.2	1,126,033	32,513	2.9
Western Division:						
Montana	303,551	14,348	4.7	191,596	11,675	6.1
Wyoming	117,585	3,874	3.3	72,062	2,878	4.0
Colorado	640,846	23,780	3.7	425,424	17,779	4.2
New Mexico	240,990	48,697	20.2	141,282	46,971	33.2
Arizona	157,659	32,953	20.9	94,147	27,307	29.0
Utah	274,778	6,821	2.5	196,769	6,141	3.1
Nevada	69,822	4,702	6.7	34,959	4,645	13.3
Idaho	249,018	5,453	2.2	119,837	5,505	4.6
Washington	933,556	18,416	2.0	408,437	12,740	3.1
Oregon	555,631	10,504	1.9	328,799	10,686	3.3
California	2,007,698	74,901	3.7	1,222,111	58,959	4.8

ILLITERATE WHITES, 1900 AND 1910.

The following tables show the illiterate white and negro population in 1900 and 1910 in the South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central States:

Division and state.	White population 10 years of age and over, 1910.			White population 10 years of age and over, 1900.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	63,933,558	3,184,954	5.0	51,250,918	3,200,746	6.2
Southern Division:						
South Atlantic	6,018,022	471,743	7.8	4.953,831	567,967	11.5
East South Central	4,215,494	389,445	9.2	3,669,160	475,581	13.0
West South Central	4,881,331	349,218	7.2	3,397,548	357,725	10.5
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	138,265	6,884	5.0	121,913	8,548	7.0
Maryland	843,047	30,999	3.7	740,806	38,694	5.2
District of Columbia	198,658	2,904	1.5	159,423	2,480	1.6
Virginia	1,039,333	83,825	8.1	885,037	98,160	11.1
West Virginia	852,778	64,482	7.6	667,275	69,011	10.3
North Carolina	1,082,797	132,666	12.3	904,978	175,907	19.4
South Carolina	493,820	50,644	10.3	404,860	54,719	13.5
Georgia	1,038,626	81,078	7.8	853,029	101,264	11.9
Florida	330,698	18,261	5.5	216,510	19,184	8.9
East South Central:						
Kentucky	1,512,398	150,097	9.9	1,369,842	174,768	12.8
Tennessee	1,260,304	122,454	9.7	1,125,968	159,068	14.1
Alabama	878,570	86,831	9.9	714,883	104,883	14.7
Mississippi	564,222	30,063	5.3	458,467	36,844	8.0
West South Central:						
Arkansas	806,683	56,491	7.0	670,409	77,160	11.5
Louisiana	687,004	97,444	14.2	524,753	96,551	18.4
Oklahoma	1,047,254	37,397	3.6	477,356	37,527	7.9
Texas	2,340,390	157,886	6.7	1.725,030	146,487	8.5

ILLITERATE NEGROES, 1900 AND 1910.

Division and state.	Negro population 10 years of age and over, 1910.			Negro population 10 years of age and over, 1900.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	7,318,502	2,228,087	30.4	6,415,581	2,853,194	44.5
Southern Divisions:						
Southern Atlantic	2,986,936	969,432	32.5	2,655,833	1,250,279	47.1
East South Central	1,960,898	681,507	34.8	1.802,828	887,838	49.2
West South Central	1,460,705	483,022	33.1	1,206,314	579,489	48.0
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	24,777	6,345	25.6	23,527	8,967	38.1
Maryland	180,454	42,289	23.4	179,362	63,033	35.1
District of Columbia	79,964	10,814	13.5	71,949	17,462	24.3
Virginia	496,418	148,950	30.0	478,921	213,836	44.6
West Virginia	50,925	10,347	20.3	34,303	11,083	32.3
North Carolina	490,395	156,303	31.9	437,691	208,132	47.6
South Carolina	584,064	226,242	38.7	537,398	283,883	52.8

"The Saybrook Platform," published by Thomas Short, 1710, was the first book published in Connecticut.

Division and state.	Negro population 10 years of age and over: 1910.			Negro population 10 years of age and over: 1900.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Georgia	846,195	308,639	36.5	724,096	379,067	52.4
Florida	233,744	59,503	25.5	168,586	64,816	38.4
East South Central:						
Kentucky	210,028	57,900	27.6	219,720	88,137	40.1
Tennessee	360,663	98,541	27.3	354,833	147,784	41.6
Alabama	662,356	265,628	40.1	589,629	338,605	57.4
Mississippi	727,851	259,438	35.6	638,646	313,312	49.1
West South Central:						
Arkansas	327,009	86,398	26.4	263,808	113,453	43.0
Louisiana	525,450	254,148	48.4	464,598	284,028	61.1
Oklahoma	101,157	17,858	17.7	40,198	14,870	37.0
Texas	507,089	124,618	24.6	437,710	167,138	38.2

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

CHIEF STATE OFFICERS.

ALABAMA—CAPITAL, MONTGOMERY.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	Emmett O'Neal	4 years	January 19, 1915	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Walter D. Seed	4 years	January 19, 1915	——
Secretary of State	Cyrus B. Brown	4 years	January 19, 1915	1,800
Attorney-General	Robert C. Brickell	4 years	January 19, 1915	2,500
Auditor	C. B. Smith	4 years	January 19, 1915	2,400
Treasurer	John Purifoy	4 years	January 19, 1915	2,100
Comm'r Agriculture	R. F. Kolb	4 years	January 19, 1915	2,100
Supt. of Education	H. J. Willingham	4 years	January 19, 1915	2,250

All State officials Democrats.

ALASKA (TERRITORY)—CAPITAL, JUNEAU.

Governor	Walter E. Clark	4 years	———	$5,000
Surveyor-General and ex-officio Secretary	William L. Distin	4 years	———	4,000

All Territorial officials Republicans.

ARIZONA—CAPITAL, PHOENIX.

Governor	George W. P. Hunt	2 years	January, 1, 1915	$4,000
Secretary of State	Sidney P. Osborn	2 years	January 1, 1915	3,500
Treasurer	David F. Johnson	2 years	January 1, 1915	3,000
Auditor	J. C. Callaghan	2 years	January 1, 1915	3,000
Attorney-General	George P. Bullard	2 years	January 1, 1915	2,500
Supt. Public Instruction	C. O. Case	2 years	January 1, 1915	2,500

All State officials Democrats. The incumbents, inaugurated on Feb. 14, 1912, hold office until Jan. 1, 1915. After that the term of each is to be two years.

ARKANSAS—CAPITAL, LITTLE ROCK.

Governor	J. T. Robinson	2 years	January, 1915	$4,000
Secretary of State	Earl W. Hodges	2 years	January, 1915	2,250
Auditor	J. M. Oathout	2 years	January, 1915	2,250
Treasurer	John W. Crockett	2 years	January, 1915	2,250
Attorney-General	Fm. L. Moore	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
Land Commissioner	Reuben G. Dye	2 years	January, 1915	1,800
Commissioner of Mines and Agriculture	John Page	2 years	January, 1915	1,800

All State officials Democrats. The Auditor is also Insurance Commissioner.

CALIFORNIA—CAPITAL, SACRAMENTO.

Governor	Hiram W. Johnson	4 years	January, 1915	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Albert J. Wallace	4 years	January, 1915	4,000
Secretary of State	Frank C. Jordan	4 years	January, 1915	5,000
Controller	A. B. Nye	4 years	January, 1915	5,000
Treasurer	William R. Williams	4 years	January, 1915	5,000
Attorney-General	U. S. Webb	4 years	January, 1915	6,000
Surveyor-General	William S. Kingsbury	4 years	January, 1915	5,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Edward Hyatt	4 years	January, 1915	5,000

All State officials elected as Republicans. Governor Johnson became a Progressive in 1912.

Traffic receipts on the Suez Canal in 1910 were $26,100,000, against $24,200,000 in 1909.

COLORADO—CAPITAL, DENVER.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	Elias M. Ammons	2 years	January, 1915	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	B. F. Montgomery	2 years	January, 1915	1,000
Secretary of State	James B. Pearce	2 years	January, 1915	3,000
Auditor	Roady Kenehan	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
Treasurer	M. A. Leddy	2 years	January, 1915	6,000
Attorney-General	J. F. Farrar	2 years	January, 1915	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Mary C. C. Bradford	2 years	January, 1915	3,000

All State officials Democrats.

CONNECTICUT—CAPITAL, HARTFORD.

Governor	Simeon E. Baldwin	2 years	January, 1915	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Lyman T. Tingier	2 years	January, 1915	500
Secretary of State	Albert Phillips	2 years	January, 1915	1,500
Controller	Fayette L. Wright	2 years	January, 1915	1,500
Treasurer	Walter W. Holmes	2 years	January, 1915	1,500
Attorney-General	John H. Light	4 years	January, 1915	4,000

All State officials Democrats, except Attorney-General, Republican.

DELAWARE—CAPITAL, DOVER.

Governor	Charles H. Miller	4 years	January, 1917	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Colen Ferguson	4 years	January, 1917	*
Secretary of State	——	4 years	January, 1917	——
Auditor	W. Poole Prettyman	2 years	January, 1915	1,200
Treasurer	Charles A. Hastings	2 years	January, 1915	2,000
Attorney-General	Josiah O. Wolcott	4 years	January, 1917	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	Wm. R. McCabe	4 years	January, 1917	1,500

All State officials Democrats, except Governor, Republican and Progressive, and Secretary of State, to be appointed.

The Lieutenant-Governor receives $5 a day for 60 days. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Commissioner	Cuno H. Randolph	3 years	————	$5,000
Commissioner	John A. Johnston	3 years	————	5,000
Commissioner	Lieut.-Col. W. V. Judson, U. S. A.	Detailed	————	——

Commissioners appointed by the President without regard to politics.

FLORIDA—CAPITAL, TALLAHASSEE.

Governor	Park M. Trammell	4 years	January, 1917	$5,000
Secretary of State	H. Clay Crawford	4 years	January, 1917	2,000
Controller	W. V. Knott	4 years	January, 1917	3,500
Treasurer	J. C. Luning	4 years	January, 1017	2,000
Attorney-General	Thomas F. West	4 years	January, 1917	3,500
Comm'r Agriculture	W. A. McRae	4 years	January, 1017	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	W. N. Sheats	4 years	January, 1917	3,500

All State officials Democrats.

GEORGIA—CAPITAL, ATLANTA.

Governor	*Joseph M. Brown	2 years	June, 1913	$5,000
Secretary of State	Philip Cook	2 years	June, 1913	2,000
Controller	William A. Wright	2 years	June, 1913	2,000
Treasurer	Robert B. Park	2 years	June, 1913	2,000
Attorney-General	John C. Hart	2 years	June, 1913	2,000
Comm'r Agriculture	T. G. Hudson	2 years	June, 1913	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Jere M. Pound	2 years	June, 1913	2,000

All State officials Democrats.

*Mr. Brown was elected on Jan. 10, 1912, to succeed John M. Slaton, who took the oath of office on November 16, 1911, succeeding Hoke Smith, Democrat, who resigned to accept an election as United States Senator.

HAWAII (TERRITORY)—CAPITAL, HONOLULU.

Governor	Walter F. Frear	4 years	December 18, 1915	$7,000
Secretary of Territory	Ernest A. Mott-Smith	4 years	December 18, 1915	4,000

All Territorial officials Republicans.

The number of journals in the United States published in the French language is 34.

IDAHO—CAPITAL, BOISE.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	John M. Haines	2 years	January, 1915	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Herman H. Taylor	2 years	January, 1915	*
Secretary of State	W. F. Gifford	2 years	January, 1915	1,800
Auditor	Fred L. Huston	2 years	January, 1915	1,800
Treasurer	O. N. Allen	2 years	January, 1915	1,000
Attorney-General	Joseph H. Peterson	2 years	January, 1915	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Miss Grace M. Shepherd	2 years	January, 1915	1,500
Inspector of Mines	R. N. Bell	2 years	January, 1915	1,200

All State officials Republicans. The Lieutenant-Governor receives $5 a day for 60 days.

ILLINOIS—CAPITAL, SPRINGFIELD.

Governor	Edward F. Dunne	4 years	January, 1917	$12,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Barratt O'Hara	4 years	January, 1917	1,000
Secretary of State	Harry Woods	4 years	January, 1917	3,500
Auditor	James J. Brady	4 years	January, 1917	3,500
Treasurer	William Ryan, jr	2 years	January, 1915	3,500
Attorney-General	Patrick G. Lucey	4 years	January, 1917	3,500

All State officials Democrats.

INDIANA—CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS.

Governor	Samuel M. Ralston	4 years	January, 1917	$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor	W. P. O'Neill	4 years	January, 1917	1,000
Secretary of State	Lewis G. Ellingham	2 years	November, 1914	6,500
Auditor	William H. O'Brien	2 years	November, 1914	7,500
Treasurer	William H. Vollmer	2 years	February, 1915	7,500
Attorney-General	Thomas H. Honan	2 years	January, 1915	7,500

All State officials Democrats.

IOWA—CAPITAL, DES MOINES.

Governor	George W. Clarke	2 years	January, 1915	$5,800
Lieutenant-Governor	W. L. Harding	2 years	January, 1915	——
Secretary of State	William S. Allen	2 years	January, 1915	2,200
Auditor	J. L. Bleakly	2 years	January, 1915	2,200
Treasurer	W. C. Brown	2 years	January, 1915	2,200
Attorney-General	George Cosson	2 years	January, 1915	4,000
Supt. Public Instruction	A. M. Deyoe	2 years	January, 1915	2,200

All State officials Republicans. The Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer also receives $1,200 a year as members of the Executive Council.

KANSAS—CAPITAL, TOPEKA.

Governor	George H. Hodges	2 years	January, 1915	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Sheffield Ingalls	2 years	January, 1915	*
Secretary of State	Charles H. Sessions	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
Auditor	W. E. Davis	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
Treasurer	Earl Akers	2 years	January, 1915	3,600
Attorney-General	John S. Dawson	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
Insurance Commissioner	I. S. Lewis	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
Supt. Public Instruction	W. D. Ross	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
State Printer	W. C. Austin	2 years	January, 1915	2,500

All State officials Republicans and Progressives except Governor, Democrat.

*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $6 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

KENTUCKY—CAPITAL, FRANKFORT.

Governor	James B. McCreary	4 years	December, 1915	$6,500
Lieutenant-Governor	E. J. McDermott	4 years	December, 1915	*
Secretary of State	C. F. Crecelius	4 years	December, 1915	3,000
Auditor	H. M. Bosworth	4 years	December, 1915	3,600
Treasurer	T. S. Rhea	4 years	December, 1915	3,600
Attorney-General	James Garnett	4 years	December, 1915	4,000

All State officials Democrats.

*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $5 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

LOUISIANA—CAPITAL, BATON ROUGE.

Governor	Luther E. Hall	4 years	April, 1916	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Thomas C. Barret	4 years	April, 1916	1,500
Secretary of State	Alvin E. Hebert	4 years	April, 1916	5,000
Auditor	———	4 years	April, 1916	5,000
Treasurer	———	4 years	April, 1916	4,000
Attorney-General	Robert G. Pleasant	4 years	May, 1916	5,000
Supt. Public Education	T. H. Harris	4 years	May, 1916	5,000

All State officials Democrats.

Arizona's mines in 1909 produced minerals worth $42,946,745, chiefly copper.

MAINE—CAPITAL, AUGUSTA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	William T. Haines	2 years	January, 1915	$3,000
Secretary of State	———	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
Treasurer	———	2 years	January, 1915	2,000
Attorney-Geheral	———	2 years	January, 1915	4,000
Auditor	Timothy F. Callahan	2 years	January, 1915	2,500

All State officials Republicans.

The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney-General are elected by the Legislature.

MARYLAND—CAPITAL, ANNAPOLIS.

Governor	Phillips L. Goldsborough	4 years	January, 1916	$4,500
Secretary of State	Robert P. Graham	4 years	January, 1916	2,000
Controller	Emerson C. Harrington	2 years	January, 1914	2,500
Attorney-General	Edgar Allan Poe	4 years	January, 1916	3,000
Treasurer	Murray Vandiver	2 years	February, 1914	2,500

All State officials Democrats except Governor and Secretary of State, Republicans. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS—CAPITAL, BOSTON.

Governor	Eugene N. Foss	1 year	January, 1914	$8,000
Lieutenant-Governor	David I. Walsh	1 year	January, 1914	2,000
Secretary Commonwealth	Frank J. Donahue	1 year	January, 1914	3,500
Attorney-General	James M. Swift	1 year	January, 1914	5,000
Auditor	John E. White	1 year	January, 1914	3,500
Treasurer	Elmer A. Stevens	1 year	January, 1914	5,000

All State officials Democrats, except Attorney-General, Auditor and Treasurer, Republicans.

MICHIGAN—CAPITAL, LANSING.

Governor	Woodbridge N. Ferris	2 years	January, 1915	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John Q. Ross	2 years	January, 1915	*
Secretary of State	Fred'k C. Martindale	2 years	January, 1915	800
Auditor	O. B. Fuller	2 years	January, 1915	3,000
Treasurer	J. W. Haarer	2 years	January, 1915	1,000
Attorney-General	Grant Fellows	2 years	January, 1915	800
Land Commissioner	A. G. Caton	2 years	January, 1915	800

All State officials Republicans.

*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $3 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

MINNESOTA—CAPITAL, ST. PAUL.

Governor	Adolph O. Eberhart	2 years	January, 1915	$7,000
Lieutenant-Governor	J. A. A. Burnquist	2 years	January, 1915	*
Secretary of State	Julius A. Schmahl	2 years	January, 1915	3,500
Auditor	S. C. Iverson	4 years	January, 1917	4,200
Treasurer	Walter J. Smith	2 years	January, 1915	3,500
Attorney-General	Lyndon A. Smith	2 years	January, 1915	4,800

All State officials Republicans.

*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $10 a day for 90 days.

MISSISSIPPI—CAPITAL, JACKSON.

Governor	Earl Brewer	4 years	January, 1916	$4,500
Lieutenant-Governor	Theodore G. Bilbo	4 years	January, 1916	*
Secretary of State	J. W. Power	4 years	January, 1916	2,000
Auditor	Duncan Thompson	4 years	January, 1916	2,500
Treasurer	P. S. Stovall	4 years	January, 1916	2,500
Attorney-General	Russ A. Collins	4 years	January, 1916	2,500
Land Commissioner	M. A. Brown	4 years	January, 1916	1,800

All State officials Democrats.

*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $500 for regular sessions of the Legislature and $6 a day for special sessions.

MISSOURI—CAPITAL, JEFFERSON CITY.

Governor	Elliott W. Major	4 years	January, 1917	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	William R. Painter	4 years	January, 1917	1,000
Secretary of State	Cornelius Roach	4 years	January, 1917	3,000
Treasurer	Edward P. Doal	4 years	January, 1917	3,000
Auditor	John P. Gordon	4 years	January, 1917	3,000
Attorney-General	John T. Barker	4 years	January, 1917	3,000

All State officials Democrats.

*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $7 a day additional during the sessions of the Legislature.

The second largest city in Poland is Lodz, which had a population of 393,526 in 1908.

MONTANA—CAPITAL, HELENA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary
Governor	Samuel V. Stewart	4 years	January, 1917	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	W. W. McDowell	4 years	January, 1917	*
Secretary of State	A. M. Alderson	4 years	January, 1917	3,000
Auditor and Ins. Com.	William Keating	4 years	January, 1917	3,000
Treasurer	W. C. Rae	4 years	January, 1917	3,000
Attorney-General	D. M. Kelley	4 years	January, 1917	3,000

All State officials Democrats.

*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $10 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

NEBRASKA—CAPITAL, LINCOLN.

Governor	John H. Morehead	2 years	January, 1915	$2,500
Lieutenant-Governor	Samuel R. McKelvie	2 years	January, 1915	600
Secretary of State	Addison Wait	2 years	January, 1915	2,000
Auditor	William B. Howard	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
Treasurer	Walter A. George	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
Attorney-General	Grant G. Martin	2 years	January, 1915	2,000
Land Commissioner	Frederick Beckman	2 years	January, 1915	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	James A. Delzell	2 years	January, 1915	——

All State officials Republicans and Progressives, except Governor, Democrat.

NEVADA—CAPITAL, CARSON CITY.

Governor	Tasker L. Oddie	4 years	January, 1915	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Gilbert C. Ross	4 years	January, 1915	1,800
Secretary of State	George Brodigan	4 years	January, 1915	2,400
Controller	Jacob Eggers	4 years	January, 1915	2,400
Treasurer	William McMillan	4 years	January, 1915	2,400
Attorney-General	Cleveland H. Baker	4 years	January, 1915	2,000
Surveyor-General	Charles L. Deady	4 years	January, 1915	2,400
Supt. Public Instruction	John E. Bray	4 years	January, 1915	2,000
State Printer	Joseph Farnsworth	4 years	January, 1915	2,000

Governor, Treasurer and Controller Republicans.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—CAPITAL, CONCORD.

Governor	————	2 years	January, 1913	$3,000
Secretary of State	————	2 years	January, 1913	4,000
Treasurer	————	2 years	January, 1913	2,500
Attorney-General	————	5 years	January, 1912	2,500

No candidate for Governor received a majority vote at the election of 1912, and the new Legislature will elect a Governor.

The Secretary of State and Treasurer are elected by the Legislature and the Attorney-General is appointed by the Governor.

NEW JERSEY—CAPITAL, TRENTON.

Governor	Woodrow Wilson	3 years	January, 1914	$10,000
Secretary of State	David S. Crater	5 years	April 1, 1917	6,000
Controller	Edward I. Edwards	3 years	February 20, 1914	6,000
Treasurer	Daniel S. Voorhees	3 years	February 11, 1913	6,000
Attorney-General	Edmund Wilson	5 years	April, 1914	7,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Calvin N. Kendall	5 years	July, 1916	3,000
Insurance Commissioner	George La Monte	3 years	April 1, 1915	4,000

All State officials Democrats, except Treasurer. Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction Republicans.

NEW MEXICO—CAPITAL, SANTA FE.

Governor	William C. McDonald	4 years	January, 1917	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	E. C. de Baca	4 years	January, 1917	*
Secretary of State	A. J. Lucero	4 years	January, 1917	3,000
Treasurer	O. N. Marron	4 years	January, 1917	3,000
Attorney-General	F. W. Clancy	4 years	January, 1917	4,000
Auditor	W. G. Sargent	4 years	January, 1917	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	A. B. Stroop	4 years	January, 1917	3,000

All State officials Democrats, except Attorney-General, Auditor and Superintendent of Publican Instruction Republicans.

*The Lieutenant-Governor receives $10 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

NEW YORK—CAPITAL, ALBANY.

For full list of New-York State officials, see "New-York State Government."

The Irish-born population of the United States numbered about 2,000,000 in 1911.

NORTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, RALEIGH.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	Locke Craig	4 years	January, 1917	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	E. L. Daughtridge	4 years	January, 1917	*
Secretary of State	J. Bryan Grimes	4 years	January, 1917	2,000
Auditor	William P. Wood	4 years	January, 1917	1,500
Treasurer	B. R. Lacy	4 years	January, 1917	3,000
Attorney-General	W. T. Bickett	4 years	January, 1917	2,000

All State officials Democrats. *The Lieutenant-Governor receives $6 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

NORTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, BISMARCK.

Governor	L. B. Hanna	2 years	January, 1915	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	A. T. Kraabel	2 years	January, 1915	1,000
Secretary of State	Thomas Hall	2 years	January, 1915	2,000
Auditor	Carl O. Jorgenson	2 years	January, 1915	2,000
Treasurer	Gunder Olson	2 years	January, 1915	2,000
Attorney-General	Andrew Miller	2 years	January, 1915	2,000
Insurance Commissioner	W. C. Taylor	2 years	January, 1915	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	E. J. Taylor	2 years	January, 1915	2,000
Com. of Agr. and Labor	W. C. Gilbreath	2 years	January, 1915	2,000

All State officials Republicans.

OHIO—CAPITAL, COLUMBUS.

Governor	James M. Cox	2 years	January, 1915	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Hugh L. Nicholls	2 years	January, 1915	800
Secretary of State	Charles H. Graves	2 years	January, 1915	4,000
Auditor	A. V. Donahey	4 years	January, 1917	4,500
Treasurer	John Brennan	2 years	January, 1915	4,500
Attorney-General	Timothy S. Hogan	2 years	January, 1915	4,500

All State officials Democrats.

OKLAHOMA—CAPITAL, OKLAHOMA CITY.

Governor	Lee Cruce	4 years	January, 1915	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	J. J. McAlester	4 years	January, 1915	1,000
Secretary of State	B. F. Harrison	4 years	January, 1915	3,500
Auditor	Leo Meyer	4 years	January, 1915	2,500
Attorney-General	Charles West	4 years	January, 1915	4,000
Treasurer	Robert Dunlop	4 years	January, 1915	3,000
Supt. Public Instruction	R. H. Wilson	4 years	January, 1915	2,500
Examiner and Inspector	C. A. Taylor	4 years	January, 1915	3,000
Commissioner of Labor	C. L. Daugherty	4 years	January, 1915	2,000

All State officials Democrats.

OREGON—CAPITAL, SALEM.

Governor	Oswald West	4 years	January, 1915	$1,500
Secretary of State	B. W. Olcott	4 years	January, 1915	1,500
Treasurer	T. B. Kay	4 years	January, 1915	800
Attorney-General	A. M. Crawford	4 years	January, 1915	3,000
State School Supt.	L. A. Alderman	4 years	January, 1915	2,000

All State officials Republicans, except Governor, Democrat.

The Governor also receives specific sums for various duties, making his compensation in all about $4,350 a year.

PENNSYLVANIA—CAPITAL, HARRISBURG.

Governor	John K. Tener	4 years	January, 1915	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	John M. Reynolds	4 years	January, 1915	5,000
Secretary of Int. Affairs	J. I. Blakeslee	4 years	January, 1915	8,000
Sec'y of Commonwealth	Robert McAfee	4 years	January, 1915	12,000
Attorney-General	John C. Bell	4 years	May, 1915	4,000
Auditor-General	Archibald W. Powell	4 years	May, 1917	8,000
Treasurer	Robert K. Young	4 years	May, 1917	8,000

All State officials Republicans; the Auditor-General and Treasurer, elected in 1912, were also on the Washington, or Progressive ticket.

RHODE ISLAND—CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE.

Governor	Aram J. Pothier	2 years	January, 1915	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Roswell B. Burchard	2 years	January, 1915	500
Secretary of State	J. Fred Parker	2 years	January, 1915	3,500
Treasurer	Walter A. Read	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
Attorney-General	Herbert A. Rice	2 years	January, 1915	4,500

All State officials Republicans.

The largest city of Portugal is Lisbon, which had a population of 356,000 in 1900.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CAPITAL, COLUMBIA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	Coleman L. Blease	2 years	January, 1915	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Charles A. Smith	2 years	January, 1915	400
Secretary of State	R. M. McCown	2 years	January, 1915	1,950
Controller-General	A. W. Jones	2 years	January, 1915	1,950
Treasurer	S. T. Carter	2 years	January, 1915	1,950
Supt. Public Instruction	John E. Swearingen	2 years	January, 1915	1,950
Attorney-General	——— ———	2 years	January, 1915	1,950

All State officials Democrats.

SOUTH DAKOTA—CAPITAL, PIERRE.

Governor	Frank M. Byrne	2 years	January, 1915	$3,000
Lieutenant-Governor	E. L. Abel	2 years	January, 1915	*
Secretary of State	Frank Glasnar	2 years	January, 1915	1,800
Auditor	Henry B. Anderson	2 years	January, 1915	1,800
Treasurer	A. W. Ewart	2 years	January, 1915	1,800
Attorney-General	Royal C. Johnson	2 years	January, 1915	1,000
Supt. Public Instruction	C. G. Lawrence	2 years	January, 1915	1,800
Com. School & Pub. Lds	F. F. Brinker	2 years	January, 1915	1,800

All State officials Republicans. *The Lieutenant Governor receives $10 a day during the sessions of the Legislature.

TENNESSEE—CAPITAL, NASHVILLE.

Governor	Ben W. Hooper	2 years	January, 1915	$4,000
Secretary of State	Hallum W. Goodloe	4 years	February, 1913	3,000
Controller	Frank Dibrell	2 years	March, 1913	3,500
Treasurer	Thomas Taylor	2 years	March, 1913	3,500
Attorney-General	John C. Cates	8 years	August, 1918	3,000

All State officials Democrats, except Governor and Treasurer, Republicans. Officials other than Governor elected by the Legislature.

TEXAS—CAPITAL, AUSTIN.

Governor	O. B. Colquitt	2 years	January 17, 1915.	$4,000
Lieutenant-Governor	W. H. Mayes	2 years	January, 1915	
Secretary of State	——— ———	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
Controller	W. P. Lane	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
Attorney-General	B. F. Looney	2 years	January, 1915	2,500
Land Commissioner	E. R. Kone	2 years	January, 1915	2,500

All State officials Democrats. The Lieutenant-Governor receives $5 a day during the sessions of the Legislature. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor.

UTAH—CAPITAL, SALT LAKE CITY.

Governor	William Spry	4 years	January, 1917	$4,000
Secretary of State	David Mattson	4 years	January, 1917	2,000
Auditor	Lincoln G. Kelly	4 years	January, 1917	1,500
Treasurer	Jesse D. Jewkes	4 years	January, 1917	1,000
Attorney-General	Albert R. Barnes	4 years	January, 1917	1,500
Supt. Public Instruction	A. C. Nelson	4 years	January, 1917	1,500

All State officials Republicans.

VERMONT—CAPITAL, MONTPELIER.

Governor	Allen M. Fletcher	2 years	October, 1914	$2,500
Lieutenant-Governor	Frank Howe	2 years	October, 1914	
Secretary of State	Guy W. Bailey	2 years	October, 1914	1,700
Auditor	H. F. Graham	2 years	October, 1914	1,700
Treasurer	Edward H. Deavitt	2 years	October, 1914	1,700
Attorney-General	Rufus E. Brown	2 years	October, 1914	——

All State officials Republicans. The Lieutenant-Governor receives $6 a day during the session of the Legislature and 60 per cent of the fees as Insurance Commissioner. The Secretary of State and Auditor also receive fees.

VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, RICHMOND.

Governor	William Hodges Mann	4 years	February 1, 1914	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	J. Taylor Ellyson	4 years	February 1, 1914	600
Sec. of Commonwealth	B. O. James	4 years	February 1, 1914	2,000
Treasurer	A. W. Harman, jr.	4 years	February 1, 1914	1,750
Attorney-General	Samuel W. Williams	4 years	February 1, 1914	2,500
Supt. Public Instruction	J. D. Eggleston, jr.	4 years	February 1, 1914	2,000
Com. of Agriculture	George W. Koiner	4 years	February 1, 1914	——

All State officials Democrats.

The largest city in Siberia is Vladivostok, which had a population of 90,162 in 1909.

WASHINGTON—CAPITAL, OLYMPIA.

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	Ernest Lister	4 years	January, 1917	$6,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Louis F. Hart	4 years	January, 1917	——
Secretary of State	I. M. Howell	4 years	January, 1917	2,500
Auditor	Charles W. Clausen	4 years	January, 1917	2,000
Treasurer	Edward Meath	4 years	January, 1917	2,000
Attorney-General	W. V. Tannor	4 years	January, 1917	2,000
Land Commissioner	C. W. Savidge	4 years	January, 1917	2,000
Supt. of Schools	Josephine C. Preston	4 years	January, 1917	2,500

All State officials Republicans, except Governor, Democrat.

WEST VIRGINIA—CAPITAL, CHARLESTON.

Governor	H. D. Hatfield	4 years	March, 1917	$5,000
Secretary of State	**Stuart F. Reed**	4 years	March, 1917	4,500
Auditor	**John S. Darst**	4 years	March, 1917	4,500
Treasurer	**E. Leslie Long**	4 years	March, 1917	2,500
Attorney-General	**William G. Conley**	4 years	March, 1917	2,500
Superintendent Schools	**Morris P. Shawkey**	4 years	March, 1917	3,500

All State officials Republicans and Progressives. The Secretary of State and Auditor also receive fees.

WISCONSIN—CAPITAL, MADISON.

Governor	Francis E. McGovern	2 years	January 6, 1915	$5,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Thomas Morris	2 years	January 6, 1915	1,000
Secretary of State	John S. Donald	2 years	January 6, 1915	5,000
Treasurer	Henry Johnson	2 years	January 6, 1915	5,000
Attorney-General	Walter C. Owen	2 years	January 6, 1915	3,000

All State officials Republicans, except Governor, Progressive. The Secretary of State is also Auditor.

WYOMING—CAPITAL, CHEYENNE.

Governor	Joseph M. Carey	4 years	January, 1915	$2,500
Secretary of State and Lieutenant-Governor	F. L. Houx	4 years	January, 1915	2,000
Auditor	Robert Forsythe	4 years	January, 1915	2,000
Treasurer	J. L. Baird	4 years	January, 1915	2,000
Supt. Public Instruction	Miss Rose A. Baird	4 years	January, 1915	2,000

All State officials Democrats, except Treasurer and Auditor, Republicans, and Governor, Progressive.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

HEADS OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS.

MONARCHIES.

Country.	Ruler.	Title.	House or family name.	Date of accession.
Abyssinia	Menelik II	Negus	Melekat	March 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Habib-ullahkhan	Ameer	Dost Mohammad	Oct. 3, 1901
Aust.-Hun'y	Fr. Joseph I	Emperor.	Hapsburg-Lorraine	Dec. 2, 1848
Bavaria	Otho I	King	Wittelsbach	June 13, 1886
Belgium	Albert I	King	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Dec. 23, 1909
Bulgaria	Ferdinand I	Emperor	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Oct. 5, 1908
Denmark	Christian X	King	Oldenburg branch Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg	May 15, 1912
Egypt	Abbas II Hilmi	Khedive	Dynasty founded by Mohammed Ali, 1811	Jan. 7, 1892
Germany	William II	Emperor.	Hohenzollern	June 15, 1888
Great Britain.	George V	King	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	May 6, 1910
Greece	George I	King	Holstein-Glücksburg.	June 5, 1863
Italy	Vict. Eman. III.	King	Savoy	July 31, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito	Emperor	Dynasty said to be founded by Emp. Jimmon Tenno, 660 B. C.	July 30, 1912
Montenegro	Nicholas I	†King	Petrovitch Njegosch	Aug. 29, 1910
Morocco	Abdul-Hafid	Sultan	——	Jan. 5, 1908
Netherlands	Wilhelmina	Queen	Nassau, younger branch of Orthon	Nov. 23, 1890
Norway	Haakon VII	King	Holstein-Glücksburg	Nov. 18, 1905

In the Republic of Cuba the rate of mortality in 1910 was 14.95 per 1,000.

Country.	Ruler.	Title	House or family name.	Date of accession.
Persia	Ahmed-Mirza	Shah	Kadjar	July 16, 1909
Prussia	(See Germany.)			
Rumania	Charles I	King	Hohenzollern (Sigmarin'n)	April 20, 1866
Russia	Nicholas II	Emperor	Romanoff-Holstein - Gottorp	Nov. 1, 1894
Saxony	Fred'k Augustus	King	Wettin, Albertine line	Oct. 15, 1904
Servia	Peter I	King	Karageorgevitch	June 15, 1903
Siam	Chowfa Maha (Vajiravudh.)	King	Chakri (founded 1782)	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII	King	Bourbon-Anjou	May 17, 1902
Sweden	Gustav V	King	Bernadotte	Dec. 8, 1907
Turkey	Mehmed V	Sultan	Osman	April 27, 1909
Würtemberg	Wilhelm II	King	Würtemberg	Oct. 6, 1891

†Prince from August 14, 1860, to August 29, 1910.

REPUBLICS.

Country.	President.	Term.	Service began.	Present term expires.
Argentine Rep.	Roque Saenz Pena	6 years	Oct. 12, 1910	Oct. 12, 1916
Bolivia	Elidoro Villazon	4 years	Aug. 12, 1909	Aug. 12, 1913
Brazil	Hermes da Fonseca	4 years	Nov. 15, 1910	Nov. 15, 1914
Chili	Ramon Baros Luco	5 years	Dec. 23, 1910	Dec. 23, 1915
China	Yuan Shih-Kai		March 11, 1912	
Colombia	Carlos E. Restrepo	4 years	Aug. 7, 1910	Aug. 7, 1914
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jimenez	4 years	May 8, 1910	May 8, 1914
Cuba	Jose Miguel Gomez	4 years	Jan. 29, 1909	Jan. 29, 1913
Dominican Rep.	Adolfo A. Nouel	6 years	Dec. 5, 1912	
Ecuador	Leonidas Plaza	4 years	Aug. 31, 1912	Aug. 31, 1916
France	Clement A. Fallières	7 years	Feb. 18, 1906	Feb. 18, 1913
Guatemala	Manuel Est. Cabrera	6 years	Feb. 8, 1898	April 3, 1916
Hayti	Tancrede Auguste	7 years	Aug. 8, 1912	Aug. 8, 1919
Honduras	Manuel Bonilla	4 years	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1916
Liberia	Daniel E. Howard	4 years	Jan. 4, 1912	Jan. 4, 1916
Mexico	Francisco I. Madero, jr.	6 years	Nov. 5, 1911	Nov. 5, 1917
Nicaragua	Adolfo Diaz	4 years	Jan. 1, 1913	Dec. 31, 1917
Panama	Dr. Belisario Porras	4 years	Oct. 1, 1912	Oct. 1, 1916
Paraguay	Eduardo Schaerer	4 years	—, —	July 4, 1914
Peru	Guillermo Billinghurst	4 years	Sept. 24, 1912	Sept. 24, 1916
Portugal	Manuel de Arriaga	4 years	Aug. 24, 1911	Aug. 24, 1915
Salvador	Manuel Enrique Araujo	4 years	March 1, 1911	March 1, 1915
Switzerland		1 year	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1914
Uruguay	José Battle y Ordonez.	4 years	March 1, 1911	March 1, 1915
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez	4 years	Aug. 11, 1910	April 3, 1914

AREA, POPULATION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(Figures from Federal Bureau of Statistics.)

Country.	Area. Sq. miles.	Population in 1910 or on latest available date.	Foreign commerce. Year.	Imports of merchandise.	Exports of merchandise.
Argentina	1,139,196	6,989,000	1910	$339,459,000	$359,584,000
Australasia:					
[1 2 3] Commonwealth of Australia	2,974,581	4,455,000	1910	292,060,000	349,591,000
[1 3] New Zealand	104,751	1,008,000	1910	82,982,000	107,940,000
[4 5] Austria-Hungary	261,033	51,304,000	1910	579,129,000	490,977,000
Austria (including Bosnia and Herzegovina)	[6] 135,606	[6] 30,463,000	1910		
Hungary	[6] 125,427	[6] 20,841,000	1910		
[4 5] Belgium	11,373	7,517,000	1910	823,137,000	657,634,000
Kongo, Belgian	919,999	20,000,000	1910	7,111,000	12,369,000
Bolivia	567,643	2,268,000	1910	24,889,000	38,567,000
[8] Brazil	3,291,416	21,115,000	1910	235,575,000	310,006,000
[5 9] Bulgaria	37,199	4,329,000	1910	34,230,000	24,907,000
[4 5] Canada	3,729,675	7,082,000	[10] 1911	461,951,000	274,317,000
Central America:					
Costa Rica	18,691	380,000	1910	8,153,000	8,645,000
Gautemala	43,641	2,000,000	1909	5,251,000	10,079,000
Honduras	44,274	553,000	1910	3,019,000	2,572,000
Nicaragua	49,532	600,000	1909	3,500,000	3,600,000

The chief source of platinum supply is the Ural Mountains, in Russia, but some is also obtained from Colombia and Canada.

Country.	Area. Sq. miles.	Population in 1910 or on latest available date.	Foreign commerce. Year.	Imports of merchandise.	Exports of merchandise.
[11]Panama	33,776	387,000	1910	10,043,000	1,769,000
Salvador	8,170	1,707,000	1910	3,745,000	7,298,000
[4 5]Chile	292,743	3,500,000	1910	108,582,000	120,022,000
[3 4]China	4,277,170	336,042,000	1910	310,956,000	248,498,000
Colombia	435,278	4,804,000	1910	17,026,000	17,625,000
[12]Cuba	45,881	2,159,000	[19]1911	108,007,000	128,542,000
[4 12]Denmark	15,046	2,757,000	1910	170,021,000	146,884,000
Ecuador	118,627	1,500,000	1910	7,026,000	13,057,000
[3 13]Egypt	383,899	11,287,000	1910	116,422,000	143,072,000
Soudan	950,000	2,600,000	1910	9,364,000	4,720,000
[4 5]France	207,129	39,602,000	1910	1,384,453,000	1,203,124,000
[4 5]Algeria	343,629	5,232,000	1910	99,659,000	99,825,000
Tunis	64,633	2,229,000	1910	20,361,000	23,237,000
[4 5]French Indo-China	256,255	16,990,000	1909	48,202,000	46,615,000
[3 4]French Colonies, n. e. s.	3,576,676	25,816,000	1909	51,156,000	50,791,000
German Empire	[6]208,794	[6]64,926,000	1910	———	———
[4 5]German Customs Union	209,793	65,186,000	1910	2,126,322,000	1,778,969,000
[4 5 14]German Colonies	1,026,022	13,993,000	1909	32,836,000	19,551,000
[4 5]Greece	24,964	2,632,000	1909	26,547,000	19,626,000
Haiti	11,072	2,030,000	[15]1910	6,101,000	11,108,000
[3 16]India British	1,766,597	315,133,000	[10]1911	419,686,000	664,676,000
[4 5]Italy	110,688	34,687,000	1910	626,473,000	401,436,000
Eritrea (Massaua)	45,795	450,000	1909	2,288,000	974,000
[4 12]Japan (including Pescadores, but excluding Formosa and Sakhalin)	147,699	50,752,000	1910	231,188,000	226,636,000
[4 17]Formosa	13,503	3,392,000	1910	24,363,000	29,842,000
[4 12]Korea	84,106	12,934,000	1910	19,812,000	9,917,000
Liberia	36,834	1,500,000	1908	966,000	884,000
[1 18]Mexico	767,323	15,063,000	[19]1911	102,506,000	146,289,000
Morocco	169,591	5,000,000	1910	11,826,000	7,224,000
[4 5]Netherlands	12,741	5,858,000	1909	1,249,423,000	984,397,000
[4 12 20]Dutch East Indies	739,543	37,957,000	1909	104,537,000	173,543,000
Dutch possessions in America	50,282	144,000	1909	4,194,000	2,983,000
[4]Norway	124,705	2,393,000	1910	107,761,000	75,737,000
Paraguay	97,722	800,000	1910	6,248,000	4,786,000
[4]Persia	635,135	9,500,000	[21]1911	49,904,000	38,669,000
Peru	683,321	4,560,000	1909	20,919,000	31,597,000
[4 5]Portugal (including Madeira and Azores)	35,499	5,423,000	1909	69,939,000	33,350,000
Portuguese colonies	808,107	8,580,000	1908-9	[22]31,807,000	[22]28,448,000
[4 5]Roumania	50,715	6,966,000	1909	71,082,000	89,756,000
[4 5]Russia	8,460,246	160,748,000	1909	466,763,000	735,252,000
Finland	144,249	3,059,000	1909	70,721,000	49,112,000
[4]Santo Domingo	18,756	674,000	1910	6,409,000	10,850,000
[4 5]Servia	18,650	2,922,000	1910	16,146,000	18,989,000
[23]Siam	195,000	7,000,000	[10]1911	25,375,000	40,542,000
[1 5]Spain	194,794	19,503,000	1910	180,007,000	174,693,000
[1 12]Sweden	172,920	5,522,000	1909	165,304,000	126,759,000
[4 5]Switzerland	15,951	3,753,000	1910	336,789,000	230,803,000
[24]Turkey (including Samos)	1,153,500	24,867,000	[25]1909	134,797,000	79,076,000
Crete	3,327	344,000	1908	4,067,000	3,546,000
[26]Union of South Africa	473,184	5,958,000	1910	165,293,000	263,857,000
[3 4]United Kingdom	121,316	45,366,000	1910	3,300,738,000	2,094,467,000
[1]British Colonies n. e. s.	2,279,202	39,230,000	1909	405,825,000	377,766,000
[3 4]United States, (including Alaska, Ha-					

The third smallest army of Europe is that of the Republic of San Marino, which numbers 38 officers and 950 men.

Country.	Area. Sq. miles.	Population in 1910 or on latest available date.	Foreign commerce.		
			Year.	Imports of merchandise.	Exports of merchandise.
waii and Porto Rico)	3,627,557	93,402,000	[19]1911	1,527,966,000	2,013,549,000
[4] [12] [27]Philippine Islands	115,026	8,277,000	[19]1911	49,834,000	39,779,000
Porto Rico	[6]3,435	[6]1,118,000	1911	——	——
[2] [8]Uruguay	72,172	1,112,000	1910	42,797,000	43,333,000
Venezuela	363,822	2,686,009	[19]1911	15,475,000	18,706,000
Total	49,756,607	1,732,916,000	——	17,626,503,000	16,007,244,000

[1]Figures of commerce include bullion and specie. [2]Territory of Papua not included. Commerce exclusive of intercolonial trade. [3]Figures of commerce include total imports and exports of domestic products. [4]Figures of commerce include merchandise only. [5]Figures of commerce include imports for consumption and domestic exports. [6]Not included in grand totals of area and population. [8]Specie not included in figures of commerce. [9]Commerce includes bullion and foreign coins. [10]Year ending March 31. [11]Commerce of Canal Zone not included. [12]Figures of commerce include general trade. [13]Figures of commerce include gold and silver bullion, but not coin. [14]Inclusive of Kiauchau, the figures for which are included also in the Chinese trade. [15]Fiscal year ending September 30. [16]Government stores included in imports, but not in exports. Area and population include feudatory States. [17]Figures of commerce include trade with Japan. [18]Imports through post offices not included in figures of commerce. [19]Year ending June 30. [20]Figures of commerce include imports and exports for the Government. Trade with the United States is not stated separately, but is included in "Total America." Exports to "Total America" include $804,000 "for orders." [21]Year ending March 20. [22]Include transit trade figures for Macao. Figures of trade with the United States are for the calendar year 1908. [23]Figures of commerce include trade of Bangkok only. [24]Figures of commerce do not include imports of war materials, supplies for foreign embassies and consulates, and for religious and educational institutions, agricultural machinery, and material for certain railway companies, harbor works and factories. The trade with the United States is not stated separately, but is included with "Total America." [25]Year ending March 13. [26]Figures of commerce include bullion and specie and articles for governments. [27]Trade does not include government supplies nor free entries for railways. The latter amount to $315,000. [28]Figures of commerce are those of special trade, including bullion, but not coin.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, DEBT AND INTEREST CHARGES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Country.	Revenue and expenditures.			Debt.		
	Year.	Revenue.[1]	Expenditure.[1]	Year.	Total in United States currency.	Interest and other annual charges.
Argentina	1911	136,915	137,394	1910	639,516	30,600
Australasia:						
Commonwealth of Australia.	1909–10	[2] 36,496	[2] 36,496	——	——	——
Australia, States	1909–10	[2] 179,850	[2] 212,947	1910	1,253,726	50,849
New Zealand	1909–10	[2] 55,150	[2] 54,540	1910	364,942	11,668
Austria-Hungary.	1910	90,931	87,799	1910	1,059,750	42,752
Austria	1911	572,157	572,094	1910	1,408,191	54,526
Hungary	1911	339,519	339,509	1909	1,159,554	58,887
Belgium	1911	127,134	127,026	1910	719,414	28,321
Congo, Belgian	1911	8,222	11,980	1910	43,627	——
Bolivia	1910	5,271	5,407	1911	11,427	754
Brazil	1910	[2] 174,010	[2] 192,415	1911	815,032	28,639
Bulgaria	1910	33,244	33,211	1910	108,327	7,485
Canada	1910	[2] 101,504	[2] 19,412	1910	470,663	14,898
Central American States:						
Costa Rica	1909-10	[2] 5,334	[2] 5,334	1910	13,009	628
Guatemala	1910	[2] 3,094	[2] 2,758	1910	18,488	1,716
Honduras	1909–10	[2] 1,568	[2] 1,620	1910	113,140	220
Nicaragua	1910	[2] 1,518	[2] 1,205	1910	9,742	394
Panama	1910	[2] 3,371	[2] 3,439	1911	125	9
Salvador	1910	[2] 5,301	[2] 5,282	1911	13,149	1,317
Chili	1910	[2] 64,049	[2] 73,943	1911	164,845	6,769
China	1911	193,795	229,031	1911	636,822	33,696
Colombia	1911	9,780	11,393	1911	25,259	1,440
Cuba	1910	[2] 41,615	[2] 40,593	1910	62,083	4,339
Denmark	1910	[2] 36,247	[2] 35,692	1910	80,870	2,580
Ecuador	1909	[2] 7,967	[2] 7,575	1910	21,175	1,242
Egypt	1911	76,816	74,145	1911	462,182	17,651
France	1911	846,631	846,587	1911	6,280,791	186,016

The greatest cataract in the world is on the Iguazu River, in the Argentine Republic. It is 13,128 feet wide and plunges over a precipice 210 feet high.

Country.	Revenue and expenditures.			Debt.		
	Year.	Revenue.[1]	Expenditure.[1]	Year.	Total in United States currency.	Interest and other annual charges.
Algeria	1911	27,898	27,897	1909	10,289	3,291
Tunis	1910	12,736	12,735	1907	45,196	2,261
French Indo-China	1909	23,862	23,862	1910	65,831	2,106
French colonies, n.e.s.	1909	29,264	28,976	1910	57,257	2,314
German Empire.	1911–12	696,100	696,100	1910	1,224,808	68,008
German States.	1910	1,345,865	1,333,012	1910	3,671,205	156,147
German colonies	1911	21,910	28,032	1910	20,130	714
Greece	1910	27,321	27,625	1910 1909	163,192	5,966
Haiti	1910–11	5,019	4,978	1911	48,912	2,563
India, British	1910–11	391,939	374,958	1909	1,294,287	50,119
Italy	1911–12	479,431	469,467	1910	2,604,363	97,177
Japan	1911–12	283,314	283,314	1911	1,319,897	73,533
Formosa	1911–12	21,739	21,739	—	—	—
Corea	1911–12	24,273	24,273	1911	14,569	863
Liberia	1910	[2] 370	[2] 370	1910	1,290	—
Luxemburg	1910	[2] 3,532	[2] 3,679	1910	2,091	204
Mexico	1910	[2] 52,952	[2] 47,324	1910	218,447	13,073
Netherlands	1911	78,083	85,930	1911	448,982	14,921
Dutch East Indies	1910	78,954	86,636	—	—	—
Dutch possessions in America	1911	2,881	3,342	—	—	—
Norway	1910	[2] 32,761	[2] 56,289	1910	88,252	4,144
Paraguay	1910	2,154	2,567	1911	5,821	835
Peru	1910	[2] 13,606	[2] 13,068	1911	26,253	542
Portugal	1909–10	[2] 78,144	[2] 81,131	1911	875,064	35,248
Portuguese colonies	1910–11	[3] 12,345	[3] 12,600	—	—	—
Rumania	1910–11	88,988	88,988	1910	299,758	17,121
Russia	1912	[3] 1,532,255	[3] 1,532,255	1911	4,650,607	208,345
Finland	1909	[2] 35,698	[2] 34,179	1910	34,683	1,595
Santo Domingo	1910	[2] 4,706	[2] 4,645	1910	13,459	1,200
Servia	1911	[3] 23,186	[3] 23,176	1911	131,135	6,503
Siam	1910–11	[3] 23,598	[3] 27,059	1911	10,135	456
Spain	1910	[2] 226,242	[2] 217,745	1911	1,911,254	78,818
Sweden	1911	61,080	61,080	1910	141,083	5,119
Switzerland	1910	[2] 29,747	[2] 30,774	1910	24,015	1,215
Turkey	1911–12	125,301	159,426	1911	570,640	79,784
United Kingdom.	1910–11	[2] 892,039	[2] 837,017	1911	3,567,498	119,492
British colonies, n.e.s.	1909–10	[2] 154,294	[2] 162,182	1909	720,477	24,398
United States	1910–11	[2] 997,587	[2] 964,086	1911	1,015,784	21,311
Philippine Islands	1910–11	[2] 12,723	[2] 13,689	1911	16,125	892
Uruguay	1910–11	[3] 24,145	[3] 24,127	1911	138,793	8,527
Venezuela	1911–12	[3] 9,868	[3] 9,850	1910	38,744	1,924
Total	—	11,245,399	11,143,409	—	41,446,175	[4]1,698,125

[1]Budget law unless otherwise stated. [2]Actual revenue and expenditure. [3]Estimates submitted to the Legislature. [4]Incomplete data.

THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(For exports, imports, revenues, expenditures, debt, etc., of foreign countries see tables, pages 496 to 499. For coinage, weights and measures, pages 83 to 85. For navies of the chief countries of the world, see pages 534 to 536. For foreign envoys to the United States see pages 585 and 586.

ARGENTINA.

Fourteen provinces, ten territories and the federal district of Buenos Ayres; area, 1,139,979 square miles; population (1910, estimated), 6,989,023.

Capital: Buenos Ayres (population 1,360,406 in 1912). **National colors:** Blue and white.

President ..... **Roque Saenz Pena**

Term, six years.

Vice-President ..... **Victorino de la Plaza**

(Both inaugurated October 12, 1910.)

The oldest English book printed is "De Proprietatibus Rerum," by Bartholomaeus de Glanville, which was first printed in folio by Caxton in 1480.

Cabinet.

Minister of the Interior.....Indalecio Gomez
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....Ernesto Bosch
Minister of Finance.....Enrique Perez
Minister of Justice, Public Instruction and Worship.....Juan M. Garro
Minister of Public Works.....Ezequiel Ramos Mexia
Minister of Agriculture.....Eliodoro Lobos
Minister of War.....General Gregorio Velez
Minister of Marine.....Rear Admiral Pablo Saenz Valiente

The President has a salary of $31,680, the Vice-President of $15,840, and each of the Ministers of $16,800 per annum.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Argentine Republic dates from May 15, 1853, with modifications in 1862. The executive power is vested in a President, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering thirty—two from the capital and from each province—elected by a special body of electors in the capital and by the legislatures in the provinces, and the latter—120 members—elected by the people. Senators are elected for nine years, Deputies for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every two years. The Vice President is elected in the same manner and at the same time as the President. Both President and Vice-President must be Roman Catholics, Argentine by birth, and cannot be re-elected. Senators must be thirty years of age, have been citizens for six years, and have an annual income of 2,000 pesos. Deputies are eligible at the age of twenty-five. The salary of the members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies is 12,000 pesos per annum. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30.

Military Service.

The active army consists of about 20,000 men. There is a reserve numbering about 150,000, compulsory service being required for either army or navy. The navy has 30 vessels, with a personnel of about 5,500. The naval reserve is composed of some 25,000 men.

Communications.

Railways, 19,700 miles (1912). **Post**, 2,027 offices. **Telegraph**, 25,602 kilometres.

Trade with the United States.

Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$23,564,056	$15,316,492	1909	$33,712,505	$22,230,182
1906	32,673,359	18,379,063	1910	40,694,941	33,463,264
1907	32,163,336	16,715,325	1911	43,918,511	29,090,732
1908	33,858,155	11,024,098	1912	53,158,179	29,847,011

BOLIVIA.

Eight departments and one territory; area, 708,195 square miles; population, 2,267,935.

Capital: Sucre. Seat of Diplomatic Corps and Consulates: La Paz. National colors: Red, yellow, green.

President .....Eliodoro Villazon
Inaugurated August 12, 1909, for a term of four years.
The annual salary of the President is 18,000 bolivianos ($7,200).
First Vice-President.....Macario Pinilla
Second Vice-President.....J. M. Saracho

Cabinet.

Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship.....J. M. Saracho
Minister of the Treasury.....Alfredo Ascarruiz
Minister of Government and Fomento (Promotion).....Claudio Pinilla
Minister of Justice and Industry.....Horatio Rios
Minister of Public Instruction and Agriculture.....Carlos Calvo
Minister of War and Colonization.....J. M. Salles

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of August 6, 1825, modified October 28, 1880, and suspended April 10, 1898, has been in force again since October 28, 1899. By the provisions the executive power is vested in the President, who, together with the two Vice Presidents, is elected for a term of four years by popular vote. The President is not eligible for re-election at the termination of his period of office. The Congress consists of two chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. There are sixteen Senators (two of each department), elected for six years, and seventy-two Deputies, elected for four years, by direct vote of the people. Of the Senators, one-third retire every two years; of the Deputies, one-half retire every two years. Senators must be Bolivians, at least thirty-five years of age, and have an annual income of 800 bolivianos. Deputies, also Bolivians, must be twenty-five years of age and have an annual income of 400 bolivianos. Senators and Deputies receive an annual salary of 400 bolivianos. The Congress meets annually on August 6, the sittings lasting sixty days, but sometimes extending to ninety days. Suffrage is possessed by all who can read and write.

The smallest army in Europe is that of the Principality of Monaco, which is composed of four officers and eighty-two men.

Military Service.

Military service is obligatory. The army consists of 257 officers and about 3,000 men.

Communications.

Telegraph, 635 miles (1911). **Post,** 198 postoffices. **Telegraph,** 4,989 kilometres.

Trade with the United States.

Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$106,041	——	1909	$792,691	$138
1906	146,798	——	1910	603,721	189
1907	941,287	——	1911	891,624	327
1908	1,226,238	384	1912	991,525	9,884

BRAZIL.

Twenty states, one Federal district and one territory. Area, 3,218,130 square miles; population (1907), 20,515,000.

Capital: Rio de Janeiro. **National Colors:** Green, yellow.

President.....**Marshal Hermes da Fonseca**

The President's salary is 120,000 milreis ($36.000) gold per annum.

Inaugurated November 15, 1910. Term 4 years.

Vice-President.....**Weneslao Braz Pereira Gomez**

Cabinet.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**Dr. Lauro Muller**
Minister of the Interior.....**Rivadavia Correa**
Minister of Public Works.....**Jose Barbosa Gonzalves**
Minister of Agriculture.....**Pedro Tolledo**
Minister of Finance.....**Francisco Salles**
Minister of War.....**General Menua Barreta**
Minister of Marine.....**Admiral Baptista Leao**

Constitution and Government.

The Estados Unidos do Brazil (United States of Brazil), a federative republic of twenty states, one territory and one federal district, was proclaimed on November 15, 1889, by the provisional government (instituted by General Deodoro da Fonseca, who was the republic's first President.) According to the Constitution adopted by the National Congress on February 24, 1891, each of the old provinces forms a state, administered at its own expense, without interference from the Federal Government save for defence, for the maintenance of order, and for the execution of the Federal laws. The executive authority is exercised by the President. The President and Vice President of the republic, who must be natives of Brazil, over thirty-five years of age, are elected for four years by the people directly, by an absolute majority of votes. The President is not eligible for the succeeding term. No candidate must be related by blood or marriage, in the first or second degree, to the actual President or Vice President, or to either who has ceased to be such within six months.

The Senate is composed of sixty-three members, chosen by direct vote, three for each state and for the Federal district, for nine years, and is renewed to the extent of one-third every three years. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 212 members, elected for three years by direct vote (minority representation being provided for), in a proportion not greater than one to every 70,000 of population, but so that no State will have less than four representatives. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age and must have been Brazilian citizens for six years; Deputies must have been Brazilian citizens for four years. No member of Congress after his election can contract with the executive power or accept any commission or paid office, except such as are diplomatic or military or imposed by law. Nor can any member of Congress take part in the administration of any company which receives a subsidy from the Federal Government. The elections for the two chambers, as well as those of Presidents, are held on the 1st of March in the last year of each presidential period, by direct vote, the franchise extending to all citizens not under twenty-one years of age, duly enrolled, who know how to read and to write, except beggars, soldiers actually serving, and members of monastic orders, etc., under vows of obedience. Congress meets annually for four months.

Military Service.

Military service is compulsory from the 21st to the 45th year. The peace strength of the regular army, which varies according to the budget, is about 30,000 men; the war strength is about 300,000 men. The navy consists of about 7,730 men.

Communications.

Railways, 20,370 kilometres (about 13,279 miles) mileage (1910). **Post,** 3,246 postoffices (1908). **Telegraph,** 58,257 kilometres. **Telephone** (1907), 5,008 kilometres.

Hamburg is the first market in Europe for the sale of feathers. In 1910 Germany imported 8,637 tons of raw bed feathers and 932 tons of cleaned and prepared.

Trade with the United States.

Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Years ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$10,985,095	$99,943,114	1909	$17,527,692	$98,053,229
1906	14,530,471	80,416,524	1910	22,897,890	108,154,491
1907	18,697,547	97,881,158	1911	27,240.146	100,867,184
1908	19,490,077	74,577,864	1912	34,678,081	123,881,644

CHILI.

Twenty-three Provinces and one National Territory.

Area, 291,300 square miles; population (1910), 3,500,000.

President .....**Ramon Baros Luco**

Inaugurated December 23, 1910; elected for a term of five years.

Elected October 15, 1910. The salary of the President is fixed at 60,000 pesos (about $13,000), with 12,000 pesos for expenses.

Cabinet (formed August 8, 1912).

Premier, Interior.....**Guillermo Barros Jara**
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**Antonio Hunseus Gana**
Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.....**Enrique Villegas**
Minister of Finance.....**Manuel Rivas Vicuna**
Minister of War and Navy.....**Claudio Vicuna**
Ministry of Industry and Public Works.....**Oscar Viel**

(The salary of each member of the Cabinet is 24,000 pesos—about $5,000.)

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution bears the date of May 25, 1833. The executive is exercised by the President of the Republic, elected for a term of five years, by indirect vote, the people nominating, by ballots, delegates who appoint the President. A retiring President is not re-eligible. The Presidential election is on June 25 of the last year of a presidency, and the inauguration takes place on September 18 of the same year. The legislative power is vested in the national Congress, consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of thirty-two members (one for every three Deputies) popularly elected by provinces for the term of six years; the Chamber of Deputies consists of ninety-four members (one representative for every 30,000 of population, or a fraction not less than 15,000), elected by departments for a period of three years. To be eligible Senators must be thirty-six years of age, Deputies twenty-one years of age, and have a certain annual income. Electors must be twenty-one years of age and able to read and write.

Military Service.

Military service is compulsory. The active army consists of 17,123 officers and men, and the war strength is estimated at 150,000. The navy has over thirty vessels, with a personnel of 6,084 officers and men.

Communications.

Railways, 3,573 miles (1911), of which 1,660 miles are owned by the government. **Telegraph,** 22,334 miles of telegraph lines, of which 16,513 miles, with 367 offices, are owned by the government. **Post,** 1,096 postoffices. **Telephone,** 12,767 kilometres of lines.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$5,559,357	$10,859,403	1909	$5,466,286	$13,712,373
1906	8,667,227	16,945,476	1910	8,304,246	20,921,326
1907	10,195,657	18,287,029	1911	12,044,578	19,941,000
1908	9,194,650	14,777,811	1912	15,491,846	20,164,848

COLOMBIA.

Thirty-five Departments. Area, 438,436 square miles. Population (1912), 5,031,850.

Capital: Bogota. National Colors: Yellow, blue, red.

President.....**Carlos E. Restrepo**

Inaugurated August 7, 1910, for a term of four years. His salary is $12,000 gold per annum.

Cabinet.

First Designado.....**Marco Fidel Suarez**
Second Designado.....**Jose Maria Gonzalez Valencia**
Minister of the Interior.....**Pedro M. Carreno**
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**Jose Maria Gonzalez Valenzia**
Minister of Finance.....**Francisco Restrepo Plata**
Minister of War.....**Jose Manuel Arango**
Minister of Public Instruction.....**Dr. Carlos Cuervo Marquez**
Minister of Public Works.....**Simon Aranjo**
Minister of the Treasury.....**Tomas O. Eastman**

The third largest French Atlantic port is Rouen, which in 1910 had a shipping tonnage of 3,779,235.

Constitution and Government.

Since the Republic of Colombia gained its independence of Spain in 1819, and was officially constituted December 27, 1819, it has had frequent occasion to change its Constitution and its name. From 1819-'30, the name was Republica of Colombia; from 1831-'48, Republic of New Granada; from 1858-'63, Confederation Granadina; from 1863-'86, United States of Colombia; since 1886 the states reverted to the old name—Republic of Colombia. The Constitution of August 5, 1886, was modified in March, 1905. The President of the Republic is chosen by electoral colleges, and elected for four years. Congress elects, for a term of two years, a substitute, who, if the President and Vice-President both retire from office during a Presidential term, fills the vacancy. The Congress consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of thirty-five members (one for each department), elected for four years by electoral colleges of the departments. The members of the House of Representatives, numbering sixty-six (one to every 50,000 of population), are elected for four years by universal suffrage. To be eligible, Senators must be at least thirty years of age, Representatives twenty-five years of age. Electors must be over twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, or have an annual income of 500 pesos or landed property worth 1,500 pesos. Both Houses meet every year.

Military Service.

The service is compulsory in the sense that the standing army is drafted, one-third every year, so that the entire army is renewed every three years. The permanent army consists of about 7,000 officers and men, and the total war strength of the armed forces is estimated at 120,000.

Communications.

Railways, 614 miles. **Post** 500 offices. **Telegraph,** 500 offices, with 11,800 miles of government line.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$3,582,789	$6,411,929	1909	$3,679,070	$7,010,304
1906	3,491,420	7,084,487	1910	3,979,886	7,485,141
1907	3,084,718	6,308,680	1911	4,905,934	8,994,460
1908	3,452,375	6,380,755	1912	5,748,859	11,219,481

COSTA RICA.

Five Provinces and two Comarcas (districts). Area, 23,000 square miles. Population, about 370,000.

Capital: San Jose. **National Colors:** Blue, white, red, white, blue.

President.....**Ricardo Jimenez**

Inaugurated May 8, 1910, for a term of four years.

The President's salary is 15,840 colones (about $7,365) per annum.

Cabinet.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**Manuel Castro Quesada**
Minister of Government and Police.....**Carlos Maria Jimenez Ortiz**
Minister of Public Instruction, War and Navy.....**Nicolas Oreamuno**
Minister of Treasury and Commerce.....**Felipe J. Alvarado**
Secretary of Fomento (Promotion).....**Enrique Jiminez Nunez**

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of 1858, revised December 22, 1871, and adopted, with some modifications, April 26, 1882, was modified for the last time, May 22, 1903. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected for four years by electors for his election. This election of the first degree, as it is called, takes place in February; during the first week in May following Congress passes on the election and the President-elect is inaugurated on May 8. Congress is composed of thirty-one Deputies, elected for four years in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by the suffrage of all who are able to support themselves and are over twenty-one years of age. Deputies, too, must be at least twenty-one years of age.

Military Service.

The maximum standing army in time of peace is 1,000 men; the war strength is estimated at 40,000.

Communications.

Railways, 427 miles, of which 65 miles are owned by the government. **Telegraph,** 109 telegraph offices, with a total length of lines amounting to 12,370 kilometres. **Post,** 199 offices.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$1,768,429	$4,296,734	1909	$2,307,096	$2,695,858
1906	2,337,188	4,622,426	1910	3,050,510	2,307,096
1907	2,470,986	4,965,034	1911	3,473,376	4,838,416
1908	2,696,744	4,405,165	1912	3,647,187	3,817,861

The value of women's clothing manufactured in the United States was $385,000,000 in 1909.

CUBA.

Cuba, a republic since May 20, 1902, with an independent government under the conditional supervision of the United States, is composed of the six provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camaguey and Oriente, covering an area of 44,164 square miles, with a population (1910) of 2,220,278. The population of the provinces was as follows: Pinar del Rio, 254,620; Havana, 575,266; Matanzas, 260,060; Santa Clara, 514,325; Camaguey, 135,340; Oriente, 480,667.

Capital: Havana. **National colors:** Blue, white, red.

President.....**Jose Miguel Gomez**

Inaugurated January 29, 1909. Term, four years. Annual salary, $25,000.

Vice-President .....**Alfredo Zayas**
President-elect.....**Mario Menocal**

Cabinet.

Secretary of State.....**Manuel Sanguily**
Secretary of Justice.....**Sr. Menocal**
Secretary of Government (Interior).....**Juan Mencia**
Secretary of the Treasury.....**Guiros**
Secretary of Public Works.....**Sr. Carrera**
Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor.....**Emilio del Junco**
Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.....**Mario Garcia Kohly**
Secretary of Health and Charities.....**Manuel Varona Suarez**

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of Cuba, adopted on February 21, 1901, differs but slightly from the Constitution of the United States. The President, who must be either a native Cuban or a naturalized citizen with at least ten years' service in the Cuban army during the wars of independence, is elected directly by an absolute majority for a term of four years, and is disqualified for more than two consecutive terms.

The legislative power is vested in the Congress, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of twenty-four members, four members from each province, elected by an electoral board composed of the provincial councilmen and electors, the latter being twice the number of the former and chosen by popular vote. One-half of the Senators retire every four years.

The House of Representatives consists of one member for every 25,000 inhabitants or for a fraction of more than 12,500. Representatives are elected for four years by popular vote, every citizen over twenty-one years having the right of suffrage, and the House of Representatives is renewed by halves every two years. The Congress is endowed with extensive powers, controlling besides the financial affairs and foreign relations of the republic also the preparation of electoral laws for the provinces and municipalities. It meets at the capital, Havana, twice each year, on the first Monday in April and November, each session lasting for at least forty days. It may also meet in extra session when called by the President or in accordance with its own rules.

By the treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898, Spain renounced her rights to the Island of Cuba in favor of the United States. The island remained at first under military administration of the United States. The Constitution of the republic of Cuba, adopted February 21, 1901, by a constituent assembly convoked by the military governor, and enlarged June 12, 1901, by the adoption of eight additional articles, came into force on May 20, 1902. The first seven of these articles regulate the relations between the republic and the United States, in conformity with the Platt amendment of March 1, 1901. The eighth additional article contained the promise of the republic of Cuba to conclude a treaty with the United States, on the basis of the preceding seven articles, which was fulfilled by the treaty concluded May 22, 1903. By virtue of this treaty the United States intervened during the presidency of Estrada Palma, who, after being elected in 1906 for a second term of four years, resigned, together with the Vice-President, in September of that year. When the Cuban Congress, convoked for the acceptance of the resignation, did not make use of its right of electing a successor, Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War under President Roosevelt, took provisional charge of the government, with the declaration that the Constitution should remain in force so long as it proved compatible with the provisional government. On January 28, 1909, the American provisional government came to an end, and the new Cuban government was installed.

Military Service.

The regular army consists of 4,311 enlisted men and 212 officers. There is also a well organized rural guard of 5,298 men scattered in small detachments all over the island. The navy consists of thirteen steam launches and revenue cutters.

Communications.

Railways: There are four great systems, viz., the United Railways of Havana, the Cuba Railroad, the Cuban Central Railway and the Western Railway of Havana, with a total length of 2,123 miles. **Post,** 487 offices. **Telegraph,** 171 telegraph offices and nine wireless stations operated by the government.

The total wealth of 1,375,000 families in the United States worth from $5,000 to $50,000 is $23,000,000,000.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$38,373,600	$86,318,601	1909	$43,913,256	$96,722,193
1906	46,377,277	84,974,831	1910	52,858,758	132,528,037
1907	49,305,274	97,441,690	1911	60,709,062	110,309,468
1908	47,161,306	83,284,092	1912	62,203,051	120,154,326

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Six Provinces and six Districts; area, 19,325 square miles; population (1912) 675,000.

Capital: Santo Domingo. **National colors:** Blue, red, white.

President (provisional) ..... **Adolfo A. Nouel**

Seated December 1, 1912. Term, six years. Salary, $10,800 per annum.

Cabinet.

Secretary of Interior and Police ..... **A. J. Montolio**
Secretary of Foreign Affairs ..... **Arturo Grullon**
Secretary of Treasury and Commerce ..... **Eduardo Ricart**
Secretary of War and Marine ..... **Elias Blache**
Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction ..... **M. J. Vinas**
Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration ..... **S. Moya**
Secretary of Fomento (Promotion) and Communication ..... **Jose M. Jimenez**

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution bears the date of November 6, 1844, and was modified the last time April 1, 1908. The President is elected for six years by indirect vote of the nation. In case of the death or disability of the President, Congress designates a person to take charge of the executive office. The Congress is composed of a chamber of twenty-four members (two for each province and district), elected for four years by indirect vote of the nation, and a Senate of twelve members (one for each province and district), elected for six years, one-third being renewed every two years. Suffrage is free to all male citizens over eighteen years of age. Congress meets annually at the capital on February 27 for a period of ninety days, which may be extended for sixty days more.

Military Service.

The personnel of the army is about 1,300. There is also a rural guard with a force of 906 officers and men. The navy consists of six vessels, four of which are revenue cutters.

Communications.

Railways, 150 miles owned by the government and about 225 miles private lines on the large estates. **Telegraph,** 1,074 miles telegraph lines. **Post,** 85 offices.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$1,666,789	$4,664,209	1909	$2,579,320	$3,653,880
1906	2,018,248	3,086,338	1910	3,106,402	2,462,716
1907	2,509,817	3,370,899	1911	3,508,329	3,632,453
1908	2,703,276	4,583,661	1912	4,425,482	4,385,070

ECUADOR.

Sixteen Provinces and One Territory.

Area, about 116,000 square miles. Population, 1910 (estimated), 1,500,000.

Capital: Quito. **National colors:** Yellow, blue, red.

President ..... **Leonidas Plaza**

Inaugurated August 31, 1912. Term, four years. Salary, 24,000 sucres ($12,000).

Vice-President ..... ——— ———

Cabinet.

Minister of the Interior ..... **Dr. Modesto A. Penaharrera**
Minister of Foreign Affairs ..... **Dr. Alfredo Baquarizo Moreno**
Minister of Public Instruction and Posts ..... **Luis N. Dillon**
Minister of Finance ..... **Juan F. Game**
Minister of War and Navy ..... **Juan F. Navarro**

Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution of 1830, modified in 1897 and 1906, the executive is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years. The Vice-President is elected in the same manner for a term of four years, but two years after that of the President, so that he is a member of two distinct administrations. In case of the death or disability of the President and Vice-President the President of the Senate or of the Chamber of Deputies, in their respective order, exercises

The third oldest university in the world is the University of Bologna, Italy, which was founded in 1119.

the executive power. The legislative power is given to a Congress of two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate has thirty-two members (two for each province), elected for four years; the Chamber of Deputies is composed of forty-eight members (one representative to every 30,000 population), elected for two years. Congress meets on the 10th of August of every year, at Quito, for sixty days. Senators must be over thirty-five years of age. Both Senators and Deputies are elected by citizens over twenty-one years of age who can read and write.

Military Service.

The permanent army in 1910 consisted of 7,810 officers and men and the first and second reserves, of about 100,000. The navy consists of one cruiser, a torpedo destroyer, one torpedo boat, three launches and one auxiliary cruiser, with a total force of about 200 men.

Communications.

Railways, 350 miles. **Telegraph,** 2,608 miles of telegraph lines, with sixty offices. **Telephone,** two telephone systems, with 400 subscribers.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$1,750,378	$1,495,073	1909	$1,849,657	$2,730,372
1906	2,009,861	2,632,206	1910	2,215,951	2,859,714
1907	1,726,289	3,059,573	1911	2,238,539	3,628,805
1908	1,909,126	2,401,188	1912	2,143,605	3,728,933

GUATEMALA.

Twenty-one Departments.

Area, 48,290 square miles. Population (estimated 1910), 1,992,000.

Capital: Guatemala. **National colors:** Red, white, yellow, blue.

President ..... **Manuel Estrada Cabrera**

Re-elected April 3, 1910, for a third term. Inaugurated March 11, 1911. Term of office, six years. Salary, 60,000 pesos (about $3,600).

Cabinet.

First Designado ..... **Gen. Mariano Serrano**
Second Designado ..... **Gen. Manuel Duarte**
Secretary of Foreign Relations ..... **Luis Toledo Herrarte**
Secretary of Government and Justice ..... **Jose M. Reina Andrade**
Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit ..... **Guillermo Aguirre**
Secretary of War ..... **Gen. Luis Ovalle**
Secretary of Public Instruction (in charge) ..... **Joaquin Mendez**
Secretary of Fomento (Promotion) ..... **Joaquin Mendez**

Constitution and Government.

The republic is governed under a Constitution proclaimed 1879, and modified 1885, 1887, 1889 and 1903. The President, elected for 6 years by universal suffrage, may be re-elected after the expiration of his term of office. Congress is composed of a National Assembly of 69 members (one for every 20,000 inhabitants), chosen by universal suffrage for 4 years, and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the National Assembly, partly appointed by the President of the republic. Every citizen over 21 years of age is eligible as an elector. The National Assembly meets annually in the city of Guatemala on March 1 for a period of two months, which may be extended for another thirty days.

Military Service.

All able-bodied men who pay less than 50 pesos annual taxes, unless they be the only sons or superior officials, are liable to military service from the eighteenth to the thirtieth year in the active army, and from the twenty-sixth to the fiftieth year in the reserve force. The active army consists of 7,000 officers and men; the reserve and auxiliary force of 30,000.

Communications.

Railways, 450 miles. **Telegraph,** 200 offices and lines aggregating 4,000 miles. **Post,** 200 offices.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$2,654,622	$3,081,553	1909	$1,706,156	$3,148,489
1906	2,908,655	3,386,317	1910	1,959,246	1,832,324
1907	2,848,864	3,872,538	1911	2,431,769	2,562,488
1908	1,730,700	2,390,167	1912	2,519,052	2,644,037

HAYTI.

Five Departments.

Area, 10,200 square miles. Population, 2,000,000.

Capital: Port-au-Prince. **National colors:** Blue, red.

President ..... **Tancrede Auguste**

Term of office, seven years. Salary, $24,000. Elected August 8, 1912.

The fall of water at the Iguazu Cataract, in the Argentine Republic, is estimated at 140,000,000 tons an hour.

Cabinet.

Secretary of Foreign Relations.....Nicholas Leger
Secretary of War.....General Laroche
Secretary of Interior and General Police.....Mr. Pradel
Secretary of Finance and Commerce.....Edmond Lespinasse
Secretary of Public Instruction.....Mr. Guilbaud
Secretary of Public Works and Agriculture.....Mr. Boco

The members of the Cabinet receive an annual salary of about $6,000 each.

Constitution and Government.

Under the Constitution of October 9, 1908, the legislative power is vested in a chamber of the Communes, composed of 96 members (one for each Commune) elected for 3 years by direct popular vote of all Haitiens over 21 years of age, and a Senate composed of 39 members and chosen from a list made out partly by the President and partly by the electors. The Senators, whose office is for 6 years, are renewed to the extent of one-third every 2 years. Representatives must be 25 years of age, Senators 30 years of age. The two chambers meet on the first Monday in April of every year for a period of three months, and in joint session are empowered to elect the President. Members of both houses receive $150 per month during session.

Military Service.

The army is recruited by conscription or voluntary enlistment. Military service is seven years for conscripts and four years for volunteers. The army, in addition to 2,000 grendarmes, has 12,060 officers and men. The navy comprises six cruisers.

Communications.

Railways, 64 miles. **Post,** 30 offices. **Telegraph,** 124 miles of telegraph lines.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$2,297,080	$1,101,650	1909	$3,937,359	$525,947
1906	3,307,840	1,185,477	1910	4,498,449	790,579
1907	2,916,104	1,274,678	1911	5,358,761	813,713
1908	3,649,172	689,045	1912	7,263,071	800,178

HONDURAS.

Seventeen Departments and one Territory.

Area, 46,250 square miles. Population, 1910, 553,446.

Capital: Tegucigalpa. National colors: Blue, white, blue.

President .....Dr. Manuel Bonilla
Vice-President .....Dr. Francisco Bogran

Inaugurated February 1, 1912.

The President receives an annual salary, with allowances, amounting to 42,000 pesos ($16,800).

Cabinet.

Minister of Foreign Relations, Government and Justice.....Fausto Davila
Minister of War.....Gen. Rafael Lopez Guitierrez
Minister of Treasury and Public Credit.....Santos Soto
Minister of Fomento (Promotion), Public Works and Agriculture, Gen. Maximo B. Rosales
Minister of Public Instruction.....

Constitution and Government.

The republic is governed under the charter of 1894, amended in 1904, and in force again since 1907. The President and Vice President, nominated and elected by popular vote for 4 years, must be native citizens of Honduras and at least 30 years of age. Congress is composed of 42 members, is chosen for 4 years directly by popular vote, at the rate of one deputy for every 10,000 inhabitants, and meets for 60-90 days on January 1 each year. For the electoral right, as well as for eligibility to Congress, the age of 21 is required (or 18 for married citizens who can read and write).

Military Service.

Every citizen must serve in the standing army from the age of 21 to 35, and in the reserve from the age of 35 to 40. Exempt from service are foreigners and naturalized citizens only during the first ten years of citizenship. The standing army numbers about 2,000 and the reserve has 54,000 officers and men.

Communications.

Railway, 106 miles; Post, 264 offices; Telegraph, 3,220 miles of telegraph lines, with 226 offices. Telephone, 100 miles of line and 95 stations.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to the U. S.	June 30. Year ending	Imports from U. S.	Exports to the U. S.
1905	$45,756,116	$46,470,876	1909	$47,712,214	$49,793,323
1906	58,182,278	50,965,177	1910	58,795,943	58,795,943
1907	66,248,098	57,233,527	1911	61,281,715	57,450,111
1908	55,509,604	46,945,690	1912	2,461,269	2,780,972

The capital invested in the manufacture of women's clothing in the United States was $129,301,000 in 1909.

MEXICO.

The territory of the United Mexican States is divided into twenty-seven states, three territories and one federal district, whose organization follows to a great extent that of the American Union. The area of the republic is 767,097 square miles. The population of the entire republic was 13,545,462 in 1905 and 15,063,207 in 1910. The population of the Federal District in 1910 was 719,052, and of the City of Mexico (capital), 470,659.

Capital: City of Mexico. **National colors:** Green, white, red.

President.....**Francisco I. Madero, Jr.**

The President's salary is $25,000.

Vice-President.....**Jose Pino Suarez**

(Inaugurated November 5, 1911.)

For an account of the various unsuccessful revolutions that disturbed Mexico since the beginning of the Madero government see Index, "Important Events of 1912."

Cabinet.

Foreign Relations .....**Pedro Lascurain**
Interior .....**Rafael Hernandez**
Justice.....**Manuel Vasquez Tagle**
Education .....**Jose Maria Pino Suarez**
Communications.....**Manuel Bonilla**
Finance.....**Ernesto Madero**
War .....**Angel Garcia Pena**
Fomento .....**Fernando Dimendel**

Constitution and Government.

Under the Constitution of February, 1857, modified last in April, 1904, Congress is composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, the former consisting of fifty-six members (two for each state and the Federal district), elected indirectly for a term of four years, one-half of the Senate being renewed every two years. Senators must be at least thirty years of age.

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 233 members (one Deputy for every 40,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 20,000), elected indirectly for two years by popular vote. Electors as well as eligibles are all married Mexicans from the eighteenth year of age and unmarried males from the age of twenty-one. A permanent committee, consisting of fifteen Deputies and fourteen Senators, represents Congress during recess and is consulted by the President on all matters affecting legislation.

The President and Vice-President of the republic are chosen by electors for a term of six years. The President receives a salary of 50,000 pesos ($25,000), the Secretaries of State 15,000 pesos each. Under the amended articles 98 and 109 of the Federal constitution the President and Vice-President will enter office on December 1, and are not eligible for re-election. The President is not eligible for election as Vice-President for the succeeding term, nor can the Vice-President be elected President for the following term. The Secretary of "Despacho" in charge of the executive power at the time of holding the elections is ineligible for election as President or Vice-President. Governors of States are elected in the same manner as the President of the Republic, as are also the legislators and the judiciary of each state. The territories are administered by Governors appointed by the President, while the government of the Federal District, which includes the capital, Mexico City, is in the hands of three officials, likewise appointed by the President.

Military Service.

Enlistment in the service is voluntary, but is supplemented by conscription. The army is divided into the active army, the reserve and the auxiliary troops. The permanent army consists of 28 battalions of infantry, 14 regiments of cavalry, 8 field batteries, 4 mountain batteries, 4 batteries of horse artillery, 1 machine gun company, 1 squadron of 16 quick firing guns, 6 companies of engineers and 2 transport companies. The full strength of the army in September, 1912, was given officially as 6,343 officers and 49,332 men. The navy of the republic, though unpretentious, is quite sufficient to protect its coast line of some 5,518 miles in case of emergency. The vessels which she possesses are destined for purposes of instruction, patrol duty and transport service. The principal classifications of her men-of-war include 9 gunboats, 5 torpedo boats and 1 protected cruiser.

Communications.

Railways, 24,559 miles. Post, 2,856 offices. Telegraph, 491 stations, 6 wireless telegraph stations. Telephone, 23 stations.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1906.....	58,182,278	50,965,177	1909.....	$47,712,214	$49,793,323
1907.....	66,248,098	57,233,527	1910.....	58,795,943	58,795,943
1908.....	55,509,604	46,945,690	1911.....	61,281,715	57,450,111
1905.....	$45,756,116	$46,470,876	1912.....	52,847,129	65,915,313

The immigrants into Canada in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, numbered 208,794, of whom 103,798 were from the United States.

NICARAGUA.

Thirteen Departments, three Districts and two Camarcas.

Area, 49,200 square miles. Population (estimated 1910), 600,000.

Capital: Managua. **National colors:** Blue, white.

President .....N.....**Adolfo Diaz**
Vice-President .....**Fernando Solorzano**

Elected November 2, 1912.

Cabinet.

(Of October 30, 1911.)

Minister of the Interior.....**Diego M. Chamorro**
Minister of Finance and Public Credit.....**Pedro Rafaelo Cuadra**
Minister of Foreign Relations.....**Alfonso Ayon**
Minister of War.....**Luis Mena**
Minister of Fomento (Promotion).....**Alejandro Canton**

Constitution and Government.

The republic is under the government of the amended Constitution of March 30, 1905. The President, who must be at least 25 years of age and a citizen of Nicaragua, or of one of the republics of Central America, is elected for 6 years by universal suffrage. The Legislature, composed of 36 members, is elected for 6 years by the 36 provinces, and meets every 2 years on September 1 for a period of 90 days, but may at any time be convoked by the President.

Military Service.

The active army consists of about 4,000 men, and the reserve force of about 36,000 additional, military service for at least one year being compulsory.

Communications.

Railway, 171 miles. **Post,** 135 offices. **Telegraph,** 130 offices, with 3,637 miles of wire. **Telephone,** 805 miles telephone lines, with 29 stations.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$1,944,556	$1,513,877	1909	$1,690,792	$1,321,767
1906	1,870,852	1,478,408	1910	1,600,792	1,321,767
1907	1,923,111	1,028,166	1911	2,475,792	1,442,299
1908	1,574,879	1,160,832	1912	2,486,878	1,505,147

PANAMA.

Panama, since November 3, 1903, a republic independent of Colombia, is divided into the following seven provinces: Panama, Colon, Cocle, Los Santos, Veraguas, Chiriqui and Bocas del Toro, comprising an area of 32,380 square miles, with a population (estimated, 1910) of 419,029.

Capital: City of Panama. **National Colors:** Blue, white, red.

President .....**Dr. Belisario Porras**

Elected July 14, 1912. Inaugurated October 1, 1912.

The President's salary is $18,000 per annum.

First Designate.....**Rodolfo Chiari**
Second Designate.....**Ramon Valuez**
Third Designate.....**Aristides Aryona**

Cabinet.

Secretary of Government and Justice.....**Francisco Filos**
Secretary of Foreign Relations.....**Ernesto T. Lefever**
Secretary of the Treasury.....**Ensebio A. Morales**
Secretary of Public Instruction.....**Guillermo Andreve**
Secretary of Fomento (Promotion).....**Ramon F. Acevado**

On November 3, 1903, a revolution broke out in the City of Panama, which soon spread to other parts of the State of Panama and resulted in the complete obliteration of Colombian sovereignty. Independence was proclaimed by a provisional junta, composed of José Augustin Aranjo, Federico Boyd and Tomas Arias.

One of the first acts of the new Panama government was to propose the conclusion of an Isthmian Canal treaty with the United States. A special commission, consisting of Federico Boyd, a member of the provisional junta, and Dr. Manuel Amador, Minister of Finance, was sent to Washington to conduct the negotiations. A canal treaty was drawn and signed in Washington on November 18. It was ratified by the Panama government on December 2, 1903, and was submitted for ratification to the United States Senate by President Roosevelt on December 7. This convention, the full text of which can be found under "Treaties Ratified, second session 58th Congress," page 87, Tribune Almanac for 1905, was approved by the Senate on February 23, 1904.

For Panama Canal see under "Isthmian Canal Zone."

Constitution and Government.

Under the constitution of Panama promulgated on February 13, 1904, the President is elected for a term of four years by popular vote, and he cannot be re-elected for the term immediately following his own. His salary is $18,000

The centenary of Norway's adoption of a constitution will be celebrated by a national exposition at Christiania, May 15 to September 30, 1914.

per annum. There is no Vice-President, but the Assembly appoints three "Designados" every two years, the first Designado taking the place of the President in the event of his absence or disability. The legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, composed of one chamber with twenty-eight members, who must be at least twenty-five years of age, elected by direct vote for a term of four years in the proportion of one for every 10,000 inhabitants or fraction over 5,000. There is a Supreme Court of five judges, appointed by the President for a term of four years; a Superior Court, several Circuit courts and a number of municipal courts.

Military Service.

There is no army, but its place is taken by a national police corps numbering about 1,000 officers and men.

Communications.

Railway, 202 miles. **Post,** 96 offices. **Telegraph,** 37 offices.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30,	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$4,745,562	$813,154	1909	$16,797,530	$1,676,994
1906	12,460,289	1,065,887	1910	20,596,371	2,229,189
1907	16,150,953	1,752,314	1911	20,867,919	3,506,735
1908	18,232,666	1,489,344	1912	23,547,869	4,425,044

PARAGUAY.

Area, 171,815 square miles. Population (1910, estimated), 800,000.

Eighty-four Departments, comprising twenty-four political districts.

Capital: Asuncion. **National colors:** Red, white, blue.

President ..... **Eduardo Schaerer**
Vice-President ..... **Dr. Pedro Bobadilla**

The President receives a salary of $7,000, the Vice-President $4,800, and each of the ministers $3,000 a year.

Cabinet.

Ministers of Interior, Foreign and Colonization; Finances; Justice, Religion and Public Instruction; War and Navy.

Constitution and Government.

By the Constitution of November 18, 1870, President and Vice President are elected for 4 years by indirect suffrage. Congress is composed of a Senate and a House of Deputies. The Senate, composed of 13 members, is elected for 6 years and renewed to the extent of one-third every two years, and the House of Deputies, composed of 26 members, is elected for 4 years and renewed to the extent of a half every two years. Senators must be 28 years of age, Deputies 25. All inhabitants over 18 years of age have the right of voting. Congress meets annually on April 1 and continues in session until August 31.

Military Service.

The standing army is composed of about 2,600 officers and men. There is also a national guard, all citizens of the Republic between their 20th and 35th years being liable to military service.

Communications.

Railways, 332 miles. **Waterways,** about 3,000 miles of navigable rivers. **Post,** 385 offices. **Telegraph,** about 2,000 miles of line.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$39,130	$2,205	1909	$52,268	$16,777
1906	51,917	750	1910	61,142	29,170
1907	173,560	3,819	1911	86,968	34,516
1908	100,568	14,645	1912	161,661	9,443

PERU.

Nineteen Departments and three Provinces. **Area,** 679,600. **Population,** 4,500,000.

Capital: Lima. **National colors:** Red, white, red.

President (1912-'16) ..... **Guillermo Billinghurst**

Inaugurated September 24, 1912, for a term of four years.

The President receives a salary of $15,000 per annum and an allowance of $9,000 for expenses.

First Vice-President ..... **Roberto Leguia**
Second Vice-President ..... **Miguel Echenique**

Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of Government and Police ..... **Dr. Elias Malpartida**
Minister of Justice and Public Instruction ..... **Dr. Francisco Moreyra y Riglos**
Minister of Foreign Affairs ..... **Dr. Wenceslao Valera**

The oldest newspaper in the world is the Peking "King-Pan," which was founded in the ninth century and has continued without interruption to the present day.

Minister of War and Navy.....Enrique Valera
Minister of Treasury and Commerce.....Baldomero F. Maldonado
Minister of Public Works and Promotion.....Farmin Malaga Santolalla

Each minister receives 6,000 soles ($3,000) a year.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution, proclaimed October 16, 1856, was revised November 25, 1860. The President (born Peruvian, at least 35 years of age, and 10 years resident of the state) as well as the two Vice Presidents, are elected for 4 years by direct vote. They are not re-eligible till after another 4 years. The Senate is composed of 51 members and the House of Representatives of 116 members (one for each province or for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction exceeding 15,000), elected for 6 years by direct vote. Every two years one-third of the members of each chamber, as decided by lot, retires. Congress meets annually on July 28, and sits for 90 days. Senators must be born Peruvians, 35 years of age, have an income of 1,000 soles ($500) a year, or belong to a scientific profession; deputies must be born Peruvians (or foreigners having resided 2 years at least in the country), 25 years of age, have an annual income of 500 soles, or belong to a scientific profession. Every Peruvian citizen over 21 years of age is entitled to vote.

Military Service.

Every citizen of Peru is liable to military service from his nineteenth to fiftieth year, three years in the infantry or four years in the cavalry in the standing army, seven years in the first reserve, five years in the second and fifteen years in the National Guard. The personnel of the army on a peace footing numbers a little more than 4,000 officers and men. The Peruvian navy comprises fourteen vessels.

Communications.

Railways, 1,656 miles and about 3,418 miles of lines in construction or under survey. **Post**, 658 offices. **Telegraph**, 6,479 miles of line. There is also an overland wireless telegraph system between Iquitos and Puerto Bermudez, about 500 miles apart. **Telephone**, 2,500 miles.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$3,657,225	$3,152,964	1909	$4,557,864	$6,386,544
1906	4,833,307	2,454,706	1910	4,548,053	7,621,497
1907	6,075,739	4,958,202	1911	5,597,123	9,314,030
1908	6,959,579	6,670,616	1912	5,522,459	10,124,069

SALVADOR.

Fourteen Departments. Area, 7,225 square miles. Population, 1,700,000.

Capital: San Salvador. National colors: Blue, white, red.

President.....Manuel Enrique Araujo

Inaugurated March 1, 1911, for a four-year term. Salary, $9,600 per annum.

Vice-President.....Onofre Duran

Cabinet.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Charities....Dr. Manuel Castro Ramirez
Secretary of Interior, Promotion, Public Instruction and Agriculture, Theodosio Carranza
Secretary of Treasury and Public Credit.....Calixto Velado
Secretary of War and Marine.....Commander-in-Chief of the Army

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of 1864 was revised August 13, 1886. The President and the Vice-President (who must be Salvadorians, 35 years of age) are elected for 4 years by popular vote. The National Congress, composed of 42 members (3 for each department), is elected for one year, likewise by popular vote, and meets every year between February and May. Deputies must be at least 25 years of age. Every citizen over 18 years of age is not only entitled but obliged to vote. Public officials have no right to vote.

Military Service.

Available forces consist of 590 officers and 15,554 men; reserve, 1,994 officers and 15,554 men. In case of war all Salvadorians from 18 to 50 years of age are soldiers.

Communications.

Railways, 97 miles. **Telegraph**, 2,573 miles. **Post**, 201 offices. **Telephone**, 148 stations, with 2,112 miles of lines.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$1,131,734	$1,113,169	1909	$1,462,135	$970,137
1906	1,401,276	1,131,784	1910	1,316,957	1,176,392
1907	1,603,166	1,171,298	1911	2,100,713	1,463,792
1908	1,357,297	981,715	1912	2,421,284	1,519,954

The salaries and wages paid to employes in the manufacture of boots and shoes in the United States in 1909 amounted to $117,092,000.

URUGUAY.

Nineteen Departments. Area, 72,210 square miles. Population (estimated), 1,112,000.

Capital: Montevideo. **National colors:** White and blue.

President.....**Jose Battle y Ordonez**

Inaugurated March 1, 1911, for a four-year term. Salary, $36,000 per annum.

Cabinet.

Minister of Interior and Worship.....**Pedro Manini y Rios**
Minister of Public Works.....**Victor Soudriers**
Minister of Finance.....**Jose Serrato**
Minister of Industries, Labor and Communications.....**Eduardo Acevedo**
Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.....**Juan Blengio Rocca**
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**Jose Romeu**
Minister of War and Marine.....**Gen. Juan Bernassa y Jerez**

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution dates from September 10, 1829, sworn July 18, 1830. The President is chosen by the legislative body for 4 years; he is not re-eligible for a consecutive term. The Senate is composed of 19 members (one member for each department) elected for 6 years by an electoral college. Senators must be 33 years of age, have been citizens of the republic for 7 years, and possess either a capital of 10,000 pesos or an equivalent income. The Chamber of Representatives is composed of 75 members (one to every 3,000 inhabitants) elected for 3 years by popular vote. Representatives must be 25 years of age, have been citizens for 5 years, and possess a capital of 4,000 pesos or an equivalent income. Public officials are not eligible as Senators or Representatives. Both Houses meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to July 15. In the interval of the session a permanent committee of two Senators and five members of the Chamber of Deputies exercises the legislative powers. Every male adult is entitled to vote.

Military Service.

The personnel of the army numbers 7,500 men and 600 officers. The navy consists of 12 ships, 60 officers and 600 men.

Communications.

Railways, 1,472 miles. **Post,** 1,018 offices. **Telegraph and Telephone,** 54 stations.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$1,990,704	$3,158,856	1909	$3,360,313	$3,726,877
1906	2,905,573	2,711,807	1910	4,272,145	7,413,896
1907	3,412,785	3,160,891	1911	5,317,711	1,613,736
1908	3,868,661	1,364,796	1912	6,880,325	3,231,676

VENEZUELA.

Twenty States, one Federal District and two Territories. Area, 393,976 square miles. Population (1911), 2,713,703.

Capital: Caracas. **National colors:** Yellow, blue, red.

President.....**Juan Vicente Gomez**

Elected April 30, 1910, for a term of four years. The President's salary is $20,844.

Cabinet.

Minister of the Interior.....**General F. L. Alcantara**
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**General Manuel A. Matos**
Minister of Finance.....**General Antonio Pimentel**
Minister of War and Marine.....**General M. V. Castro Zavala**
Minister of Fomento.....**Aguiles Iturbe**
Minister of Public Works.....**Jose Manuel Babe y Gutierrez**
Minister of Public Instruction.....**Jose Gil Fortoul**
Governor of Federal District.....**V. Marquez Bustillos**

Constitution and Government.

The new Constitution of the Republic, promulgated on August 5, 1909, provides that Congress shall elect the President, who may or may not be a member of that body, for a period of 4 years, the election to be held by secret ballot within 15 days after Congress assembles in the national capital. At the time of electing the President Congress also selects a council of government consisting of 10 members, to serve for a period of 4 years, and the council of government chooses the first and second vice presidents. The Senate is composed of 40 members (two for each state), born in the republic, and at least 30 years of age, elected for 4 years. For the House of Representatives each state elects one member to every 35,000 inhabitants, and a second if the state has more than 15,000 over that number, for 4 years by direct suffrage of the particular states. Congress meets on April 19 of every year for 70 days. The President must be a native of Venezuela, at least 30 years of age, and deputies must be 21 years of age. Neither the

Of the 68,403,000 animals slaughtered in the slaughter-houses and meat packing establishments of the United States during 1909, 36,443,000 were hogs.

President nor the two Vice-Presidents are eligible for a second consecutive term. Electors must be 21 years of age.

Military Service.

The standing army numbers 5,632 men, and there is a reserve estimated at 100,000 men. The navy consists of about six vessels, with a personnel of 457.

Communications.

Railways, 575 miles. **Post,** 289 offices. **Telegraph,** 183 stations, with 4,092 miles of telegraph lines. **Telephone,** 285 miles.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$3,213,575	$7,108,850	1909	$2,568,211	$8,313,609
1906	3,258,133	8,034,701	1910	2,797,210	6,701,352
1907	3,024,629	7,852,214	1911	3,791,620	7,635,256
1908	2,555,863	6,725,184	1912	4,703,605	10,657,989

THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Joint Monarchy.

The Austro-Hungarian monarchy consists of two states, the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian Kingdom, and of the provinces of Bosnia and Heregovina, and is hereditary to the dynasty of Hapsburg-Lorraine. The two states are perfectly independent of each other, possessing each its own constitution, its legislative power and its executive departments for most branches of state affairs; but they are closely bound together by the identity of the sovereign, by a permanent constitutional union, first proclaimed by the pragmatic sanction of 1763 and since regulated by the so-called compromise (Ausgleich-Kiegyezes) of 1867, as well as by a close political, commercial and customs union (since 1867) and the community of certain departments of state affairs.

Reigning Sovereign—Franz Josef I (Ferencz József), Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary; born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of Emperor Franz I of Austria and Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria; proclaimed Emperor of Austria December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary and took the oath to the Hungarian Constitution June 8, 1867; married, April 24, 1854, to Elisabeth, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria (born December 24, 1837, assassinated in Geneva September 10, 1898), and has as issue two daughters, Archduchess Gisela, born July 12, 1856, and Archduchess Maria Valeria, born April 22, 1868.

Heir Apparent—The Emperor's nephew, Franz Ferdinand (Charles Loui Joseph Marie), son of Archduke Karl Ludwig and Princess Annunciata (daughter of King Ferdinand II of Naples), born at Gratz, December 18, 1863; married July 1, 1900, to the Countess Sophia Chotek (now Princess of Hohenberg), having duly renounced the right of his future children to succeed to the thrones of Austria and Hungary.

Succession—The crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males and (on failure of males) to females. The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.....**Count Leopold von Berchthold**
Minister of War.....**General Krobatin**
Minister of Navy.....**Rudolph Graf Montecucculli**
Minister of Finance and Chief of the Administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina.....**Ritter von Bilinski**

The ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

Political and Commercial Relations Between the Two States.

Foreign affairs, military affairs, the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with the finances concerning them, are common to the two states and administered by common institutions and ministries. The legislative power relating to these common affairs is exercised by the Delegations, composed of sixty members each, of whom twenty are chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herrenhaus) and of Hungary (Förendiház) and forty from each of the lower houses (the Austrian Abgeordnetenhaus and the Hungarian Képviselöház). The delegations are summoned annually by the Emperor and King, alternately at Vienna and Budapest, but they deliberate independently of each other, their decisions being communicated reciprocally in writing. In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each state provides separately for the assessment, collection and transmission of its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each state is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every ten years. According to the last agreement, renewed in 1907, Austria contributes to the common expenses 63.6 per cent and Hungary 36.4 per cent.

Besides the political permanent connection between Austria and Hungary there exists also a commercial and customs union, which is not permanent, but renewable

Of the 12,500,000 families in the United States one-eighth (1,500,000) own property worth $5,000.

every ten years. Under this arrangement the two states form one commercial and customs territory, with the same coinage, weights and measures and a joint bank of issue and the same consular representation abroad. The union, begun in 1867, was renewed in 1877, 1887 and 1907.

Military Service.

The military system is in both states alike, military service being obligatory since 1868. It begins on January 1 of the year in which the twenty-first year of age is reached and lasts for a period of twelve years. The duty of service continues: (1) In the common army, three years in the line (two years projected), seven years in the reserve and two years in the Austrian Landwehr (Hungarian Honvédség), or two years for those who have been transferred to the Austrian Landwehr or the Hungarian Honvédség respectively. The active service in the depot reserve is two months. (2) The navy: Twelve years' service (four years in active service, five years in the reserve and three years in the so-called Seewehr). Every two years there are drills of two to four weeks in the reserve of the army and the landwehr. Those who are not able to serve must pay a fine (military tax) of eventually 200 crowns to be relieved from duty. There is also a one-year volunteer service for the better educated conscripts, who must provide equipment and food at their own cost. All citizens able to bear arms and belonging to the army or navy are compelled to serve in the Levy-in-mass (Landsturm Népfötkelés) from the nineteenth to the forty-second year. The Levy-in-mass consists of two bans, the first comprising the men of from nineteen to thirty-seven years and the second those from thirty-eight to forty-two years. The Landsturm can be called out only in time of war.

AUSTRIA.

Austria proper is a constitutional monarchy composed of seventeen provinces and representing the following countries: Bohemia (kingdom, capital, Prague), Bokowina (duchy, capital, Czernowitz), Dalmatia (kingdom, capital, Zara), Galicia (kingdom, capital, Lemberg), Görtz and Gradisca (principality, capital, Görtz), Istria (margraviate, capital, Parenzo), Corinthia or Kärnton (duchy, capital, Klagenfurt), Carniola or Krain (duchy, capital, Laibach), Moravia (margraviate, capital, Brünn), Upper Austria (duchy, capital, Linz), Lower Austria (duchy, capital, Vienna), Salzburg (duchy, capital, Salzburg), Silesia (duchy, capital, Troppan), Styria or Steiermark (duchy, capital, Graz), Tyrol (principality, capital, Innsbruck), Trieste and territory, Vorarlberg (capital, Bregenz). Area, 115,903 English square miles. Population, 28,567,898 (census of Dec. 31, 1911).

Capital: Vienna. National colors: Black and yellow.

Cabinet.

Premier	—
Minister of the Interior	K. Heinold D'Udynski
Minister of Justice	Dr. von Hochenburger
Minister of Finance	Ritter von Zaleski
Minister of National Defence	General von Georgi
Minister of Education	Hussarck von Heinlein
Minister of Commerce	Herr von Schuster
Minister of Agriculture	Baron Widman
Minister of Works	Herr Trnka
Minister of Railways	Dr. von Forster
Minister for Galicia	Ritter von Dlugosz
Minister of Defence	Ritter von Georgi

Constitution and Government.

The Parliament, or Reichsrath, is composed of two houses, the Herrenhaus (Upper House) and the Abgeordnetenhaus (Lower House). The Herrenhaus is formed of 15 archdukes who are of age, 74 nobles possessing large landed property, in whose families by nomination of the Emperor the dignity is hereditary; 5 archbishops and 8 bishops, who are of princely title inherent to their episcopal seats, and 159 life members nominated by the Emperor. The Abgeordnetenhaus consists of 516 members, elected for six years by universal suffrage. Deputies must be thirty years of age, electors twenty-four. It is incumbent upon the head of the state to assemble the Reichsrath annually. Members of the lower house receive 20 crowns ($4) for each day's attendance, with an allowance for travelling expenses.

HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

The Kingdom of Hungary is divided into 71 counties with 474 districts for those of Hungary. Croatia and Slavonia form an annex of the crown of Hungary, with autonomy in home affairs, justice and public instruction. The Hungarian dominions have an area of 125,430 square miles and a population of 20,850,700 (in 1911).

Capital: Budapest. National colors: Red, white and green.

Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of the Interior	Ladislaus von Lukacz
Finance	John von Telesky
Commerce	Ladislas von Beothy
Agriculture	Graf Serenpi von Kis-Sereny
Justice	Franz Szekelyi
Worship and Education	Johann Graf Zichy
Defence	Baron Samuel Hazal
Minister for Croatia	Emerich von Josipovich

The oldest newspaper in Russia still published is the "Sanktpetersburgskaya Viedomosti," founded by Peter the Great in 1714.

Constitution and Government.

The Parliament (Országgyülés) consists of an upper house or House of Magnates (Förendihaz) and a lower house (Kepviselöház). The nuuer house now includes the archdukes who have attained their majority (sixteen in number), ecclesiastical dignitaries (forty-seven), the ten bannerets of the kingdom, the Count of Presburg, the two guardians of the crown, the two presidents of the royal curia, the two presidents of the royal Court of Administration, the president of the Royal Table of Budapest, the three delegates from Croatia,-Slavonia, the Governor of Fiume, 8 princes, 185 counts and 50 barons whose families possess the right of hereditary peerage, and 66 life peers appointed by the crown or chosen by the House of Magnates.

The lower house, or House of Representatives, is composed of 413 members elected by the vote of all male citizens of twenty years of age and 40 members sent by the Croatia-Slavonian Diet. Representatives must be twenty-four years of age. Members of the lower house receive 4,800 crowns (about $970) a year, with an allowance of 1,600 crowns ($320) for house rent. At the head of the government of Croatia-Slavonia is the Banns (Lord Lieutenant), who is responsible to the Provincial Diet and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. The Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Diet, meeting annually at Zágrab (Agram), consists of 90 members elected for five years, chosen partly by the vote of electors who must have a low property qualification, be of certain professions or pay a small tax, partly by personal voters (not more than half), e. g., ecclesiastical and political dignitaries and the members of certain noble families (Magnates) possessing the right by inheritance or by royal nomination.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, since October, 1908, under the sovereignty of the Emperor-King, contain six districts, with an area of 19,702 square miles and a population (in 1910) of 1,895,673.

Common Minister of Finance and Administrator.....Ritter von Bilinski

The chief authority in the province itself, with its seat in Serayevo, is the provincial government (Landesvegierung), in four departments—internal affairs, justice, public works and administration. For administration purposes there are six districts and fifty-four county authorities.

Constitution and Government.

The new Constitution was proclaimed on February 20, 1910. The Diet chosen by universal suffrage is competent to deal with provincial finance, taxes, railways, police, public works and civil and criminal law, subject to Austrian or Hungarian veto. The electors of the First Division are subdivided according to their qualification and the nature and amount of the taxes paid, and in all three divisions the number of representativves in the Diet is fixed according to the number of inhabitants professing each religion. The Jews have 1 seat, the Roman Catholics 16, the Mahometans 24, and the Orthodox 31 seats. The government appoints, besides, 20 members, 4 representing the authorities, 16 others being spiritual heads of the various religious organizations; total, 72 elected members and 20 nominated.

Trade of Austria-Hungary with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Exports to U. S.	Imports from U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905.....	$11,617,896	$10,592,139	1909.....	$14,226,703	$15,436,587
1906.....	14,890,019	13,865,433	1910.....	14,962,731	17,408,910
1907.....	15,136,185	16,009,629	1911.....	19,514,787	16,958,099
1908.....	16,174,738	15,425,659	1912.....	22,388,930	16,713,794

FRANCE.

France, a republic since the overthrow of Napoleon III on September 4, 1870, is divided into eighty-seven departments. Area, 207,054 square miles; population, including the island of Corsica (census of March, 1911), 39,601,509. Including Algeria, which, however, is regarded as an integral part of France, and Tunis, which is attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its colonies and dependencies in Africa, Asia and America, have an estimated area of 4,000,000 square miles, with a population of about 40,000,000.

Capital: Paris. National colors: Blue, white, red.

President of the Republic.....Armand Fallieres

Born at Mézin (Dep. Lot-et-Garonne), November 6, 1841. Elected (in place of Loubet), January 17, 1906.

The President is elected for seven years by a majority of votes of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly. The salary of the President is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

Cabinet.

(Formed January 14, 1912.)

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.....M. Poincare
Minister of the Interior.....Jules Steeg
Minister of Finance.....Louis Lucien Klotz
Minister of Justice.....Aristide Briand
Minister of Public Instruction.....M. Guisthau
Minister of War.....Alexandre Millerand

The oldest English newspaper still published is "The London Times," which was founded in 1783.

Minister of Marine.....**Theophile Delcasse**
Minister of Commerce and Industry.....**Fernand David**
Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs.....**Jean Dupuy**
Minister of Agriculture.....**Jules Pams**
Minister of Colonies.....**Albert Francois Lebrun**
Minister of Labor.....**Leon Bourgeois**

The ministers are usually, but not necessarily, members of the Senate or the Chamber of Deputies. The Premier chooses his colleagues in concert with the President of the Republic. Each minister is responsible to the chambers for his acts, while the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the government.

Constitution and Government.

The National Assembly consists of two chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, which assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, and they must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve. The Senate is composed of three hundred members, at least forty years of age. They are elected for nine years by special commissions of the departments and colonies and one-third retires every three years.

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 597 members (one Deputy to every 70,000 population), elected for four years by universal suffrage. Deputies must be citizens not under twenty-five years of age. No one can be a member of parliament who has not complied with the prescription of the military law concerning the active service. The princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in either house. Members of the active army and most of the public functionaries are not eligible.

Senators and Deputies receive 9,000 francs ($1,800) a year, and the Presidents of the two chambers receive, in addition, 72,000 francs ($14,400) for the expense of entertainment. Members of both chambers travel free on all railways by means of a small annual payment. Each citizen twenty-one years old, not actually in military service, who can prove a six months' residence in any one town or commune, and not otherwise disqualified, has the right of vote.

The Deputies number 597, and are divided into many groups, the principal of which are: Radicals and Radical-Socialists, 262; Independent-Socialists, 32; United Socialists, 75; Progressists, 78; Nationalists, 20; Conservatives, 44.

Military Service.

Every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service must on reaching the age of twenty serve two years in the Active Army, eleven years in the Reserve of the Active Army (two trainings of one month each), six years in the Territorial Army (one training of two weeks) and six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army. Part of the conscripts, drawn by lot and the number of which is fixed every year by the Minister of War, pass into the reserve after one year of active service, if they can read and write, or after two years if illiterate. Those who are not able to bear arms or belong to the Active Army for a period less than three years have to pay a military tax of 6 francs.

Government of Colonies and Protectorates.

The administration of the colonies is controlled by the Ministry of the Colonies. Most of them enjoy some measure of self-government and have elective councils to assist the Governor. The older colonies have also direct representation in the French Legislature.

Algeria.—Capital Algiers, with 170,000 inhabitants. The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran and Constantine—form an intergral part of France, under the authority of a Governor General, who represents the government of the republic throughout Algerian territory. The French Chambers have alone the right of legislating for Algeria, while such matters as do not come within the legislative power are regulated by decree of the President of the Republic. Each department sends one Senator and two Deputies to the National Assembly.

Madagascar.—This island, the fourth largest in the world, became a French possession in January, 1896, and on August 6, 1896, was declared, with its dependencies, a French colony. A Consultative Council of Administration has been established in the capital, Tananarive (called by the natives Antananarivo). The colony is not represented in the French Parliament. The island is partly under civil and partly under military administration.

Reunion.—This island, 420 miles east of Madagascar, is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council and an elective Council General, and is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two Deputies.

Tunis.—This possession passed under the protectorate of France by virtue of the Treaty of Kasr-es-Said (May 12, 1881), confirmed by decrees of April 22, 1882. The Bey is Sidi Mohamed en-Nasir Bey; born 1855; succeeded his cousin, Sidi Mohamed el Hadi Bey, May 12, 1906. Heir apparent, Sidi Mohamed el Habib Bey, born August 13, 1858, cousin of the reigning bey. The protectorate is carried on under the direction of the French Foreign Office, which has a special department of Tunisian affairs, under the control of a French Minister Resident General. The country is divided into thirteen districts, with French Governors. French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives.

Guadeloupe.—This colony, consisting of two islands, with five dependencies consisting of five smaller islands, is under a Governor and an elected Council, and is represented by a Senator and two Deputies. The seat of government is Basse Terre.

French Guiana.—The colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council of five members, and is represented in the French Parliament by one Deputy.

Martinique.—The colony is under a Governor, a General Council and elective municipal councils, and is represented by a Senator and two Deputies.

The oldest existing newspaper in Europe is the German "Frankfurter Zeitung," founded in 1615.

New Caledonia (with its dependencies—1, Isle of Pines, assigned as a place of detention for habitual criminals; 2, the Wallis Archipelago; 3, the Loyalty Islands; 4, the Huon Islands; 5, Fortuna and Alafi).—This colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the Secretary General, the Procureur General, the Superior Commandant of the Troops, the Director of the Penitentiary Administration, the head of the Department of Domains and Colonization and two notables of the colony appointed by the Minister of Colonies.

Area and Population of French Colonies and Protectorates.

	Area in sq. kilometres.	Inhabitants.
Africa.		
Algiers	890,000	5,158,051
Tunis (protectorate)	167,400	1,830,000
French W. Africa:		
Senegal	23,500	393,945
Senegambia and Niger	958,600	5,058,656
Mauritania	893,700	223,000
French Guinea	275,100	1,497,777
Ivory Coast	310,700	889,479
Dahomey	169,500	749,000
Western Sahara	4,143,700	467,000
*Congo (administered territ'y)	1,762,000	3,652,000
Somali Coast and dependencies	21,000	208,061
Madagascar	592,100	2,706,661
Mayotte and Comoro Islands	1,980	96,314
Réunion	1,980	177,677
St. Paul Island	7	.....
New Amsterdam Island	66	.....
Kerguelen	3,414	.....
Total Africa	10,214,700	23,108,000
Asia.		
Establishments in India:		
Chandernagor	9.4	25,137
Karikal	135.2	59,876
Mahé	59.1	9,577
Pondichéry	290.7	178,471
Yanaon	14.3	4,662
French Indo-China:		
Cochin-China	56,900	2,870,514
Cambodia	96,900	1,193,534
Annam	135,000	5,513,681
Laos	255,000	663,727
Tonking	119,200	5,896,510
Kwang-tchu-wan	700	177,097
Total Asia	664,200	16,592,800
America		
St. Pierre and Miquelon	242	6,482
Guadeloupe and dependencies	1,870	190,273
Martinique	987	182,024
French Guiana	78,900	39,117
Total America	81,000	417,896
Oceania.		
New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands	19,823	55,886
Chesterfield Islands. Wallis Islands (protectorate) Futuna and Alofi	255	6,000
Establishments in Oceania:		
Tahiti, Marquise Isls. Tuamotu Islands. Gambier Islands. Clipperton Island	4,140	30,974
Total Oceania	24,225	92,600
Total of all colonies and protectorates	10,984,700	40,211,000

*According to the Franco-German agreement of November, 1911, France, as compensation for German recognition of her protectorate in Morocco, ceded to Germany about 250,000 square kilometres in Northern French Congo, touching the German Kamerun. The French protectorate of Morocco was definitely established in 1912 after France had come to an agreement with Spain in regard to the Spanish sphere of influence.

Trade of France, Not Including Colonies, with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$76,071,308	$90,050,081	1909	$108,764,262	$108,387,337
1906	97,892,480	108,415,350	1910	117,627,466	132,363,346
1907	113,604,692	127,803,407	1911	135,271,648	115,414,784
1908	116,123,468	101,999,541	1912	135,388,851	124,548,458

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Area, 208,780 English square miles; population (in 1910), 64,903,423. Prussia, the chief state of the German Empire, has an area of 134,616 square miles and a population of 40,163,333.

The German Empire, founded in 1870, is a constitutional confederated state, consisting of the following 26 states: The kingdoms of Prussia (including Lauenburg and, since 1890, Heligoland); Saxony, Bavaria and Würtemberg; the grand duchies of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar; the duchies of Anhalt, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen; the principalities of Lippe, Reuss (elder line), Reuss

The salaries and wages paid in the manufacture of women's clothing in the United States amounted to $98,986,000 in 1909.

(younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and Waldeck; the free cities of Bremen, Hamburg and Lübeck and the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine. This Confederate League is under the presidentship of Prussia, and since January 18, 1871, the kings of Prussia are at the same time hereditary German emperors in whom are vested the executive power of the empire and the right to declare war on the defensive and make peace, conclude alliances and enter into treaties with foreign nations and appoint and receive ambassadors.

Capital: Berlin (population, 2,070,695). **National colors:** Black, white, red.

Emperor.—Wilhelm II (Victor Albert), King of Prussia, born at Berlin, January 27, 1859, eldest son of the Emperor Frederick III and the Empress Victoria; succeeded his father June 15, 1888; married February 27, 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, born at Dolzig, October 22, 1858, daughter of the late Duke Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

Children of the Emperor.—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born at Potsdam May 6, 1882; married June 6 to Princess Cecilie, born September 20, 1886, daughter of the late Friedrich Franz III of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 2. Prince Wilhelm Eitel-Friedrich, born July 7, 1883; married February 27, 1906, to Princess Sophie Charlotte, daughter of Grand Duke Friedrich August of Oldenburg. 3. Prince Adalbert, born July 14, 1884. 4. Prince Dr. August Wilhelm, born January 29, 1887; married October 22, 1908, to Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. 5. Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888. 6. Prince Joachim, born December 17, 1890. 7. Princess Viktoria Luise, born September 13, 1892.

Heir Apparent.—Crown Prince Wilhelm, who has issue: Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906; Prince Louis Ferdinand, born November 9, 1907; Prince Hubertus, born September 30, 1909.

Succession.—The imperial dignity is hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern, and follows the law of primogeniture.

Cabinet.

Imperial Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs.....Von Bethmann-Hollweg
Secretary of State.....Von Kiderlen Waechter
Minister of the Interior.....Herr Delbrück
Minister of the Navy.....Admiral von Tirpitz
Minister of War.....Von Heeringen
Minister of Justice.....Dr. Lisco
Minister of the Treasury.....Kuehn
Minister of Colonies.....Dr. Solf
Minister of Agriculture.....Baron von Schorlemer
Minister of Education.....Von Trott zu Solz
Minister of Commerce.....Sydow
Minister of Public Works and Railroads.....Von Breitenbach

Constitution and Government.

By the terms of the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the empire is vested in the King of Prussia. Except, however, to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the league the Emperor cannot declare war without the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, is also necessary in regard to treaties that relate to matters regulated by imperial legislation. The Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. The legislative power of the empire is exercised by the Bundesrath, together with the Reichstag.

The Bundesrath or Federal Council represents the individual states of Germany. It is composed of 58 members, the individual states appointing for each session as many delegates as it has votes, viz., Prussia, 17; Bavaria, 6; Saxony, 4; Würtemberg, 4; Baden and Hesse, 3 each; Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, 2 each; the other states, as well as the 2 free cities, 1 each. Alsace-Lorraine is represented in the Bundesrath by 4 commissioners (Kommissäre), without votes, who are nominated by the Statthalter (Governor General). The Bundesrath is also a supreme administrative and consultative board, and as such elects every year 12 standing committees, in each of which at least 4 states must be represented—namely, for army and fortifications; for naval matters; tariff, excise and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; foreign affairs; for Alsace-Lorraine; for the Constitution; for the standing orders, and for railway tariffs. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Emperor.

The Reichstag represents the German nation. It consists of 397 members, elected for 5 years by universal suffrage. Both electors and deputies must be citizens 25 years of age. The various states of Germany are represented in the Reichstag as follows: Prussia, 236; Bavaria, 48; Saxony, 23; Würtemberg, 17; Baden, 14; Hesse, 9; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 6; Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Hamburg, 3 each; Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, 2 each; Alsace-Lorraine, 15; the other remaining states, 1 each.

At the last elections in January, 1912, the members elected to the Reichstag were politically divided as follows: Socialists, 110; Centre Party, 90; National Liberals, 44; Conservatives, 45; Radicals, 41; Poles, 18; Free Conservatives, 13; Anti-Semites, 11; other parties, 25 (5 Alsatians, 4 Lorrainers, 5 Guelphs, 1 Dane, 2 Bavarian Peasants' League, 2 German Peasants' League, and 6 Independents).

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Emperor.

The number of immigrants to Brazil in the year 1911 was 133,616.

Military Service.

Military service is obligatory for all Germans, and no substitution is allowed. It begins with the 21st year and ends with the 39th year. Those who enlist before reaching the age of 20 must serve 19 years from the year of their entering in the army. The service comprises 7 years in the standing army (3 years in active service and 4 in the reserve); 12 years in the Landwehr (5 years in the first ban and 7 years in the second ban); 12 years in the depot reserve, from which in case of mobilization the deficiency in the active is filled, the depot being composed of those who either by lot or on account of ill-health have been exempted from service. The depot reservists who have served belong to the landwehr of the first ban until the 31st of March of the year in which they finish their 39th year, while the others pass to the first ban of the landsturm. Besides, every German capable of bearing arms forms part, from the 18th to the 40th year, of the first ban of the landsturm, and of the second ban from the 40th to the 45th year of age. One-year volunteers serve at their own charges.

The land forces of the empire in war and peace are under the orders of the Emperor, who is the commander-in-chief of the whole German army. All German troops are bound by the Constitution to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser, and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity; but in case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war time, and this oath is not imposed upon the Bavarian troops. In time of peace the kings of Bavaria, Saxony and Würtemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies; the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army. The German navy is imperial, and the Emperor as such is the supreme admiral in command in peace as well as in war.

The army budget for 1912 was $203,941,844, and the navy budget was $112,639,849.

Colonies and Dependencies.

	Estim'd area in sq. miles	Estim'd populat'n.
Africa.		
Togoland	33,700	1,000,000
Kamerun	298,400	3,500,000
German S. W. Africa.	322,450	200,000
German East Africa	384,180	10,000,000
Total African possessions	1,038,730	14,700,000
Asia.		
Kiauchau (leased from China for 99 years).	200	33,000
In the Pacific.		
German New Guinea — Kaiser Wilh'm's L'd.	70,000	110,000
Bismarck Archip'go.	20,000	188,000
Caroline Islands / Palaw Islands	560	50,000
Marianne Islands	250	2,000
Solomon Islands	4,200	45,000
Marshall Islands	150	15,000
Samoan Islands	1,000	33,000
Total Pacific possessions	96,160	443,000
Total foreign dependencies	1,027,820	15,176,000

Trade of the United States with Germany, Excluding the German Colonies.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$194,498,258	$118,038,189	1909	$235,324,140	$143,525,828
1906	234,742,102	135,142,996	1910	249,555,926	168,805,237
1907	256,653,060	161,544,552	1911	287,495,814	163,242 560
1908	276,922,089	142,935,547	1912	306,959,021	171,380,380

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with colonies, protectorates and dependencies, and the Indian Empire (British India). The United Kingdom proper, composed of England and Wales (58,324 square miles, population in 1911, 36,075,269), Scotland (30,405 square miles, population in 1911, 4,759,445), and Ireland (32,360 square miles, population in 1911, 4,381,951), is a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the English House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Capital: London. **National colors:** Red, white, blue.

King—George V (Frederick Ernest Albert), "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," born June 3, 1865, eldest son of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, born as Princess of Denmark December 1, 1844, succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, May 6, 1910; married July 6, 1893, to Princess Mary of Teck, born May 26, 1867.

Children of the King—1. Edward Albert (Christian-George-Andreas-Patrick-David), Prince of Wales, born June 23, 1894. 2. Albert Frederick (Arthur-George), born December 14, 1895. 3. Victoria Alexandra (Alice-Mary), born April 25, 1897. 4. Henry William (Frederick-Albert), born March 31, 1900. 5. George Edward (Alexander-Edmond), born December 20, 1902. 6. John (Charles-Francis), born July 12, 1905.

The fourth broadest street in the world is Pennsylvania avenue in Washington.

Sisters of the King—1. Princess Louise, born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to Alexander Duff, First Duke of Fife. 2. Princess Victoria, born July 6, 1868; Princess Maude, born November 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Prince Charles of Denmark, now King Haakon VII of Norway.

Heir Apparent—Edward Albert, Prince of Wales.

Succession—In the succession to the Crown the sons of the sovereign and their descent have the preference over the daughters, but the latter and their descent exclude the lateral lines from the succession.

Cabinet.

Prime Minister.....Herbert Henry Asquith, K. C.
Lord High Chancellor.....Viscount Haldane, K. C.
Lord President of the Council.....Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O. M.
Lord Privy Seal.....Marquess of Crewe, K. G.
First Lord of the Treasury.....The Prime Minister
First Lord of the Admiralty.....Winston Spencer Churchill
Secretaries of State:
Home Affairs.....Reginald McKenna, K. C.
Foreign Affairs.....Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Colonies.....Lewis Harcourt
War.....John Ed. B. Seely
India.....Marquess of Crewe, K. G.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....David Lloyd George
Secretary for Scotland.....T. McKinnon Wood
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.....Augustine Birrell, K. C.
Postmaster General.....Herbert Samuel
Presidents of Committees of the Council:
Board of Trade.....Sidney Charles Buxton
Local Government Board.....John Burns
Board of Agriculture.....Walter Runciman
Board of Education.....J. A. Pease
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.....C. E. Hobhouse
First Commissioner of Works.....Earl Beauchamp

The salaries of members of the Cabinet range from £10,000 for the Lord High Chancellor to £2,000 for the minor posts. The composition of the Cabinet is dependent on the possession of a majority in the House of Commons. The members are appointed on the recommendation of the Premier, who dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

Constitution and Government.

The executive power is vested in the sovereign, who is limited in his powers by Parliament, to which the Ministers are responsible. The supreme legislative power of the United Kingdom is vested in Parliament, divided into two houses of legislature, the Lords and the Commons, a division which dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats (1) by hereditary right; (2) by creation of the sovereign; (3) by virtue of office (English bishops); (4) by election for life (Irish peers); by election for duration of Parliament (Scottish peers). The full Assembly would consist of 3 princes of the blood, 2 archbishops, 22 dukes, 23 marquesses, 124 earls, 40 viscounts, 24 bishops, 334 barons and 16 Scottish and 28 Irish representative peers; total, 616. No peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound mind or bankrupt. The Lord Chancellor of England is always the Speaker of the House of Lords.

The House of Commons consists of 670 members (465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland and 103 for Ireland), elected for seven years by secret ballot. No one under twenty-one years of age is eligible. All clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members; all government contractors and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible. Every elector must be twenty-one years of age, be the proprietor of a house or a piece of land, or pay an annual rent of £10. On August 10, 1911, the House of Commons voted to pay its members annual salaries of £440. It also made the veto power of the Lords on vital legislation suspensive instead of absolute.

In the House of Commons, elected in December, 1910, and January, 1911, the party divisions were as follows: Government Coalitionists, 398; Unionists or Conservatives, 272. The Coalitionists consist of 272 Liberals, 76 Irish Nationalists, 8 Independent Nationalists and 42 Labor members. Coalition majority, 126. On February 1, 1912, as the result of bye-elections, the party divisions in the House of Commons were as follows: Unionists, 277; Liberals, 267; Labor, 42; Nationalists, 84.

Military Service.

The military forces are divided into the regular army and the territorial army. The regular army, intended for all over-sea service, comprises its own reserve and a special reserve. Service in the British army is purely voluntary. The terms of enlistment are twelve years, of which three, five or nine years may be served in the reserve. Every able bodied man of good conduct may enlist for twenty-one years, which entitles him to a pension at the end of the term. The ordinary term of service of a battalion, battery, etc., in India or the colonies is ten years. The special reserve (about eighty thousand men) is drawn from the

The Bartholdi Statue, Liberty Enlightening the World, on Liberty Island, New York Harbor, is 151 feet in height and weighs 25 tons. The pedestal is 155 feet in height.

militia. The territorial army, partly formed into standing brigades, is destined for home defence. It is composed of the ex-volunteers and the "imperial yeomanry" (men who bring their own horses). Enlistment in this territorial army is for a term of four years. During the exercises the men are subject to the military code. The militia is the old "constitutional" army, intended for the maintenance of order within the kingdom and for home defence. In principle, service in the militia is obligatory to every male from eighteen to forty-five.

Trade of the United Kingdom with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$523,192,320	$175,086,044	1909	$514,627,362	$208,612,758
1906	583,503,322	210,019,336	1910	505,552,871	271,029,772
1907	607,783,255	246,112,047	1911	576,613,974	261,289,706
1908	580,663,522	190,355,475	1912	564,372,186	272,940,700

CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada, the largest of the British possessions, includes the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories (Mackenzie, Ungava and Franklin) and the Yukon Territories, and has an estimated total area of 3,729,665 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 7,081,868.

Capital and Seat of Government.....**Ottawa**
Governor General.....**The Duke of Connaught**

(Appointed in 1911 for two years. Salary, £16,000.)

Cabinet.

Premier and President of the Privy Council.....**R. L. Borden**
Secretary of State.....**W. J. Roche**
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....**G. E. Foster**
Minister of Justice.....**C. J. Doherty**
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....**J. D. Hazen**
Minister of Militia and Defence.....**Colonel Samuel Hughes**
Postmaster General.....**L. P. Pelletier**
Minister of Agriculture.....**Martin Burrell**
Minister of Public Works.....**Louis Coderre**
Minister of Finance.....**W. T. White**
Minister of Railways and Canals.....**Frank Cochrane**
Minister of the Interior.....**Robert Rogers**
Minister of Customs.....**Dr. J. D. Reid**
Minister of Inland Revenue.....**Bruno Nantel**
Minister of Labor.....**T. W. Crothers**

The salary of the Prime Minister is $12,000 a year; of each member of the Cabinet, from $5,000 to $7,000, and in addition every minister of the crown, including the Premier, receives his salary as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada, $2,500.

Constitution and Government.

The executive power is vested in the King, represented by the Governor General, aided by a Council, composed of fourteen heads of departments. The Lieutenant Governors for the nine provinces forming the Dominion, and having each a separate Parliament and administration, are appointed by the Governor General for a term of five years. The legislative power is vested in the Parliament of the Dominion, consisting of the Senate and House of Commons.

The Senate is composed (at present) of eighty-seven members (24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 8 for British Columbia, 4 each for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan), appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the ministry for the time being. Each Senator must be thirty years of age, a born or naturalized subject of the King and the owner of property, real or personal, amounting to $4,000. Senators receive $2,500 for the session, with a deduction of $15 a day for the days when the member does not attend; the Speaker of the Senate has a salary of $4,000 a year.

The House of Commons is composed of members elected by the people for five years at the longest (at the rate, at present, of one representative for every 22,688 of population). It has now 221 members—86 elected for Ontario, 65 for Quebec (which must always have 65), 18 for Nova Scotia, 13 for New Brunswick, 10 for Manitoba, 7 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 7 for Alberta, 10 for Saskatchewan and 1 for Yukon. Eligible are natural born or naturalized subjects of the King, no property qualifications being required. Each member of the House of Commons has an allowance of $2,500 for the session, with a deduction of $15 a day for the days when the member does not attend. The members elect their Speaker, who has a salary of $4,000 a year. The leader of the opposition receives $7,000 a session, in addition to the ordinary sessional allowance. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, each of which returns a member of a majority of votes taken by ballot. The qualifications for voting vary in the several provinces.

The election of a new House of Commons on September 21, 1911, resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the Laurier government and the Fielding-Knox reciprocity agreement, ratified by the United States Congress. The Liberal majority in the last

The second smallest army in Europe is that of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, composed of a company of gendarmes of 2 officers and 145 men and a company of volunteers of 6 officers and 100 men.

Parliament of 43 out of a total membership of 211 was swept away, and the Conservative party secured a majority of 49. The result by provinces was as follows: Conservatives—Ontario 70, Quebec 28, Nova Scotia 8, New Brunswick 5, Prince Edward Island 2, Manitoba 8, Saskatchewan 3, Alberta 2, British Columbia 7, total 133. Liberals—Ontario 15, Quebec 35, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 8, Prince Edward Island 2, Manitoba 2, Saskatchewan 7, Alberta 5, total 84. Four seats—two in Quebec, one in Ontario and one in the Yukon Territory—were not filled at the September election. Subsequently three of these seats were filled by Liberals and one by a Conservative.

Provincial Governments.

Each of the nine provinces has a separate Parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant Governor at the head of the executive. All other territories except the district of Keewatin and Yukon Territory are governed by a commissioner and a council of four, appointed by the Governor in Council at Ottawa. Yukon Territory is governed by a commissioner and an executive council of ten members, five of whom are elected by the people.

Military Service.

The Dominion of Canada is divided, for military purposes, into thirteen military districts. All adult males from eighteen to sixty years of age form part of the militia, called upon in four classes. The first two classes comprise all unmarried men from eighteen to thirty, and from thirty to forty-five years of age; the third class consists of the married men from eighteen to forty-five years, and the fourth, of those from forty-five to sixty years old. Enlistment is voluntary or by lot. The term of service is three years.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$140,529,581	$62,469,632	1909	$163,448,656	$79,317,055
1906	156,736,675	68,249,050	1910	215,920,021	95,128,310
1907	183,206,067	73,334,615	1911	269,806,013	100,863,418
1908	167,035,947	75,131,666	1912	329,257,362	108,813,368

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth of Australia, constituted by act of the British Parliament of July 9, 1900, and established since January 1, 1901, consists of the six colonies (now denominated original states) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania; area, 2,974,580 square miles; population in 1911 of 4,449,495, and forms an indissoluble federative union under the British crown; that is to say, a federative state under the British flag, with an autonomous constitution and Parliament. The executive power, vested in the King, is exercised by the Governor General, who is assisted by an executive council of seven members.

Capital, Melbourne.

The commonwealth government has selected Canberra, New South Wales, as the site of Australia's new capital.

Governor General.....**Lord Denman**

Cabinet.

Prime Minister and Treasurer.....**A. Fischer**
Attorney General.....**W. M. Hughes**
External Affairs.....**J. Thomas**
Minister of Trade and Customs.....**F. G. Tudor**
Postmaster General.....**C. E. Frazer**
Minister of Defence.....**G. F. Pearce**
Minister of Home Affairs.....**K. O'Malley**
High Commissioner for Australia.....**George Houston Reid**

Constitution and Government.

The legislative power is vested in a federal Parliament, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of thirty-six members, elected for six years by the parliaments of the original states (six for each state. The House of Representatives is composed, as nearly as can be, of twice as many members as there are Senators, elected for three years, on a population basis, in such a manner that no original state has less than five Representatives. Every Senator or member of the House of Representatives must be of full age, a natural born subject of the King, or have been for five years a naturalized subject under the law of the United Kingdom or of a state of the Commonowealth. Electoral qualifications are those of the several states.

NEW ZEALAND

Capital, Wellington, in the North Island.

The Dominion of New Zealand, officially established as a Colony in 1840, consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles to the east of the Australian continent, e. g.: The North Island (estimated area 44,468 square miles), the South Island (58,525 square miles), and Stewart Island (665 square miles). The total area of New Zealand (inclusive of Chatham, Cook and other outlying small islands) is estimated at 104,751 square miles, with an estimated population on June 30, 1910, of Europeans, 988,276; Maoris, 47,731; Cook Islanders, 12,340; total, 1,020,718.

The smallest book in the world is a copy of Fitzgerald's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," a quarter the size of a two-cent postage stamp, printed by Charles H. Meigs in Cleveland, Ohio.

Constitution and Government.

The legislative power is vested in a Governor, who is by virtue of his office commander-in-chief of the forces, aided by a ministry of eight members and a General Assembly, consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council is composed of forty-five members appointed for seven years (eligible for reappointment), who are paid at the rate of £200 per annum, and the House of Representatives of eighty members, among them four Maoris, elected for three years, and paid at the rate of £300 per annum. Women cannot be members of either branch of the legislature. Every adult person (of either sex), if resident one year in the colony and three months in one electoral district, has a right to vote. For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in any Maori electoral district can vote, provided he (or she) be not registered on any European roll.

Trade of British Australia with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.
1905.....	$26,349,885	$19,908,587	1909.....	29,671,373	16,928,090
1906.....	29,001,147	11,515,415	1910.....	33,396,632	19,140,210
1907.....	32,112,145	17,739,632	1911.....	45,586,890	11,794,504
1908.....	34,924,753	14,293,044	1912.....	47,365,867	12,137,299

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African Union, formally proclaimed on May 31, 1910, the eighth anniversary of peace in South Africa, consists of four provinces—Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange Free State (the former Orange River Colony)—comprising a territory of 473,954 square miles, with a population of 5,938,499 (in 1911), of which only 1,278,025 are whites.

Executive capital, Pretoria. Seat of Legislature, Cape Town.

Governor-General.....Viscount Herbert J. Gladstone

(Salary, $50,000 per annum.)

Cabinet.

(Formed May 30, 1910.)

Premier and Agriculture .....General Louis Botha
Interior, Mines and Defence .....General J. C. Smuts
Railways and Harbors.....J. W. Sauer
Justice .....J. B. Hertzog
Education .....F. S. Malan
Finance.....H. C. Hull
Lands .....A. Fisher
Native Affairs .....H. Burton
Commerce, Industries and Public Works.....Col. G. Leuchars
Posts and Telegraphs.....D. P. de V. Graaff

(The salary of the Premier is $20,000 per annum; of all other ministers $15,000 per annum each.)

Constitution and Government.

The constitution was ratified by the four colonies in June, 1909, and, with minor changes, passed the British Parliament and received the royal assent on September 20, 1909. It follows somewhat closely the Canadian model, i. e., specific powers are given the colonies, but all power not specifically granted remain in the general government. Both the English and Dutch languages are officially recognized. The executive, as well as the control and administration of matters relating to natives and Asiatics, are vested in the Governor-General, advised by an Executive Council of not more than ten members, appointed by him. He also appoints the members of the Supreme Court, who are irremovable except for misconduct or incapacity.

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament (opened for the first time November 4, 1910), consisting of a Senate and an Assembly, and in the Governor-General, representing the Crown, who may summon, prorogue or dissolve the Parliament. The Senate is composed of 40 members—8 appointed by the Governor-General and 8 eleted by each province. A Senator must be thirty years old and own real estate worth $5,000; while members of both houses must be of European descent and resident at least five years in the provinces. Four of the Senators are chosen because of their special fitness for looking after the interests of the colored races.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 121 members, elected directly by electoral divisions, for terms of five years. For the first term Cape Town has 51, Natal 17, Orange Free State 17 and Transvaal 36 members.

Each province has a provincial council, which deals with elementary education, local institutions, agriculture, etc., levies direct taxation, and may borrow money on the provincial credit; also an administrator appointed by the Governor-General, for a term of five years.

Trade of British South Africa with the United States.

Year ended June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ended June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905.....	$11,911,925	$648,247	1909.....	$7,298,954	$1,689,570
1906.....	11,704,668	981,808	1910.....	9,614,406	2,178,174
1907.....	7,689,759	1,573,940	1911.....	12,842,442	2,160,342
1908.....	7,847,045	1,760,350	1912.....	12,771,229	2,203,329

The longest reach of railway without a curve is that of the Argentine Pacific Railway from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes. It is curveless for a stretch of 211 miles.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

British India, that part of the great Indian peninsula which is governed by the King of the United Kingdom through the Governor General, and the administration of which is controlled by the British Parliament, is divided into thirteen provinces and about two hundred and thirty general districts, comprising an area of 1,097,901 square miles, with a population of 315,000,000 (census 1911). There are, besides, territories of native princes beyond that area which are under the suzerainty of the King, and tracts of tribal territory under the political influence though not yet under the administrative rule of the Indian government.

Capital: Delhi (1912).

(During summer the seat of the Indian government is Simla.)

Emperor of India.....George V, King of Great Britain and Ireland
Secretary of State for India.....Marquess of Crewe, K. G.
Viceroy and Governor General.....Baron Hardinge of Penshurst

Appointed November, 1910. Salary, Rs. 250,000 ($81,000).

Cabinet.

The Cabinet is composed of Secretaries at the head of the departments of Finance (ordinary and military), Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Legislative, Army, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, and Commerce and Industry.

Constitution and Government.

The administration of the Indian Empire in England is intrusted to a Secretary of State, who as a member of the Cabinet is responsible to and represents the supreme authority of Parliament. He is assisted by a Council of not less than ten members. No expenditure from the revenues of India is legal unless sanctioned by the Secretary of State and a majority of his Council. The supreme executive authority in India is vested in the Governor General (who since 1858 has also been Viceroy), appointed by the King-Emperor, who also appoints the Governor of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief, the ordinary members of the Councils of the Governor General and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, all, with the exception of the judges in the High Courts, usually for a term of five years. The Governor General's Executive Council now is composed of five ordinary members (of whom three must have served in India ten years), as well as of the Commander-in-Chief, who is an extraordinary member. All acts of the Supreme Government in India run in the name of "The Governor General (Viceroy) in Council." The Governor General has also a Legislative Council composed of members (sixty-eight) nominated by himself. The Council has power, subject to certain restrictions, to make laws for all persons within British India, for all British subjects within the Native States, and for all native Indian subjects of the King in any part of the world. There are similar Legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burmah, but with smaller membership. The Governor General's Council has an official majority of three, while all the provincial councils have non-official majorities.

The control which the Supreme Government exercises over the Native States varies in degree, but they are all governed by the native princes and ministers with the help and under the advice of a resident, or agent, in political charge either of a single state or of a group of states. The chiefs have no right to make war or peace, or to send ambassadors to one another or to external states. They are not permitted to maintain a military force above a specified limit. No European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction. Some, but not all of them, are required to pay an annual fixed tribute.

Local Government.

Municipal bodies in hundreds of municipal towns impose taxes, enact bylaws, make improvements and spend money, but the sanction of the Provincial Government is necessary in each case before new taxes can be levied or new bylaws can be brought into force. In all larger towns, and in many of the smaller towns, the majority of members of committees are elected by the ratepayers, everywhere the majority of committees consists of natives, and in many committees all the members are natives. For rural tracts, except in Burma, there are district and local boards, which are in charge of roads, district schools and hospitals.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.
1905.....	$5,431,576	$34,296,146	1909.....	$8,372,137	$43,547,347
1906.....	6,197,089	46,763,975	1910.....	7,581,233	45,300,268
1907.....	7,310,143	59,007,069	1911.....	9,414,203	43,952,047
1908.....	9,238,202	44,465,398	1912.....	15,628,059	50,948,901

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

All dependencies of a possession, as well as all possessions being in some dependent relation to another possession, follow the latter, and those that have no independent administration are indented. Possessions which have no colonial ad-

Germany consumed in 1910 more than 35,000,000 pounds of horse meat.

ministration are indicated by an asterisk, the protectorates by the addition of the word "prot.":

	Area. Sq miles	Population.
I. Mediterranean.		
Gibraltar	2	23,443
Malta	117	220,527
Cyprus	3,584	258,997
Total	3,703	502,967
II. Asia.		
Indian Empire	1,097,901	315,000,000
Ceylon	25,332	4,082,935
Maldive Archipelago (prot.)	115	30,000
Straits Settlements	1,600	629,117
Federated Malay States, Pirak, Selangor, Negri, Sembilan, Pahang, Kelantan, Trenggaanu, Kedah	38,380	1,568,000
Johore	6,950	200,000
British North Borneo	31,106	160,000
Labuan	30	8,286
Sultanate of Brunei (prot.)	8,100	30,000
Sultanate of Sarawak (prot.)	39,855	500,000
Hong Kong	48	336,488
Territory leased	341	102,894
*Kamaran Islands	50	100
Weihelwei	285	150,000
Bahrein Islands (prot.)	230	68,000
Total	1,250,323	322,865,820
III. Africa.		
Gambia	3,619	161,000
Sierra Leone	30,000	1,326,700
Gold Coast	119,260	1,696,965
S. Nigeria and Lagos	77,260	6,760,000
N. Nigeria	256,400	7,164,750
Somaliland	68,000	348,076
E. Africa Protectorate	175,588	4,038,256
Ugunda Protectorate	223,500	3,520,000
Zanzibar	1,020	225,000
Nyasaland Protectorate	40,980	997,217
S. African Federation: Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Col	473,954	5,938,499
Swaziland	6,536	90,890
Southern Rhodesia	148,575	677,700
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	134,100
Basutoland	10,293	351,000
Northern Rhodesia	291,000	721,000
Mauritius	835	381,562
Seychelles and Dep	149	22,409
Tristan d'Acunha Isl	45	78
St. Helena	47	3,577
Ascension Islands	34	410
Total	2,202,100	34,559,189
IV. America.		
Canada	3,729,665	7,081,868
Newfoundland	42,734	230,139
Labrador	7,000	4,024
Bermuda	19	19,229
British Honduras	7,562	42,406
West Indies:		
Bahamas	4,404	60,309
Jamaica	4,207	848,656
Turks and Caicos Isl.	169	5,287
Cayman Isl., Dep	225	6,000
Windward Isl	702	135,849
Leeward Isl	506	178,378
Barbados	166	194,518
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	334,543
British Guiana	90,277	304,549
Falkland Isl	6,500	3,610
Dependencies (South Georges, S. Orkney, Sandwich Isl., South Shetland, Graham Land)	157,000	———
Total	4,053,004	9,449,364
V. Australia and the Pacific.		
Australia	2,974,580	4,449,495
New Zealand and Dep.	104,751	1,020,718
Fiji	7,740	128,404
Tonga or Friendly Isl. (prot.)	390	21,695
*Fanning Isl	258	350
*Union Isl	5	1,050
*Phoenix Isl	4	59
*Gilbert and Ellis Isl	180	30,000
*Brit. Solomon Isl	8,357	150,215
*Santa Cruz Isl	362	7,000
*Tucopia Isl	25	700
Pitcairn Isl	2	141
Total	3,185,200	5,809,827

ITALY.

The Kingdom of Italy is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy in the male posterity of the House of Savoy (Catholic) since March 17, 1861. Italy is divided into sixty-nine provinces with a total area of 110,633 square miles and a population of 34,686,683 (census of 1911), but with its dependencies it has an area of 739,000 square miles (Italian colony Eritrea in Africa, 60,000; Italian Somaliland in Africa, 139,436, the leased territory, Tien-Tsin, 18, and the newly acquired Turkish tributary territories of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, 428,900 square miles).

Capital: Rome. **National colors:** Green, white, red.

King.—Vittorio Emanuele III (Ferdinand Marie-Janvier), born November 11, 1869, the only son of King Umberto I of Italy and Queen Margherita, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, July 29, 1900; married, October 24, 1896, to Helena, born January 8, 1873, daughter of Nicolas I, King of Montenegro; offspring, one son and three daughters.

Heir Apparent.—Crown Prince Umberto-Nicola-Tomasso Giovanni, Prince of Piemonte, born September 15, 1904, in the Castle of Racconigi.

Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of the Interior ..... **Giovanni Giolitti**
Minister of Foreign Affairs ..... **Marquis A. di San Giuliano**
Minister of Justice ..... **Signor Finocchiaro Aprile**
Minister of the Treasury ..... **Francesco Tedesco**
Minister of Finance ..... **Signor Facta**

Emigration from Hungary between 1900 and 1910 reached a total of 700,000.

Minister of War.....General Spingardi
Minister of Marine.....Admiral Cattolica
Minister of Public Instruction.....Signor Credaro
Minister of Public Works.....Signor Sacchi
Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.....Signor Nitti
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.....Signor Calissano
Minister of Colonies.....Signor Bertolini

Constitution and Government.

Under the present constitution, which is an expansion of that granted on March 4, 1848, to the former kingdom of Sardinia, the executive power of the state belongs exclusively to the King, who exercises it through responsible ministers. The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of 390 members, above forty years of age, who are nominated by the King for life among twenty-one categories of notables (filling a high office, having acquired fame in science, literature or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or paying taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire ($600). The Senate can by royal decree be constituted into a high court of justice to sit on crimes of high treason, attempts against the safety of the state, or to judge ministers accused by the Lower House.

The Lower House is composed of 508 members elected directly by as many electoral colleges or districts. A deputy must be thirty years old. Incapable of being elected are all salaried government officials as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood, or receiving pay from the state. Officers in the army and navy, ministers and various other classes of functionaries high in office may be elected, but their number must never be more than forty (not including the Ministers and the under-secretaries of state). The two Chambers meet annually, the sittings being public. No sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members is present. Neither Senators nor Representatives receive salary, but they are allowed to travel free by rail or steamer

In 1912 the members of the Lower House were politically divided as follows: Liberals, 350; Conservatives, 149; Radicals, 35; Republicans, 30; Socialists, 30; Clericals, 12.

Electors for deputies to the Lower House are all Italians over twenty-one years of age who can read and write and pay 20 lire ($4) in direct taxation. Members of academies, professors, persons who have served their country under arms for two years, and numerous other classes are qualified to vote by their position.

Military Service.

Military service is obligatory. It begins with the completion of the twentieth year and lasts nineteen years, of which two or three years are passed in active service, five or six in the reserve of the permanent army, three or four in the mobile militia, and seven years in the territorial militia. Men in the cavalry are three years in active service. The men qualified to serve but who, by lot, have been exempted from active service form a second category; they are called to arms for training for a period varying from two to six months, which may be divided over one or more years. Those whose family interests demand exceptional consideration form a third category. In time of peace they are, during the nineteen years of their military obligation, called to arms only for a thirty days' training; in time of war they have garrison duty and form the last reserve. Conscripts of superior education are allowed to serve as one-year volunteers on payment of a sum fixed annually (1,200 to 2,000 lire).

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.
1905.....	$39,919,588	$38,602,538	1909.....	$58,509,595	$49,287,894
1906.....	48,081,740	40,597,556	1910.....	53,467,053	49,868,367
1907.....	61,746,965	50,455,119	1911.....	60,580,766	47,334,809
1908.....	54,217,394	44,844,174	1912.....	65,261,268	48,028,529

RUSSIA.

The Russian Empire is a constitutional monarchy under an autocratic tsar, hereditary in the male posterity (primog) of the house of Romanof-Holstein-Gottorp, and, after the extinction of the male line, transmissible to the female descent. The empire comprises: Russia proper (50 provinces), 1,859,195 square miles; Poland (10 provinces), 49,084 square miles; Finland (grand duchy, but now forming an integral part of the empire), 144,211 square miles; Caucasia (11 provinces), 181,550 square miles; Siberia, 3 provinces and regions), 4,817,687 square miles; Central Asia (10 provinces and regions), 1,327,317 square miles; total, 8,379,044 square miles, or 19,099,886 Russian square versts. The population in 1909 was 160,095,200.

Capital: St. Petersburg. National colors: White, blue, red.

Czar—Nicholas II, the eldest son of the Emperor Alexander III and of Princess Dagmar (Maria Feodorovna), daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark; born May 6 (May 19 new style), 1868; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father October 20 (November 1, new style, 1894; married November 14 (26), 1894, to Princess Alix (Alexandra Feodorovna), daughter of Ludwig IV, Grand Duke of Hesse, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria; born May 25 (June 6), 1872, and has

The population of Delhi, the new capital of India, is 232,837.

issue a son, Alexis Nicolaivitch, born July 30 (August 12), 1904, and four daughters, Olga, born November 3 (15), 1895; Tatiana, born May 29 (June 10), 1897; Marie, born June 14 (26), 1899; Anastasia, born June 5 (18), 1901.

Heir Apparent—Grand Duke Alexis Nicolaivitch (Tsarevitch), born July 30 (August 12), 1901.

Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of Finance.....W. N. Kokovtsoff
Minister of the Imperial Court.....Baron V. A. Frederiksz
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....S. D. Sasonoff
Minister of War.....General A. V. Suchomlinoff
Minister of the Navy.....I. K. Grigorovitch
Minister of Justice.....F. G. Shteheglovitoff
Minister of Public Instruction.....M. Kasso
Minister of the Interior.....A. A. Makaroff
Minister of Commerce and Industry.....S. F. Timasheff
Minister of Communications.....S. V. Ruchloff
Procurator General of the Holy Synod.....M. Sabler
Chief of the Institution of the Empress Marie.....Prince Galitzine
Chief of the Chancery of Petitions.....Baron A. A. Budberg
Chief of the Czar's Own Chancery.....A. S. Taneieff
Chief of the Agricultural Department.....S. F. Krivochein

Constitution and Government.

The imperial manifesto of October 17, 1905, grants the population public liberty, based on the principles of the inviolability of the person and of freedom of conscience, speech, assembly and association. The legislative power is exercised by the Emperor conjointly with the Council of the Empire (first chamber) and the Duma (second chamber), convoked annually by imperial ukase. The Council of the Empire and the Duma have equal legislative powers. Every measure, before being submitted for the imperial sanction, must be passed by both the Duma and the Council of the Empire, and all such as are rejected by one of the two legislative institutions cannot be laid before the Tsar. According to a manifesto of April 24 (May 7), 1906, the Council of the Empire is to consist of 98 elected members, 6 being elected by the Synod of the Orthodox Church, 34 by the assemblies of the Zemstvo of each government, 16 by a congress of the representatives of the landed proprietors of the 16 provinces of European Russia, which have no Zemstvo; 6 by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, 6 by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the universities and 12 by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and of industry, and an equal number annually by the Tsar. The elective members of the Council must have attained their fortieth year and are elected for a term of nine years. They are renewed by one-third every three years. Their honorarium is 25 rubles ($12 50) a day during the session.

The Duma is composed of 524 members, elected indirectly for five years by electoral bodies of the chief towns and governments or provinces and of the greatest cities, composed of delegates chosen by the district or town elective assemblies. Electors and eligibles must be Russian subjects, twenty-five years of age. Soldiers, students, governors of provinces (in provinces governed by them) and police officers (in the localities for which they act) may note vote. The members of the Duma receive an honorarium of 10 rubles ($12 50) a day during the session. The Duma and Council of the Empire may be dissolved before the expiration of their term by imperial ukase.

Military Service.

Military duty is obligatory for all men from their twenty-first year, and comprises, in European Russia, five years in the active army, fourteen years in the reserve of the active army (two trainings, each six weeks), and five years in the Opolchenie (militia); in the Asiatic dominions, four years in the active army, thirteen years in the reserve and five years in the Opolchenie (to forty-four years of age); in the Caucasian army, three years in the active army, fifteen years in the Caucasian Reserve (in militia to forty-four years of age). For the Cossacks military service begins at the age of nineteen. In the navy, active service five years and five years in the reserve. Certain privileges are granted on account of education; doctors, teachers, pharmacists, veterinaries, as well as artists who study abroad at the expense of the state, are exempt from service in time of peace. Mohametans of Caucasia able to bear arms are exempt from personal service, but must pay a military tax.

Trade of Russia, Not Including Asiatic Russia, with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905.....	$16,774,033	$30,653,914	1909.....	$15,633,175	$11,051,571
1906.....	16,001,970	13,536,503	1910.....	16,789,930	16,196,154
1907.....	19,778,156	16,559,437	1911.....	23,524,267	11,004,164
1908.....	16,342,377	11,113,421	1912.....	21,515,660	20,665,923

TURKEY.

The Ottoman Empire, a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, consists of Turkey in Europe, Asia and Africa, comprising tributory countries such as Egypt and the Island of Samos, as well as islands under foreign administration such as Crete and Cyprus. It comprises an

area estimated at 65,350 square miles in Europe, with a population of 6,130,200; 693,610 square miles in Asia, with a population of 17,683,500.

Capital: Constantinople. **National Colors:** Green (sacred color) and red.

Sultan—Mehmed V. (formerly Mehmed Rechad), Khalif of the Moslems, thirty-fifth sovereign, in male descent, of the house of Othman and the twenty-ninth since the conquest of Constantinople, born in Constantinople, November 3, 1844; son of the Sultan Abdul-Medjid Khan; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his brother, Abdul Hamid, on April 27, 1909; has issue three sons and one daughter.

Heir Apparent—Prince Youssouff-Izzedin, born in Constantinople, October 9, 1857, son of Sultan Abdul Aziz, the present Sultan's uncle.

Succession—The crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman. The Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son, but only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age.

Cabinet.

Prime Minister (Grand Vizier)	Kiamil Pacha
Foreign Affairs	Gabriel Effendi Noradunghian
Interior	Reshid Bey
Finances	Abdul Rahman Effendi
Justice and President of the Council of State	Halim Bey
Navy	Salih Pacha
War	Nazim Pacha
Commerce and Public Works	Reshid Pacha
Mines and Forests	
Public Instruction	Said Pacha
Chekh-ul-Islam	Dhemaleddin Effendi
Posts and Telegraphs	Moussurus Bey

Constitution and Government.

The constitution, after the model of West European states, proclaimed by Abdul-Hamid December 23, 1876, abolished de facto after 1877, was re-established June 24, 1908. The Congress of the empire is composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senators are nominated by the Sultan and must be at least forty years of age. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of one member for every 50,000 male inhabitants, elected indirectly, and at least thirty years of age. Every Ottoman subject at the age of twenty who pays taxes has a right to vote. Ministers and other functionaries of the state are not eligible.

Military Service.

Military service is obligatory for a term of three years (cavalry and artillery four) in the standing army. All conscripts may, however, after three months' service, be exempted from further service in the active army by paying 50 Turkish pounds. Then comes six (for cavalry and artillery five) years in the reserve (Ihtiat), with an annual training of six weeks; nine years in the territorial army or Landwehr (Redif), with two trainings, each one month, and two years in the reserve of the territorial army or Landsturm (Mustafiz). Conscripts assigned to the depot reserve (Tertib-i-sani) have only to serve from six to nine months. In the navy the period of service is twelve years, viz., five years in active service, three years in the reserve and four years in the Redif.

Trade with the United States.

(Turkey in Europe only.)

Year ended June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ended June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1905	$527,488	$5,173,252	1909	1,896,249	6,393,468
1906	874,449	6,508,518	1910	1,613,168	8,689,769
1907	1,125,009	6,939,761	1911	2,536,141	7,540,440
1908	$1,418,024	$4,554,509	1912	2,597,239	9,852,709

JAPAN (Nippon).

Japan is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy, comprising 4,223 small and large islands and the former Kingdom of Corea, annexed in August, 1910. Total area, about 175,540 square miles, of which the mainland occupies 87,426 square miles; number of Japanese proper (i. e., excluding natives of Formosa and the Pescadores) residing in Japan or abroad, 50,751,919 (in 1910). Population of the colonies, 13,377,044. The empire is said to have been founded by the first Emperor Jimnu Tenno, 600 B. C., and that the dynasty founded by him still reigns.

Capital: Tokio. **National colors:** White, red.

Emperor.—Yoshihito, born at Kioto, August 31, 1879; succeeded his father, Mutsuhito, July 30, 1912; married, May 10, 1900, to Princess Sadako, born June 25, 1884, daughter of Prince Kujo Michitaka, and has issue one son and two daughters.

Heir Apparent.—Prince Hirohito (Michi no Miya), born at Tokio, April 29, 1901.

Succession.—By the Imperial House Law of February 11, 1889, the succession to the throne has been definitely fixed upon the male descendants. In case of failure of direct descendants the throne devolves upon the nearest prince and his descendants.

The operating expenses of the Siberian Railway were 144 per cent. of the gross earnings in 1906, 139 per cent. in 1907, and 124½ per cent. in 1908.

Cabinet.

Premier and Minister of Finance.....
Interior .....
Foreign Affairs .....
War .....
Navy .....
Justice .....
Public Instruction .....
Agriculture and Commerce.....
Communications .....

Constitution and Government.

The Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet ministers, who are responsible to him, and are appointed by him. He also exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers is composed of (1) male members of the imperial family of full age; (2) princes of the age of twenty-five and upward; (3) counts, viscounts and barons of the age of twenty-five and upward, who have been elected by the members of their respective orders, never to exceed one-fifth of each order; (4) persons above the age of thirty years, who have been nominated by the Emperor for meritorious services to the state or for erudition; (5) persons who shall have been elected in each Fu and Ken from among and by the fifteen male inhabitants thereof, above the age of thirty years, paying thereon the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry or trade, and have been nominated by the Emperor. The term of membership under (3) and (5) is seven years; under (1), (2) and (3) for life. The number of members under (4) and (5) must not exceed the number of all the members of the nobility—altogether 366 members.

The House of Representatives, composed of 379 members, is elected for four years by districts and by the vote of all subjects of not less than twenty-five years of age and paying taxes to the amount of not less than 10 yen (about $5) a year. Voting is by secret single ballot. In general, male Japanese subjects of not less than thirty years of age are eligible to the House of Representatives. Disqualified from membership are officials of the imperial household, judges, auditors, collectors, police officials, military and naval officers and men in active service, priests and ministers of religion, students, teachers of elementary schools, government contractors, and officials connected with the election in the electoral districts for which they act.

The presidents of both houses receive annual salaries of 5,000 yen (1 yen about 50 cents); vice-presidents, 3,000 yen; the members of both houses, 2,000 yen, besides travelling expenses. The Imperial Diet must be assembled at least once a year.

Military Service.

All Japanese subjects are liable to the military service. It begins from the finished twentieth year of age and comprises two years in the active army (Geneki) or four years in the navy; four years and four months in the reserve (Yobi) or three years in the navy, and ten years in the territorial army or landwehr (Kobi), or five years in the navy. All those who have not been enlisted for the active service are subject to call at the so-called depots of the army and the navy, and from them the deficiencies in the active army and navy are filled. The term of such service in the army is twelve years and four months, while in the navy it is one year. Besides all able bodied men from seventeen to forty years of age, enlisted neither in the active army nor in the reserve, nor in the depot, form part of the national army (landsturm). There are also, as in Germany, one-year volunteers who serve at their own charge.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from United States	Exports to United States.
1905.....	$51,719,683	$51,821,629	1909.....	$26,691,13	$70,392,722
1906.....	38,464,952	52,551,520	1910.....	21,959,10	66,398,761
1907.....	38,770,060	68,910,594	1911.....	36,721,49	78,527,496
1908.....	41,432,327	68,107,545	1912.....	53,478,03	80,607,469

HAGUE COURT OF ARBITRATION

THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration was established under the act of July 29, 1899, signed (and subsequently ratified) by twenty-four nations. Under the protocol of June 14, 1907, for the accession of non-signatory powers, the number of powers represented in the court has been largely increased. The purpose is to facilitate arbitration for international disputes which it has been impossible to settle by diplomacy. The court is competent to hear all arbitration cases, unless the parties agree to constitute a special tribunal, and its jurisdiction may be extended to disputes to which one or both of the parties are non-signatory powers, if the parties so agree. When the signatory powers desire to have

The average number of wage-earners employed in the manufacture of women's clothing in the United States was 153,723 in 1909.

recourse to the court for the settlement of a dispute the arbitrators called upon to form the competent tribunal for the purpose must be chosen from the general list of members of the court. If the parties disagree on the composition of this tribunal, its members must be appointed in accordance with the course prescribed in the international agreement.

The court has an international bureau, under the direction and control of a permanent administrative council composed of the representatives of the signatory powers accredited in the Hague, and of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, who acts as president. The Secretary-General is Baron Michiels Van Verduynen. The first secretary is Jonkheer W. Röell. The administrative Council consists of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the diplomatic representatives at The Hague of the ratifying powers. Each appointment to the permanent court is for six years, and may be revoked.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT, APPOINTED BY THE NATIONS CREATING IT.

Argentine Republic—Estanislas S. Zeballos, Louis Maria Drago, Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, Joaquin V. Gonzales.

Austria-Hungary—Count Albert Apponyi, Henri Lammasch, Albert de Berzeviczy. H. E. Baron, Ernest de Plener.

Belgium—Mr. Beernaert, Baron Descamps, Ernest Nijs, L. Arendt.

Bolivia—Severo Fernandez Alonso, Claudio Pinilla, Ismael Montes, Ignacio Calderon.

Brazil—Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, Ruy Barbosa.

Bulgaria—Stoyan Daneff, Dimitri Stancioff.

Chili—Carlos Concha, Miguel Cruchaga, Alejandro Alvarez, José Antonio Gandarillas.

China—Wu Ting-fang, Hoo Wei-Tei, Liou-She-Shun, T. van den Heuvel.

Colombia—Jorge Holguin, Marceliano Vargas, Felipe Diaz Erazo, J. Marcelino Hurtado.

Cuba—Antonio Sanchez de Bustamente, Gonzalo de Quesada, Manuel Sanguily, Juan B. Hernandes Barreiro.

Denmark—J. H. Deuntzer, Axel Vedel, Carl Emil Cold, P. J. Jögensen.

Dominican Republic—Francisco Henriguez y Carvajal, José Lamarché, Eliseo Grullon.

Ecuador—Luis Felipe Carbo, Honrato Vasquez, Victor Manuel Rendon.

France—Leon Bourgeois, A. Decrais, Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, Louis Renault.

German Empire—Mr. Kriege, Mr. von Martitz, Mr. von Bar, Mr. de Staff.

Great Britain—Sir Edward Fry, Sir E. M. Satow, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Earl of Desart.

Greece—Denis Stephanos G Streit, Michael Kebedgy, A. Typaldo Bassia.

Guatemala—Francisco Anguiano, Antonio Batres Jáuregui, Carlos Salazar, Francisco de Arce.

Hayti—Jacques Nicolas Leger, Solon Menos, F. D. Legetime, Tertullien Guilbaud.

Italy—Commander Jean Baptiste Pagano Guarnaschelli, Guido Fusinato, Victor Emanuel Orlando, Tommaso Tittoni.

Japan—Baron Itchiro Motono, Henry Willard Denison.

Luxemburg—Henri Vanierus.

Mexico—José Ives Limantour, Pablo Macedo, Joaquin Obregón González, Joaquin D. Casasus.

Montenegro—No appointments have been made.

Netherlands—T. M. C. Asser, F. B. Conninck Liofsting, Jonkheer, A. F. de Savornin Lohman, Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruys den Beerenbrouck.

Norway—G. Gram, George Francis Hagerup, Sigurd Ibsen, H. J. Horst.

Panama—Belisario Porras, Facundo Mutis-Durán.

Persia—Mirza Ismad-Khan Momtazos-Saltaneh, Mirza Hassan-Khan Muchir ul Devlet.

Peru—Carlos G Candamo, Ramón Ribeyro, Luis F. Villarán, Manuel Alvarez Calderón.

Portugal—Fernando Mattoso Santos, Francisco Antonio da Veiga Beirao, José Capello Franco Frazao (Comte de Penha Garcia), Arthur Pinto de Miranda Montenegro.

Rumania—Theodore G. Rosetti, Jean Kalindéro, Jean N. Lahovary, Constantin G. Dissescu.

Russia—A. Sabouroff, Mr. Tagantzeff, Baron Michel Taube, Count L. Kamayrovsky.

Salvador—Manuel Delgado, Salvador Gallegos, Salvador Rodriguez Gonzales, Alonso Reyes Guerra.

Servia—George Pavlovitch, Milovan Milovanovitch, Milenko R. Vesnitch.

Siam—Frederick W. Verney, Corragioni d'Orelli, Jens I. Westengard.

Spain—Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud, Sigmund Moret y Prendergast, Eduardo Dato y Iradiez, Rafael M. de Labra.

Sweden—Knut Hjalmar Leonard de Hammarskjöld, Johan Frederik Ivar Afzelius, Johannes Hellner. Baron Carl Nils Daniel Bildt.

Switzerland—Charles Lardy, Eugene Huber, Leo Weber.

Turkey—Hakky Pacha, Gabriel Effendi Nouradounghian, Yorghiadis Effendi, Said Bey.

United States—John W. Griggs, George Gray, Oscar S. Straus, Elihu Root.

Uruguay—Juan Pedro Castro, Juan Zorilla de San Martin, José Pedro Massera.

Venezuela—Carlos Leon, Nicomedes Zuloaga, Francisco Arroyo Parejo, General Antonio Matos.

The value of gems imported into the United States through the port of New York from January 1 to November 30, 1912, was $38,000,000.

THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES.

Alfred Bernhard Nobel (born in Stockholm, Sweden,, October 21, 1833, died at San Remo, Italy, December 10, 1896), the noted Swedish scientist and inventor of dynamite, left at his death an estate worth over $9,000,000, directing in his will that the residue should constitute a fund, the interest of which should be divided into five equal amounts awarded as prizes for the most important discoveries in physics, in chemistry, in physiology or medicine; for the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and for the best effort toward the promotion of the fraternity of nations, the abolishment or diminution of standing armies and the formation and increase of peace congresses. The income from the residue of the estate permits of five prizes, each approximating $40,000, being awarded annually, together with a diploma or gold medal, on December 10, the anniversary of the founder's death. The prizes for physics and chemistry are awarded through the Royal Academy of Science in Stockholm, the prize for medical or physiological work through the Caroline Medical-Chirurgical Institute in Stockholm, that for literature through the Swedish Academy in Stockholm, and the peace prize is awarded by the Norwegian Storthing. President of the administrative council, Count A. F. C. Wachtmeister; managing director, P. H. Santesson; secretary, Baron C. F. von Otter. The awards follow:

Year	Physics.	Chemistry.	Medicine.	Literature.	Peace.
1901	W. C. Röntgen, German.	J. Henry Vant Hoff, of the Berlin University, Hollander.	E. A. von Behring, German.	R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, French.	Henri Dunant, Swiss, and Frederic Passy, French.
1902	H. A. Lorentz and P. Zeeman, both Hollanders.	E. Fischer, German.	R. Ross, English.	Theodor Mommsen, German.	E. Ducommun, Swiss, and A. Gobat, Swiss.
1903	H. A. Becquerel, P. Curie and Marie Curie, all French.	S. A. Arrhenius, Swede.	N. R. Finsen, Dane.	Björnsterne Björnson, Norwegian.	W. R. Cremer, English.
1904	Lord Raleigh, English.	Sir William Ramsay, English.	Prof. Parloff, Russian,	Frederic Mistral, French, and José Echegaray, Spaniard.	The Institution of International Law.
1905	Prof. Leonard, of Kiel University, German.	Adolph von Boeyer, German.	Prof. Robert Koch, German.	Henry Sienkiewicz, Pole.	Baroness Bertha von Suttner, Austrian.
1906	Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge University, English.	Prof. Henri Moisson, French.	Prof. Ramon y Cajal, Spanish, and Prof. Golgi, French	Prof. Carducci, Italian.	President Theodore Roosevelt, American.
1907	Prof. Albert A. Michaelson, of the University of Chicago, American.	Prof. Eduard Buchner, of the Berlin University, German.	Dr. Laveran, of Paris, French	Rudyard Kipling, English.	Ernesto Theodoro Moneta, Italian, and Louis Renault, French
1908	Prof. Gabriel Lippman, of the University of Paris, French.	Prof. Ernest Rutherford, University of Manchester, English.	Dr. Paul Ehrlich, of Berlin, German, and Prof. Elie Metschnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, Russian.	Prof. Rudolh Eucken, of Jena University, German	K. P. Arnoldson, Swede, and M. F. Bajer, Dane.
1909	Prof. Ferdinand Braun, of Strassburg University, German, and Wm. Marconi, Italian	Prof. Wilhelm Oswald, of Leipzig, University, German.	Prof. Theodor Kocher, of Berne, Swiss.	Selma Lagerlöff, Swede.	Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, French, and Auguste Beernart, of Brussels, Belgian.

In Minnesota of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Virginia had the highest death rate in 1910—16.5 per 1,000—and Stillwater the lowest—11.3.

Year	Physics.	Chemistry.	Medicine.	Literature.	Peace.
1910	Prof. Johannos Diederik van der Wals, of the Physical Institute, Amsterdam, Hollander.	Prof. Otto Wallach, of the University of Göttingen. German.	Prof. Albrecht Kossel, of the University of Heidelberg, German.	Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, German.	The International Permanent Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland.
1911	Prof. Wilhelm Wiew, of Würzburg University, German.	Mme. Skiodkowska Curie, of the University of Paris, French.	Prof. Allver Guilstrand, of Upsala University, Swede.	Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian.	Prof. T. M. C. Asser, Hollander, and Alfred Fried, Austrian.
1912	Gustav Dalen, an Engineer of the Stockholm Gas Company, Swiss.	Prof. Grignard, of Nancy University, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, of Tolouse University, French.	Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, French.	Gerhardt Hauptmann, German.	No prize awarded in 1912.

PRINCIPAL NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

RELATIVE SEA STRENGTH OF CHIEF NAVAL POWERS, DECEMBER 1, 1912.

(Data furnished by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.)

Vessels Built.

	[1]Battleships. Dreadnought type	[2]Battleships. Invincible type	[3]Armored cruisers	Armored cruisers	[4]Cruisers	Destroyers	Torpedo boats	Submarines	[5]Coast defence vessels
England	16	40	7	34	[10]73	[10]140	49	70	0
Germany	10	20	3	9	38	119	9	26	3
United States	8	25	0	11	15	42	20	23	4
France	6	20	0	21	10	75	157	76	2
Japan	7	13	0	13	14	58	54	11	2
Russia	0	8	0	6	9	98	14	31	2
Italy	1	8	0	9	5	24	48	18	0
Austria	1	6	0	3	4	12	40	6	6

Vessels Building or Authorized.

	Battleships. Dreadnought type	Battle cruisers	Cruisers	Destroyers	Torpedo boats	Submarines
[6]England	9	[10]4	[10]17	[10]44	0	[10]16
[7]Germany	7	3	5	12	0	[9]6
United States	5	0	0	14	0	24
France	7	0	0	9	0	13
[8]Japan	1	4	0	0	0	5
[11]Russia	7	4	0	9	0	8
Italy	7	0	2	11	21	2
Austria	3	0	3	6	12	7

[1]Battleships having a main battery of all big guns (11 inches or more in calibre). [2]Battleships of (about) 10,000 tons or more displacement, and having more than one calibre in the main battery. [3]Armored cruisers having guns of largest calibre in main battery and capable of taking their place in line of battle with the battleships. They have an increase of speed at the expense of carrying fewer guns in main battery and a decrease in armor protection. [4]Includes all unarmored cruising vessels above 1,500 tons displacement. [5]Includes smaller battleships and monitors. No more vessels of this class are being proposed or built by the great powers. [6]England has no continuing shipbuilding policy, but usually lays down each year 4 or 5 armored ships with a proportional number of smaller vessels. [7]Germany has a continuing shipbuilding programme, governed by a fleet law authorized by the Reichstag. For 1912 there are authorized 1 battleship, 1 battle cruiser, 2 cruisers, 12 destroyers. Eventual strength to consist of 41

The original abode of the Bulgars was a tract between the Ural Mountains and the Volga, where the kingdom of Great (or Black) Bolgary existed down to the thirteenth century.

battleships, 20 armored cruisers, 40 cruisers, 144 destroyers, 72 submarines. [8]$78,837,591 authorized to be expended from 1911 to 1917 for the construction of war vessels. [9]$4,760,000 authorized for experiments and further construction. [10]Includes vessels of colonies. [11]Russian shipbuilding programme provides for the completion by 1918 of 4 battle cruisers, 8 small cruisers, 36 destroyers and 18 submarines. The battle cruisers have been contracted for and are included in the above table.

Note.—Vessels undergoing trials are considered as completed. The following vessels are not included in the tables: Ships over twenty years old from date of launching, unless they have been reconstructed and rearmed within five years; torpedo craft over fifteen years old; transports, colliers, repair ships, converted merchant vessels or any other auxiliaries; vessels of less than 1,500 tons, except torpedo craft; torpedo craft of less than 50 tons. The second table includes vessels authorized but not yet laid down, as well as those actually under construction.

STRENGTH IN PERSONNEL, DECEMBER 1, 1912.

Rank.	England.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U. S.
Admirals of the fleet	3	——	2	1	[1]1
Admirals	12	——	4	7	——
Vice-Admirals	22	15	13	17	——
Rear Admirals	55	30	21	45	[7]24
Captains and commanders	664	340	335	292	214
Other line officers	2,275	1,487	1,782	1,818	1,477
Midshipmen at sea	540	60	398	154	——
Engineer officers	881	505	503	683	——
Medical officers	593	[3]412	311	[6]368	315
Pay officers	685	218	251	341	215
Chaplains	139	——	——	——	23
Warrant officers	2,566	[4]2,387	2,621	1,520	623
Enlisted men	108,487	54,734	55,340	42,043	46,773
Marine officers	420	——	108	——	319
Enlisted men (marines)	[2]19,880	——	[5]6,433	——	9,523
Total	137,222	60,188	68,122	47,289	59,567

[1]The admiral of the navy. [2]Includes 3,100 men of the coast guard. [3]Includes pharmacists and apothecaries. [4]Includes adjutants, premier maîtres and maîtres of all branches. [5]Marine infantry and seaman artillery. [6]Includes pharmaceutical officers. [7]The United States now has, temporarily, as extra numbers, due to promotion for war service, and to officers restricted by law to engineering duty on shore only, 7 flag officers, 23 captains, 4 commanders, 10 lieutenant commanders and 1 lieutenant.

RATING OF NAVIES.

Present Order (Tonnage Completed).		As Would Be the Case Were Vessels Building Now Completed.	
Nation.	Tonnage.	Nation.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	1,978,212	Great Britain	2,478,152
Germany	837,982	Germany	1,124,257
United States	773,107	United States	898,345
France	630,769	France	806,729
Japan	471,558	Japan	613,724
Russia	286,930	Russia	459,207
Italy	224,837	Italy	416,310
Austria	178,149	Austria	260,751

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMMES, 1912-1913.

(Authorized up to December 1, 1912.)

Great Britain—4 large armored ships, 8 light armored ships, 20 destroyers, a group of submarines, one coast guard cruiser, 4 oil tank steamers and one water tank vessel.

Germany—1 battleship, 1 battle cruiser, 2 small cruisers, 12 destroyers, 6 submarines and 1 submarine salvage ship.

United States—1 battleship, 6 destroyers, 8 submarines, 2 fuel ships, 1 tender to destroyers and 1 submarine tender.

France—3 battleships, 9 submarines and 1 transport.

Japan—New shipbuilding programme pending.

Russia—The following programme to be executed in five years has been authorized: 4 battle cruisers, 8 protected cruisers, 36 destroyers and 18 submarines.

OTHER NAVAL STATISTICS.

For complete list of the vessels of the United States Navy, see under the United States Navy elsewhere in this volume. For full list of the vessels in foreign navies up to 1909, see pages 471 to 480 of The Tribune Almanac for 1911.

The first American flag of the present stars and stripes pattern was hoisted August 3, 1777, over Fort Schuyler, then a military post on the site of the village of Rome, N. Y.

WARSHIP TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS, DEC. 1, 1912.

NUMBER AND DISPLACEMENT OF WARSHIPS, BUILT AND BUILDING, OF 1,500 OR MORE TONS, AND OF TORPEDO CRAFT OF MORE THAN 50 TONS.

(Table prepared by Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.)

Type of Vessel.	Great Britain.				Germany.			
	Built.		Building.		Built.		Building.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Battleships* (Dreadnought type)	16	334,350	9	246,000	10	212,380	7	172,330
Battleships** (Pre-Dreadnought)	40	589,385	....	.....	20	242,800	....	.....
Coast-defence vessels†	....	.....	....	.....	3	12,203	....	.....
Battle cruisers††	7	142,000	4	106,300	3	64,364	3	75,000
Armored cruisers	34	406,800	....	.....	9	94,245	....	.....
Cruisers‡	73	374,075	17	92,660	38	135,636	5	27,065
Torpedo boat destroyers	140	94,006	44	41,580	119	63,014	12	8,280
Torpedo boats	49	11,488	....	.....	9	1,600	....	.....
Submarines	70	26,108	16	13,400	26	11,740	6	3,600
Total tons built and total tons building	....	1,978,212	....	499,940	....	837,982	....	286,275
Total tons built and building.	2,478,152				1,124,257			

Type of Vessel.	United States.				France.			
	Built.		Building.		Built.		Building.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Battleships* (Dreadnought type)	8	167,650	4	109,000	....	.....	7	161,644
Battleships** (Pre-Dreadnought)	25	334,146	....	.....	20	286,005	....	.....
Coast-defence vessels†	4	12,900	....	.....	2	15,400	....	.....
Battle cruisers††	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Armored cruisers	11	149,295	....	.....	21	206,397	....	.....
Cruisers‡	15	73,760	....	.....	10	49,978	....	.....
Torpedo boat destroyers	42	25,772	8	8,270	75	29,816	9	6,860
Torpedo boats	20	3,771	....	.....	157	15,370	....	.....
Submarines	23	5,813	16	7,968	76	27,803	13	7,456
Total tons built and total tons building	....	773,107	....	125,238	....	630,769	....	175,960
Total tons built and building.	898,345				806,729			

Type of Vessel.	Japan.				Russia.			
	Built.		Building.		Built.		Building.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Battleships* (Dreadnought type)	2	41,600	1	30,000	....	.....	7	158,450
Battleships** (Pre-Dreadnought)	13	191,380	....	.....	8	112,050	....	.....
Coast-defence vessels†	2	9,086	....	.....	2	10,380	....	.....
Battle cruisers††	....	.....	4	110,000	....	.....	....	.....
Armored cruisers	13	138,483	....	.....	6	63,500	....	.....
Cruisers‡	14	60,330	....	.....	9	52,845	....	.....
Torpedo boat destroyers	58	22,983	....	.....	98	39,375	9	9,450
Torpedo boats	54	5,428	....	.....	14	2,132	....	.....
Submarines	11	2,268	5	2,166	31	6,648	8	4,377
Total tons built and total tons building	....	471,558	....	142,166	....	286,930	....	172,277
Total tons built and building.	613,724				459,207			

The Trans-Andean Railway, connecting Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres, ascends the Andes 7,615 feet within a distance of 46 miles from Los Andes to the summit, or an average of about 166 feet to the mile.

Type of Vessel.	Italy.				Austria.			
	Built.		Building.		Built.		Building.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Battleships* (Dreadnought type)	1	18,600	7	173,268	1	20,010	3	60,030
Battleships** (Pre-Dreadnought)	8	96,100	....	.....	6	74,613	....	.....
Coast-defence vessels†	....	.....	....	.....	6	41,700	....	.....
Battle cruisers††	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Armored cruisers	9	74,020	....	.....	3	18,580	....	.....
Cruisers‡	5	13,090	2	7,040	4	10,332	3	10,440
Torpedo boat destroyers	24	8,667	11	7,910	12	4,728	6	4,722
Torpedo boats	48	9,305	21	2,415	40	6,500	12	2,928
Submarines	18	5,055	2	840	6	1,686	7	4,473
Total tons built and total tons building	....	224,837	....	191,473	....	178,149	....	82,602
Total tons built and building.	416,310				260,751			

*Battleships having a main battery of all big guns (11 inches or more in calibre). **Battleships of (about) 10,000 or more tons displacement whose main batteries are of more than one calibre. †Includes smaller battleships and monitors. ††Armored cruisers having guns of largest calibre in main battery and capable of taking their place in line of battle with the battleships. They have an increase of speed at the expense of carrying fewer guns in main battery and a decrease in armor protection. ‡All unarmored warships of more than 1,500 tons are classed as cruisers. Scouts are considered as cruisers in which battery and protection have been sacrificed to secure extreme speed. The word "protected" has been omitted because all cruisers except the smallest and oldest now have protective decks.

Note—Vessels undergoing trials are considered as complete. The following vessels are not included in the tables: Ships over twenty years old from date of launching, unless they have been reconstructed and rearmed within five years; torpedo craft over fifteen years old; those not actually begun or ordered, although authorized; transports, colliers, repair ships, torpedo depot ships or other auxiliaries; vessels of less than 1,500 tons, except torpedo craft; torpedo craft of less than 50 tons.

BATTLESHIPS AND ARMORED CRUISERS RECENTLY COMPLETED OR APPROACHING COMPLETION.

	Designed speed.	Displacement.	Battery.	Maximum thickness armor belt.	Date launched.
Battleships.				Inches.	
Conqueror (Great Britain)	21	22,500	10 13.5 in. 20 4 in.	12	May, 1911
King George V. (Great Britain)	21	23,600	10 13.5 in. 20 4 in.	12	Oct., 1911
Iron Duke (Great Britain)	21	27,000	10 13.5 in. 16 6 in.	12	Oct., 1912
Oldenburg (Germany)	21	22,435	12 12 in. 14 6 in.	9¾	June, 1910
Kaiser (Germany)	21	24,110	10 12 in. 14 6 in.	12	Mar., 1911
Prinzregent Luitpold (Germany)	21	24,110	10 12 in. 14 6 in.	12	Feb., 1912
Utah (United States)	20¾	21,825	10 12 in. 16 5 in.	11	Dec., 1909
Arkansas (United States)	20½	26,000	12 12 in. 21 5 in.	11	Jan., 1911
Texas (United States)	20.5	27,000	10 14 in. 20 5 in.	12	May, 1912
Voltaire (France)	19¼	18,029	4 12 in. 12 9.45 in.	9.8	Jan., 1909
Paris (France)	20	23,092	12 12 in. 22 5.5 in.	10.6	Sept., 1912
Kawachi (Japan)	20½	20,800	12 12 in. 10 6-8 4.7	12	Oct., 1910
Conte di Cavour (Italy)	21	22,340	13 12 in. 18 4.7 in.	10	Aug., 1911
Niribus Unitis (Austria)	20	22,400	12 12 in. 12 5.9 in.	11	June, 1911
Rivadavia (Argentine)	—	27,940	12 12 in. 12 6 in.	12	Aug., 1911

In the first ten years of Hawaii's life as a territory its bank deposits increased from $4,000,000 to more than $13,000,000, and savings deposits increased from $804,000 to $4,200,000.

	Designed speed.	Displacement.	Battery.	Maximum thickness armor belt.	Date launched.
Armored Cruisers.				Inches.	
New Zealand (Great Britain Col.)	25	18,800	8 12 in. / 16 4 in. / 8 13.5 in.	7	July, 1911
Princess Royal (Great Britain)..	29	26,350	16 4 in. / 8 13.5 in.	9	Apr., 1911
Queen Mary	29	27,500	16 6 in.	9	May, 1912
Waldeck Rousseau (France).....	23	13,779	14 7.6 in.	7	Mar., 1908
Von der Tann (Germany).....	26	19,100	8 11 in. / 10 5.9 in. / 10 11 in.	7	Mar., 1909
Moltke (Germany).....	26	22,632	12 5.9 in. / 10 11 in.	9¾	Apr., 1910
Goeben (Germany).....	26	23,620	12 5.9 in. / 8 14 in.	9¾	Mar., 1911
Kongo	27	27,500	16 6 in. / 4 10 in.	11	May, 1912
Montana (United States).....	22	14,500	16 6 in.	5	Dec., 1905

OTHER NAVAL STATISTICS.

For complete list of the vessels of the United States Navy, see under the United States Navy elsewhere in this volume. For full list of the vessels in foreign navies up to 1909, see pages 471 to 480 of The Tribune Almanac for 1911.

NEW YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.

MAYORS OF NEW YORK CITY.

The following table gives a list of the Mayors of New York since 1665, when Thomas Willett was appointed by the Governor of the province. The office was filled by the same appointing power until 1784, when for six years the power was vested in the Appointing Board of the State of New York. From 1820 to 1830, when the charter was amended, the Common Council was the appointing power. R. A. Van Wyck was the first Mayor elected under the Greater New York charter:

	Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.
1	Thos. Willett.	1665	33	Robt. Walters	1720–1725	65	H. H. Havemeyer	1845–1846
2	T. Delavall....	1666	34	J. Jansen....	1725–1726	66	A. H. Mickle..	1846–1847
3	Thos. Willett.	1667	35	Robt. Lurting	1726–1735	67	Wm. V. Brady.	1847–1848
4	C. Steenwyck.	1668–1670	36	Paul Richard.	1735–1739	68	W. F. Havemeyer	1848–1849
5	T. Delavall...	1671	37	J. Cruger, sr.	1739–1744	69	C. S. Woodhull.	1849–1851
6	M. Nicolls....	1672	38	S. Bayard....	1744–1747	70	A. C. Kingsland	1851–1853
7	J. Lawrence..	1673	39	Edw. Holland	1747–1757	71	J. A. Westervelt	1853–1855
8	Wm. Dervall.	1675	40	J. Cruger, jr..	1757–1766	72	Fernando Wood	1855–1858
9	N. de Meyer.	1676	41	W. Hicks.....	1766–1776	73	D. F. Tiemann.	1858–1860
10	S. v. Cortlandt	1677	42	D. Matthews (Tory)	1776–1784	74	Fernando Wood.	1860–1862
11	T. Delavall...	1678	43	James Duane.	1784–1789	75	George Opdyke.	1862–1864
12	F. Rombouts.	1679	44	R. Varick....	1789–1801	76	C. G. Gunther..	1864–1866
13	William Dyre.	1680–1681	45	E. Livingston	1801–1803	77	J. T. Hoffman.	1866–1868
14	C. Steenwyck.	1682–1683	46	De W. Clinton	1803–1807	78	T. Coman (act.)	1868
15	G. Minville...	1684	47	M. Willett....	1807–1808	79	A. Oakey Hall.	1869–1872
16	N. Bayard....	1685	48	De W. Clinton	1808–1810	80	W. F. Havemeyer	1872–1874
17	S. v. Cortlandt	1686–1687	49	Jacob Radcliff	1810–1811	81	SBH Vance(act)	1874
18	P. Delanoy...	1689–1690	50	De W. Clinton	1811–1815	82	W. H. Wickham	1875–1876
19	J. Lawrence..	1691	51	J. Ferguson..	1815	83	Smith Ely.....	1877–1878
20	A. de Peyster	1692–1695	52	Jacob Radcliff	1815–1818	84	Edward Cooper.	1879–1880
21	Wm. Merritt..	1695–1698	53	C. D. Colden.	1818–1821	85	Wm. R. Grace..	1881–1882
22	J. de Peyster.	1698–1699	54	Stephen Allen	1821–1824	86	Franklin Edson.	1882–1884
23	David Provost	1699–1700	55	W. Paulding.	1825–1826	87	Wm. R. Grace..	1885–1886
24	I. de Riemer.	1700–1701	56	Philip Hone..	1826–1827	88	A. S. Hewitt...	1887–1888
25	Thomas Noell	1701–1702	57	W. Paulding.	1827–1829	89	Hugh J. Grant.	1889–1892
26	Philip French	1702–1708	58	Walter Bowne	1829–1833	90	T. F. Gilroy....	1893–1894
27	Wm. Peartree	1708–1707	59	Gideon Lee...	1833–1834	91	Wm. L. Strong.	1895–1897
28	E. Wilson....	1707–1710	60	C. W. Lawrence	1834–1837	92	R. A. Van Wyck	1898–1901
29	J. v. Cortlandt	1710–1711	61	Aaron Clark.	1837–1839	93	Seth Low	1902–1903
30	C. Heathcote.	1711–1714	62	I. L. Varian.	1839–1841	94	G. B. McClellan	1904–1909
31	John Johnson.	1714–1719	63	R. H. Morris.	1841–1844	95	Wm. J. Gaynor.	1910–1913
32	J. v. Cortlandt	1719–1720	64	James Harper	1844–1845			

The largest city in the Russian Caucasus is Tiflis, with a population of 196,935 in 1904.

REVISED CITY CHARTER.

For a full summary of the provisions of the Charter of New York City, as passed on April 4, 1901, and subsequently amended, see pages 549 to 554 of The Tribune Almanac for 1912.

PRINCIPAL CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—William J. Gaynor, D.; salary, $15,000; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913.

Elective.

Controller—William A. Prendergast, R. and C. A.; salary, $15,000; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913.

President of the Board of Aldermen—John Purroy Mitchel, R. and C. A.; salary, $5,000; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913.

Appointive.

The heads of departments and most of the principal appointive officials hold office at the pleasure of the Mayor.

Mayor's Secretary—Robert Adamson; salary, $6,500.

Chief of the Bureau of Licenses—James G. Wallace, jr.; salary, $3,500.

Chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures—John L. Walsh; salary, $5,000.

Board of City Record—The Mayor, the Controller and the Corporation Counsel. Supervisor—David Ferguson; salary, $5,000.

Commissioners of Licenses—Herman Robinson; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner—Samuel Prince; salary, $3,500.

Commissioners of Accounts—Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Harry T. Rice; salary, $5,000.

City Chamberlain—Robert R. Moore, salary, $12,000. Deputy Chamberlain—Henry J. Walsh; salary, $5,000.

Corporation Counsel—Archibald R. Watson; salary, $15,000. Assistants to the Corporation Counsel—Geo. L. Sterling and Charles D. Orlendorf; salary, $10,000; William P. Burr, R. P. Chittenden, William B. Crowell and John L. O'Brien; salary, $7,500; Terence Farley, Edward J. McGoldrick and David S. Garland; salary $7,500; Cornelius F. Collins, Curtis A. Peters and George M. Curtis, jr.; salary, $6,500; Louis H. Hahlo, Edward S. Malone; salary, $6,000; John F. O'Brien, Edwin J. Freedman and Frank B. Pierce; salary, $5,500. Assigned to branch office, Borough of Brooklyn—Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge—James D. Bell; salary, $10,000; Assistant Corporation Counsel—Patrick E. Callahan; salary, $7,500; Richard B. Greenwood, jr.; salary, $6,500; James T. O'Neil and Frank Julian Price; salary, $5,000. Assistant in charge of Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties—Herman Stiefel; salary, $6,000. Assistant in charge of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears for Personal Taxes—George O'Reilly; salary, $5,000. Assistant in charge of Tenement House Department Bureau—John P. O'Brien; salary, $6,500. Assistant in charge of Bureau of Street Openings—Joel J. Squier; salary, $7,000.

Tax Commissioners—President of the Board—Lawson Purdy; salary, $8,000. Commissioners—Charles J. McCormack, John J. Halleran, Charles T. White, Daniel S. McElroy, Edward Kaufmann and Judson G. Wall; salary, $7,000. Secretary of the Board—C. Rockland Tyng; salary, $4,500. Chief Deputy of Real Estate—Frank J. Bell; salary, $7,000. Surveyor—Henry W. Vogel; salary, $7,000. Deputy in charge, Borough of Brooklyn—William P. Burke; salary $4,000. Deputy in charge, Borough of The Bronx—Peter J. Kelly; salary, $4,000. Deputy in charge, Borough of Queens—Richard H. Williams; salary, $4,000. Deputy in charge, Borough of Richmond—Michael J. Langan; salary, $4,000.

Commissioner of Correction—Patrick A. Whitney; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—William J. Wright; salary, $4,000. Secretary—John B. Fitzgerald; salary, $3,000.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—The Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the City Chamberlain and the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen; no salary.

Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanors—The Commissioner of Correction, Judges John B. Mayo and Robert J. Wilkin, of the Court of Special Sessions; City Magistrates Frederick B. House and Edward J. Dooley, Samuel B. Hamburger, John C. Heinz, Rosario Maggio and Richard E. Troy, no salary.

Tenement House Commissioner—John J. Murphy; salary, $7,500. First Deputy Commissioner—William H. Abbott, jr.; salary, $4,000. Second Deputy Commissioner—Frank Mann; salary, $4,000.

Armory Board—The Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, Chief of Coast Artillery Elmer F. Austin, Brigadier General John G. Eddy, Commodore R. P. Forshew and the president of the Department of Taxes; no salary. Secretary of the Board—Clark D. Rhinehart; salary, $4,500.

Civil Service Commissioners—President of the Board—James Creelman; salary; $6,000. Commissioners—Richard Welling and Alexander Keogh; salary, $5,000. Secretary—Frank A. Spencer; salary, $5,000. Assistant Secretary—John F. Skelly; salary, $4,000.

Permanent Census Board—The Mayor, the Police Commissioner, the City Superintendent of Schools; no salary. Secretary—George H. Chatfield; salary, $4,000.

Change of Grade Damage Commissioners—William D. Dickey, David Robinson and Cambridge Livingston; salary, $3,000, Secretary—Lamont McLoughlin; salary, $2,500.

Board of Assessors—Joseph P. Hennessy, William C. Ormond and Antonio C. Astarita; salary, $5,000. Secretary—Thomas J. Drennan; salary, $5,000.

Commissioners of Elections—J. Gabriel Britt, Moses M. McKee, James Kane and Jacob A. Livingston; salary, $5,000. Chief Clerk—Michael T. Daly; salary, $3,600. Deputy Chief Clerk—William Plimley; salary, $3,000.

Metropolitan Sewerage Commission—George A. Soper (president), James H. Fuertes, H. de B. Parsons, Charles Sooysmith and Linsly R. Williams; salary,

The third largest city in Russia is Odessa, which had a population of 520,000 in 1909.

$3,000. Engineer—Max L. Berrey; salary, $4,000.

Board of Examiners—George A. Just (chairman), William Crawford, Lewis Harding, Charles G. Smith, John P. Leo, Robert Maynicke and John Kenlon; $10 per meeting.

Art Commission—Robert W. de Forest (president), Francis C. Jones, painter (vice-president), Charles Howland Russell (secretary), A. Augustus Healy, William J. Gaynor, R. T. H. Halsey, I. N. Phelps Stokes, John Bogart, Frank L. Babbott and Karl Bitter; no salary. Assistant secretary—John Quincy Adams; salary, $3,600.

Park Commissioners—Charles B. Stover (president), for Manhattan and Richmond Boroughs; Michael J. Kennedy, for the Borough of Brooklyn; Thomas J. Higgins, for the Borough of The Bronx; Walter Elliott, for the Borough of Queens; salary, $5,000. Secretary—Clinton H. Smith; salary, $4,000;. Chief Engineer for Manhattan and Richmond—Edward A. Miller; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer for The Bronx—Martin Schenk; salary, $4,000. Superintendent for Brooklyn—William J. Zartman; salary, $4,000.

The Board of Health—The Commissioner of Health, the Health Officer of the Port of New York and the Commissioner of Police; no salary. Members of Medical Advisory Board—Wm. M. Polk, Joseph D. Bryant, Francis P. Kinnicut, T. Mitchell Prudden, Abraham Jadobi, Richard H. Derby, A. Alexander Smith, L. Emmett Holt, J. Winters Brannan, John A. Corkle and G. R. Butler. Secretary to the Board of Health—Eugene W. Scheffer; salary, $5,000. Commissioner of Health—Ernst J. Lederle; salary, $7,500. Secretary to the Commissioner—Curtis E. Lakeman; salary, $3,000. Chief Clerk—James McC. Miller; salary, $3,500. Registrar of Records—William H. Guilfoy; salary, $5,000.. General Medical Officer—Hermann M. Biggs; salary, $5,000. Sanitary Superintendent—Walter Bensel; salary, $7,000.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—The Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. In this board the Mayor, the Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen have three votes apiece, the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn two votes apiece, and the Presidents of the Boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond one vote apiece. Secretary of the Board—Joseph Haag; salary, $7,500. Assistant Secretary—William M. Lawrence; salary, $4,000. Clerk to the Board—Charles V. Adee; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer—Nelson P. Lewis; salary, $12,000. Assistant Engineer in charge of Division of Public Improvements—Arthur S. Tuttle; salary, $7,500. Assistant Engineer in charge of Division of Franchises—Harry P. Nichols; salary, $7,500.

Board of Education (no salary)—President of the Board, Egerton L. Winthrop, jr.; vice-president, John Greene. Members of the Board—Mrs. Reba C. Bamberger, Joseph Barondess, Nicholas J. Barrett, Thomas W. Churchill, Joseph E. Cosgrove, Francis P. Cunnion, Thomas M. De Laney, Miss Martha L. Draper, Alexander Ferris, George J. Gillespie, John Greene, Robert L. Harrison, Peter J. Lavelle, Louis Haupt, Mrs. Ella W. Kramer, Miss Olivia Leventritt, Isidore M. Levy, Robert E. McCafferty, Dennis J. McDonald, Patrick F. McGowan, Ralph McKee, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Alrick H. Man, John Martin, Augustus G. Miller, Herman A. Metz, George C. Miller, Henry P. Morrison, Louis Newman, Antonio Pisani, Mrs. Alice Lee Post, Arthur S. Somers, Morton Stern, Abraham Stern, M. Samuel Stern, Cornelius J. Sullivan, M. J. Sullivan, James E. Sullivan, Bernard Suydam, Rupert B. Thomas, John R. Thompson, John Whalen, Ira S. Wile, Frank D. Wilsey, George W. Wingate and Egerton L. Winthrop, jr. Secretary of the Board—A. Emerson Palmer; salary, $5,500. Auditor of the Board—Henry R. M. Cook; salary, $5,500. Superintendent of School Supplies—Patrick Jones; salary, $7,500. Superintendent of School Buildings—C. B. J. Snyder; salary, $10,000. City Superintendent of Schools—William H. Maxwell; salary, $10,000. Associate City Superintendents—Andrew W. Edson Clarence E. Meleney, Thomas S. O'Brien, Edward L. Stevens, John H. Walsh, Gustave Straubenmiller, Edward B. Shallow and John H. Haaren; salary, $6,500. Examiners—James C. Byrnes, Walter L. Harvey, George J. Smith and Jerome A. O'Connell; salary, $6,000. District Superintendents—Darwin L. Bardwell, William A. Campbell, John P. Conroy, John W. Davis, John Dwyer, James M. Edsall, Wm. E. Ettinger, Cornelius E. Franklin, John Griffin, Henry W. Jameson, Henry E. Jenkins, Cecil A. Kidd, James Lee, Charles W. Lyon, jr., James J. McCabe, Mrs. Ruth E. McGray, Mrs. Wm. J. O'Shea, Alfred T. Schauffler, Albert Shiels, Edgar D. Shimer, Seth T. Stewart, Edward W. Stitt, Grace C. Strachan, Joseph S. Taylor, Benjamin Veit, Joseph H. Wade; salary, $5,000. Supervisor of Bureau of Lectures—Henry M. Leipziger; salary, $6,500. Superintendent of Libraries—Claude G. Leland; salary, $3,000. President of the Normal College of the City of New York—George S. Davis; salary, $10,000. President of the College of the City of New York—John H. Finley; salary, $8,250.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning—William H. Edwards; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Manhattan—James F. Lynch; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of The Bronx—James F. O'Brien; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Brooklyn—Julian F. Scott; salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Police.—Rhinelander Waldo; salary, $7,500. First Deputy Commissioner—Douglas I. McKay; salary, $6,000. Second Deputy Commissioner—George S. Dougherty; salary, $6,000. Third Deputy Commissioner—John J. Walsh; salary, $6,000. Fourth Deputy Commissioner—James E. Dillon; salary, $6,000. Chief Clerk—William H. Kipp; salary, $5,000.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals—Board of Trustees—Drs. John W. Brannan, president; James K. Paulding, secretary; Arden M. Robbins, Leopold Stern, Samuel Sachs, J. G. O'Keefe, James A. Farley, and Michael J. Drummond, Commissioner of Charities; no salary. General Medical Superintendent—George O'Hanlon; salary, $6,000. Pathologist—Charles Morris; salary, $5,000.

Commissioners of Water Supply—Charles Strauss, Charles N. Chadwick and John F. Galvin; salary, $12,000. Secretary to the Board—Joseph P. Morrissey; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer—J. Waldo Smith; salary, $16,000; Deputy Chief Engineer—Merrit H. Smith; salary, $10,000. Consulting Engineers—John R. Freeman, Alfred Noble and William H. Burr; salary, $8,000, and Frederic P. Sterns, when employed, $100 a day.

Department of Engineers—Alfred D. Flinn, Carleton E. Davis and Robert Ridgway; salary, $7,000; Walter E. Spear; salary, $6,000.

Commissioner of Bridges—Arthur J. O'Keeffe; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—William H. Sinnott; salary, $4,500. Secretary to the Commissioner—Edgar E. Schiff; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer—Alexander Johnson; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chief Engineer—Henry A. La Chicotte; salary, $7,500. Consulting Engineers—Austin S. Bowman, Collin Macrae Ingersoll and Theodore A. Bingham; salary, $7,500.

Commissioner of Public Charities—Michael J. Drummond; salary, $7,500. First Deputy Commissioner—Frank J. Goodwin; salary, $5,000. Second Deputy Commissioner, for Brooklyn and Queens—Thomas L. Fogarty; salary, $5,000. Third Deputy Commissioner—William J. McKenna; salary, $5,000. Secretary—J. McKee Borden; salary, $3,500.

Commissioner of Docks and Ferries—Calvin Tomkins; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—Benjamin F. Cresson, jr.; salary, $5,000. Second Deputy Commissioner—William J. Barney; salary, $5,000. Secretary of Department—Henry T. Clews; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer—Charles W. Staniford; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chief Engineer—Sidney N. Hoag, jr.; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Docks—Charles A. Manly; salary, $5,000. Superintendent of Ferries—Walter J. Sears; salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Henry S. Thompson; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner J. W. F. Bennett; salary, $6,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of The Bronx—John L. Jordan; salary, $4,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Brooklyn—Frederic T. Parsons; salary, $5,500. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Queens—Michael P. Walsh; salary, $4,000. Deputy Commissioner, Borough of Richmond—John E. Bowe; salary, $3,000. Secretary to Commissioner—John L. Pultz; salary, $5,000. Chief Clerk and Auditor—Edmond Beardsley; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer—I. M. De Verona; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chief Engineer—Wm. M. Brush; salary, $7,500. Consulting Engineer—Frederick R. Hutton; salary, $4,000. Consulting Engineer, Filtration Division—George W. Fuller; salary, $6,000. Water Registrar—B. A. Kelley; salary, $6,000. Chief Engineer, Bureau of Light and Power—Charles F. Lacombe; salary, $7,500.

Municipal Explosives Commission—The Fire Commissioner, chairman; the Deputy Fire Commissioner, George O. Eaton, Sidney Harris and Bartholomew Donovan; salary, $10 per meeting.

Fire Commissioner—Joseph Johnson, jr.; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—George W. Olvany; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, Philip P. Farley; salary, $5,000. Secretary of Department—Daniel E. Finn; salary, $4,800. Chief of Department, Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond—John Kenlon; salary, $10,000. Deputy Chiefs of Departments—Joseph B. Martin, John J. Burns, No. 1, Thomas J. Hayes, John Binns, James J. McCartney, John F. King, Richard W. Callaghan, Thomas R. Langford and William T. Beggin; salary, $4,200. Deputy Chief of Department, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens—Philip P. Farley; salary, $7,500. Deputy Chiefs of Department—James F. Murray, F. W. Gooderson, John O'Hara and Patrick Maher; salary, $4,200.

Board of Inebriety—Thomas J. Colton, president; Dr. William Browning, Dr. John Dorning, the Rev. Dr. William Morrison, the Very Rev. John J. Hughes, M. J. Drummond and P. A. Whitney.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Under the Controller.

Deputy Controller—Douglas Mathewson and Edmund D. Fisher; salary, $7,500. Assistant Deputy Controller—Hubert L. Smith; salary, $6,000. Secretary of the Finance Department—George L. Tirrell, salary, $6,000. Chief Clerk—Walter S. Wolfe; salary, $2,800. Chief of Stock and Bond Division—James J. Sullivan; salary, $5,000. Appraiser of Real Estate—Charles A. O'Mally; salary, $4,000. Chief Examiner of Accounts of Charitable Institutions—Thomas W. Hynes, salary, $5,000. Chief Auditor of Accounts—Charles S. Hervey; salary, $6,000. Auditor of Accounts (Inspections), James J. Munro; salary, $4,000. Chief Accountant and Bookkeeper—Duncan MacInnes; salary, $6,000. Auditor of Accounts, Law and Adjustment Division—Albert E. Hadlock; salary, $6,000. City Paymaster—John H. Timmerman; salary, $6,000. Supervising Statistician and Examiner, Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics—James T Adamson; salary, $6,000. Receiver of Taxes—F. H. E. Ebstein; salary, $6,000. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, Borough of Manhattan—John J. McDonough and Sylvester L. Malone; salary, $3,750. Deputy Receiver of Taxes, Borough of The Bronx—Edward A. Healey; salary, $2,500. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, Borough of Brooklyn—Alfred J. Boulton and David E. Kemlo; salary, $4,000. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, Borough of Queens—William A. Beadle; salary, $2,500; Thomas H. Green; salary, $2,100. Deputy Receivers of Taxes, Borough of Richmond—John De Morgan; salary, $2,500; Edward J. Lovett; salary, $2,100. Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Manhattan—Daniel Moynahan; salary, $4,500. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of The Bronx—Charles F. Bradbury; salary, $2,250. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Brooklyn—Theodore G. Christmas; salary, $4,000. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Queens—Bernard H. Fee; salary, $2,250. Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears, Borough of Richmond—Edward W. Berry; salary, $2,000.

Under the Board of Aldermen.

City Clerk—P. J. Scully; salary, $7,000. First Deputy—Joseph F. Prendergast; salary, $5,000. Clerk in Charge of Marriage License Bureau—Edward W. Hart; salary, $2,500. Chief Clerk, Board of

The largest city in Poland is Warsaw, which had a population of 764,054 in 1908.

Aldermen—John T. Oakley; salary, $5,000. Private Secretary to the President of the Board of Aldermen—William O'Connor; salary, $3,000.

THE BOROUGH PRESIDENTS.

Elective.

Borough of Manhattan—George McAneny, R. and C. A.; salary, $7,500; term, ends Dec. 31, 1913.

Borough of The Bronx—Cyrus C. Miller, R. and C. A.; salary, $7,500; term ends Dec. 31, 1913.

Borough of Brooklyn—Alfred E. Steers, R. and C. A.; salary, $7,500; term ends Dec. 31, 1913.

Borough of Queens—*Maurice E. Connolly, D.; salary, $5,000; term ends Dec. 31, 1913.

Borough of Richmond—George Cromwell, R. and C. A.; salary, $5,000; term ends Dec. 31, 1913.

*Elected on Oct. 4, 1911, to succeed Lawrence Gresser, C. A., removed on Sept. 26, 1911, by Governor Dix.

UNDER THE BOROUGH PRESIDENTS

Appointive.

Borough of Manhattan.

Secretary of the Borough—Leo Arnstein; salary, $5,000. Secretary to the Borough President—Julian B. Beatty; salary, $4,000. Commissioner of Public Works—Edgar V. Frothingham; salary, $7,200. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—William R. Patterson; salary, $6,000. Consulting Engineer—Ernest P. Goodrich; salary, $7,200. Auditor—Henry H. Lloyd; salary, $4,000. Engineer of Street Openings—Joseph O. B. Webster; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer in Charge of Highways—Henry Welles Durham; salary, $5,000. Assistant Engineer in Charge of Highways—Clarence D. Pollock; salary, $4,000. Superintendent of Buildings and Offices—Rudolph P. Miller; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer in Charge of Sewers—Charles H. Graham; salary, $5,000. Superintendent of Buildings—Rudolph P. Miller; salary, $6,000.

Borough of The Bronx.

Consulting Engineer—Amos L. Schaeffer; salary, $6,000. Commissioner of Public Works—Thomas W. Whittle; salary, $5,500. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—William H. Connell; salary, $4,000. Secretary of Borough—George Donnelly; salary, $4,000. Chief Engineer of Sewers and Highways—Richard H. Gillespie; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Highways—Arthur J. Largy; salary, $4,000. Principal Assistant Engineer, Bureau of Highways—Samuel C. Thompson; salary, $4,000. Topographical Engineer—Frederick Greiffenberg; salary, $4,000. Principal Assistant Engineer, Bureau of Sewers—Josiah A. Fitch; salary, $4,000. Superintendent Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices—Roger W. Bligh; salary, $4,000. Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—James A. Henderson; salary, $5,000.

Borough of Brooklyn.

Commissioner of Public Works—Lewis H. Pounds; salary, $6,000. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—Thomas E. Lineburgh; salary, $5,000. Secretary of the Borough—Reuben L. Haskell; salary, $3,500. Secretary to the Borough President—John B. Creighton; salary, $4,000. Consulting Engineer—George W. Tillson; salary, $8,000. Assistant Engineer, Division of Substructures—Morton L. Fouquet; salary, $4,000. Superintendent Bureau of Highways—J. W. Tumbridge; salary, $5,000. Chief Engineer, Bureau of Highways—Herman H. Schmidt; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Incumbrances and Permits—Charles J. Cassidy; salary, $2,550. Chief Engineer Topographical Bureau—Charles R. Ward; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices—Howard L. Woody; salary, $5,000. Superintendent Bureau of Sewers—William J. Taylor; salary, $5,000. Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—Patrick J. Carlin; salary, $5,000.

Borough of Queens.

Secretary of the Borough—Joseph Flanagan; salary, $4,000. Commissioner of Public Works—Denis O'Leary; salary, $4,000. Consulting Engineer—Robert R. Crowell; salary, $6,000. Superintendent of Buildings—John W. Moore; salary, (.....). Superintendent of Street Cleaning—Daniel Ehntholt; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Highways—G. Howland Leavitt; salary, $3,000.

Borough of Richmond.

Secretary to the President—Maybury Fleming; salary, $2,500. Consulting Engineer and Acting Commissioner of Public Works—Louis L. Tribus; salary, $8,000. Assistant Commissioner of Public Works—William R. Hillyer; salary, $3,600. Engineer—Theodore S. Oxholm; salary, $5,000. Principal Assistant Engineer Topographical Bureau—George W. Tuttle; salary, $3,600. Superintendent Bureau of Highways—Horace E. Buel; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Sewers—Ernest H. Seehusen; salary, $3,000. Assistant Engineer, Acting Superintendent of Street Cleaning—John T. Fetherston; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices—John Timlin, jr.; salary, $3,000. Superintendent Bureau of Buildings—John Seaton; salary, $3,000.

CORONERS.

Elective.

Borough of Manhattan—Israel L. Feinberg, R. and C. A.; James E. Winterbottom, R. and C. A.; Herman W. Holtzhauser, R. and C. A.; Herman Hellenstein, R. and C. A.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1913; salary, $6,000.

Borough of the Bronx—Jacob Shongut, R. and C. A.; Jerome F. Healy, D.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1913; salary, $6,000.

Borough of Brooklyn—A. J. Rooney, D.; Edward Glinnen, D.; term, four years, ending December 31, 1913; salary, $6,000.

Borough of Queens—Gustav J. Schaefer, R. and C. A.; Alfred S. Ambler, R. and C. A.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $4,000.

Borough of Richmond—William H. Jackson, R. and C. A.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $4,000.

NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY COURTS.

For the members of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District of New York, which is coterminous with New York County, and for the members of the First Department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, also coterminous with New York County, see under "The Judiciary of New York State."

The consumption of sugar in Corea has doubled in the last three years.

Court of General Sessions.

Elective.

(Salary of judges, $17,500; term, 14 years.)

Judges—Thomas C. T. Crain, D., City Judge, Dec. 31, 1920; Warren W. Foster, D., Dec. 31, 1913; Thomas C. O'Sullivan, D., Dec. 31, 1919; Otto A. Rosalsky, R., Dec. 31, 1920; Edward Swann, D., Dec. 31, 1921; Joseph F. Mulqueen, D., Dec. 31, 1921; James T. Malone, D., Dec. 31, 1921.

Clerk of the Court—**Edward R. Carroll**; salary, **$5,000.**

City Court.

Elective.

(Salary, $12,000; term, 10 years.)

Justices—Edward F. O'Dwyer, D., Chief Justice, Dec. 31, 1917; Richard T. Lynch, D., Dec. 31, 1917; Edward B. La Fetra, D., Dec. 31, 1918; Francis B. Delehanty, D., Dec. 31, 1920; Joseph I. Green, D., Dec. 31, 1915; Alexander Finelite, D., Dec. 31, 1917; John V. McAvoy, D., Dec. 31, 1917; Peter Schmuck, D., Dec. 31, 1917; Richard H. Smith, R. and C. A., Dec. 31, 1919; ——————, Dec., 31, 1913.

Clerk of the Court—**Thomas F. Smith**; salary, **$6,000.**

Surrogates.

(Salary, $15,000; term, 14 years.)

Robert L. Fowler, D.; term expires Jan. 1, 1925. John P. Cohalan, D.; term expires Jan. 1, 1922.

Chief Clerk—**William V. Leary; salary, $10,000.** Deputy Chief Clerk—**Edward W. Bonynge**; salary, $5,500. Clerk of the Court—**Daniel W Dowdney**; salary, $4,500. Probate Clerk—Jacob Washburn; salary, $5,000.

Court of Special Sessions.

Appointive.

Chief Justice of the Court—**Isaac Franklin Russell**; salary, $10,000; term, 10 years; term expires, July 1, 1920.

First Department—Manhattan and The Bronx.

(Salary, $9,000; term, 10 years.)

Justices—Lorenz Zeller, July 1, 1915; Joseph M. Deuel, July 1, 1913; Franklin C. Hoyt, July 1, 1919; Cornellus F. Collins, May 2, 1922; John B. Mayo, July 1, 1917; Joseph F. Moss, July 1, 1920; Henry Steinert, July 1, 1921. Chief Clerk of the Court—Frank W. Smith; salary, $5,000.

Second Department—Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

(Salary, $9,000; term, 10 years.)

Justices—J. J. McInerney, Dec. 31, 1921; **H. J. Forker, Dec. 31, 1919; Robert J. Wilkin, April 15, 1913; John Fleming, Dec. 31, 1915; Morgan M. L. Ryan, Dec. 31, 1913; George J. O'Keefe, Dec. 31, 1917; Arthur C. Salmon, July 1, 1920.** Chief Clerk of the Court—Joseph L. Kerrigan; salary, $4,000.

City Magistrates.

Appointive.

First Division—Manhattan and The Bronx.

Chief Magistrate—**William McAdoo**; salary, $8,000; term, 10 years; term expires July 1, 1920.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

Magistrates—Robert C. Cornell, May 1, 1913; Matthew P. Breen, July 1, 1922; Frederick B. House, July 1, 1919; Paul Krotel, July 1, 1919; Moses Herrman, July 1, 1922; Charles N. Harris, May 1, 1917; Peter T. Barlow, May 1, 1913; Arthur C. Butts, May 1, 1917; Frederick Kernochan, May 1, 1917; Joseph E. Corrigan, July 18, 1917; Keyran J. C'Connor, July 15, 1917; Henry W. Herbert, July 1, 1919; Charles W. Appleton, July 1, 1915; Daniel F. Murphy, July 1, 1920; John J. Freschl, July 1, 1915; Francis X. McQuade, July 1, 1922. Secretary—Philip Bloch; salary, $5,000.

Second Division—Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

Chief Magistrate—**Otto Kempner**; salary, $8,000; term, 10 years; term expires July 1, 1920.

Borough of Brooklyn.

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

Magistrates—Edward J. Dooley, May 1, 1921; Charles J. Dodd, May 1, 1921; John Naumer, May 1, 1921; A. V. B. Voorhees, jr., Jan. 1, 1920; Howard P. Nash, July 1, 1919; Alexander H. Geismar, Nov. 1, 1917; John F. Hylan, Nov. 1, 1917; Moses J. Harris, May 1, 1921; John C. McGuire, May 1, 1921; Louis H. Reynolds, May 1, 1921.

Borough of Queens.

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

Magistrates—John A. Leach, Dec. 31, 1918; Joseph Fitch, Dec. 31, 1917; Henry Miller, Dec. 31, 1917; James J. Conway, Jan. 16, 1922.

Borough of Richmond.

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

Magistrates—**Joseph B. Handy, Dec. 31, 1917; Nathaniel Marsh, Dec. 31, 1915.**

MUNICIPAL JUSTICES.

Elective.

Borough of Manhattan.

(Salary, $8,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—No. 66 to 72 Lafayette st. Justices—Wauhope Lynn, Dec. 31, 1919; **John Hoyer, Dec. 31, 1919; William F. Moore, Dec. 31, 1919.** Clerk—Thomas O'Connell; salary, $3,000.

Second District—No. 264 Madison st. Justices—Benjamin Hoffman, Dec. 31, 1919; Leon Sanders, Dec. 31, 1919; Leonard A. Snitkin, Dec. 31, 1919; Thomas P. Dinnean, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—James J. Devlin; salary, $3,000.

Third District—No. 314 West 54th st. Justices—Thomas M. Murray, Dec. 31, 1919; Thomas F. Noonan, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Michael Skelly; salary, $3,000.

Fourth District—No. 151 East 57th st. Justices—William J. Boyhan, Dec. 31, 1918; Michael F. Blake, Dec. 31, 1918. Clerk of Court—Abram Bernard; salary, $3,000.

Fifth District—Broadway and 96th st. Justices—Alfred P. W. Seaman, Dec. 31, 1913; Frederick Spiegelberg, Dec. 31, 1917; William Young, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—John H. Servis; salary, $3,000.

Sixth District—Third ave. and 83d st. Justices—Solomon Oppenheimer, Dec. 31, 1919; Jacob Marks, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—Edward A. McQuade; salary, $3,000.

Seventh District—No. 70 Manhattan st. Justices—David L. Weil, Dec. 31, 1917;

The largest city in India is Calcutta, which had a population of 1,216,514 in 1911.

Philip J. Sinnott, Dec. 31, 1917; John R. Davies, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—John P. Burns; salary, $3,000.

Eighth District—Sylvan Place and 121st st. Justices—Leopold Prince, Dec. 31, 1917; Joseph P. Fallon, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Hugh H. Moore; salary, $3,000.

Ninth District—Madison ave. and 59th st. Justices—Edgar J. Lauer, Dec. 31, 1915; Frank D. Sturges, Dec. 31, 1917; Frederick De Witt Wells, Dec. 31, 1917; William C. Wilson, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—Frank Bulkley; salary, $3,000.

Borough of The Bronx.

(Salary, $8,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—Town Hall, Main st., West Chester Village. Justice—Peter A. Sheil, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—Stephen Collins; salary, $3,000.

Second District—162d st. and Washington ave. Justice—John M. Tierney, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—Thomas A. Maher; salary, $3,000.

Borough of Brooklyn.

(Salary, $8,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—State and Court sts. Justice—Eugene Conran, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John L. Gray; salary, $3,000.

Second District—No. 495 Gates ave. Justices—John R. Farrar, Dec. 31, 1919. Geo. Freifeld, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Franklin B. Van Wart; salary, $3,000.

Third District—No. 6 Lee ave. Justices—Philip D. Meagher, Dec. 31, 1919; Wm. J. Bogenshutz, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—John W. Carpenter; salary, $3,000.

Fourth District—No. 14 Howard ave. Justice—Jacob S. Strahl, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Joseph P. McCarthy; salary, $3,000.

Fifth District—53d st. and Third ave. Justice—Cornelius Furgueson, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Jeremiah J. O'Leary; salary, $3,000.

Sixth District—No. 611 Fulton st. Justices—Lucien S. Bayliss, Dec. 31, 1915; Stephen Callaghan, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—William R. Fagan; salary, $3,000.

Seventh District—No. 31 Pennsylvania ave. Justices—Alexander S. Rosenthal, Dec. 31, 1915; Edward A. Richards, Dec. 31, 1917. Clerk of Court—James P. Sinnott; salary, $3,000.

Borough of Queens.

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—No. 115 5th st., Long Island City. Justice—Thomas C. Kadien, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John F. Cassidy; salary, $2,000.

Second District—Elmhurst. Justice—John M. Cragen, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—John F. Ryan; salary, $2,000.

Third District—Unity Hall, Glendale. Justice—Alfred Denton, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court.—John H. Huhn; salary, $2,000.

Fourth District—Jamaica. Justice—Jas. F. McLaughlin, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Geo. W. Damon; salary, $2,000.

Borough of Richmond.

(Salary, $7,000; term, 10 years.)

First District—New Brighton. Justice—Thomas C. Brown, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—Thos. E. Crimins; salary, $2,000.

Second District—Stapleton. Justice—Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer, Dec. 31, 1919. Clerk of Court—William Wedemeyer; salary, $2,000.

KINGS COUNTY JUDGES.

Elective.

County Judges—Norman S. Dike, R. and Lewis L. Fawcett, R.; term, 5 years; salary, $10,000; term expires Dec. 31, 1913. Chief Clerk of Court—John T. Rafferty; salary, $7,500.

Surrogate—Herbert T. Ketcham, D.; term, 6 years; salary, $15,000; term expires Dec. 31, 1913. Chief Clerk—John H. McCooey; salary, $9,000.

QUEENS COUNTY JUDGES.

Elective.

County Judge—Burt J. Humphrey, R. and D.; term, 6 years; salary, $12,500; term expires Dec. 31, 1915. Chief Clerk—Edward J. Smith; salary, $3,000.

Surrogate—Daniel Noble; salary, $10,000. Clerk of Court—William F. Hendrickson; salary, $3,000.

RICHMOND COUNTY JUDGES.

County Judge and Surrogate—J. Harry Tiernan, D.; salary, $7,500. Clerk of Surrogate's Court—William Finley; salary, $3,000.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

New York County.

Sheriff—Julius Harburger, D.; term, 2 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $12,000. Sheriff's Counsel—Emanuel Blumenstiel; salary, $6,000. Under Sheriff—John F. Gilchrist; salary, $6,000.

District Attorney—Charles S. Whitman, R. and C. A.; term, 5 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $15,000. Assistant District Attorneys—Frank Moss, Charles F. Bostwick, James O'Malley, William A. De Ford, Charles C. Nott, jr., Robert C. Taylor, Charles A. Perkins, Edward J. McGuire, Isidor Wasservogel, Robert S. Johnstone, T. Channan Press, W. H. L. Edwards, James A. Delehanty, John Kirkland Clark and Robert E. Manley; salary, $7,500. Chief Clerk—Henry D. Sayer; salary, $5,000.

Register—Max S. Grifenhagen, R. and C. A.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $12,000. Deputy Register—William Halpin; salary, $5,000. Assistant Deputy Register—J. Charles Walton; salary, $4,000. Chief Clerk—William Haupt; salary, $3,400.

County Clerk—William F. Schneider, R. and C. A.; term, 4 years, ending Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $15,000. Deputy County Clerk—Charles E. Gehring; salary, $6,000. Second Deputy County Clerk—William B. Selden; salary, $4,000.

Commissioner of Jurors—Thomas Allison, R.; appointed, by Appellate Division, Supreme Court; salary, $6,000. Assistant Commissioner—Frederick P. Simpson; salary, $3,000. Secretary—Frederick O'Byrne; salary, $3,000.

Commissioner of Records—William S. Andrews; salary, $7,500. Deputy Commissioner—James O. Farrell; salary, $4,000.

Public Administrator—William M. Hoes, D.; appointed, no term; salary, $10,000. Assistant Public Administrator—Frank W. Arnold; salary, $5,000.

Kings County.

Sheriff—Charles B. Law, R. and I. L.; term, 2 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $15,000. Under Sheriff—Lewis M. Swasey; salary, $6,000. Sheriff's Counsel—Jacob Brenner; salary, $5,000.

The third largest city in Spain is Valencia, which had a population of 233,348 in 1910.

District Attorney—James C. Cropsey, R. and I. L.; term, 4 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $10,000. Assistant District Attorneys—John M. Perrin; salary, $7,000; Herbert N. Warbasse, George A. Voss, Everett Caldwell; salary, $5,000; Warren I. Lee, Hersey Egginton, Louis Goldstein, Herbert H. Kellogg, George H. Folwell, Edward A. Freshman; salary, $4,000. Chief Clerk—Lewis E. Birdseye; salary, $3,500.

Register—Edward T. O'Loughlin, R. and I. L.; term, 2 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $12,000. Deputy Register—Alfred T. Hobley; salary, $5,000.

County Clerk—Charles S. Devoy, R. and I. L.; term, 2 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $12,000. Deputy County Clerk—John Feltner; salary, $5,000. Counsel—Hugo Hirsch; salary, $3,500.

Public Administrator—Frank V. Kelly, appointed by county judges and surrogate; term, 5 years; $5,000.

Commissioner of Jurors—Thomas R. Farrell, D.; appointed; salary, $6,000. Deputy Commissioner—Michael J. Trudden; salary, $3,500.

Commissioner of Records—Charles H. Graff, D.; appointed; salary, $5,000. Deputy Commissioner of Records—William F. Thompson; salary, $4,000.

Queens County.

Sheriff—George Emener, D., term 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $10,000. Under Sheriff—John M. Phillips; salary, $2,500. Sheriff's Counsel—James V. Barry; salary, $2,500.

District Attorney—Matthew J. Smith, D.; term, 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1914; salary, $8,000. Assistant District Attorney—John Hetherington; salary, $3,000.

County Clerk—Leonard Ruoff, D.; term 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; fees. First Deputy County Clerk—Charles H. Mahler; fees. Second Deputy County Clerk—Albert W. Palmer; fees.

Public Administrator—Randolph White; appointed; salary, $1,200.

Commissioner of Jurors—Thorndyke C. McKennee; appointed; salary, $3,000. Assistant Commissioner—Rodman Richardson; salary, $2,000.

Richmond County.

Sheriff—Joseph F. O'Grady, D. and I. L.; term 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1915; salary, $6,000.

District Attorney—Albert C. Fach, D.; term, 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1913; salary, $4,000. Assistant District Attorney—Frank H. Innes; salary, $2,500.

County Clerk—C. Livingston Bostwick, R. and I. L.; term, 3 years; term expires Dec. 31, 1914; salary, $5,000 Deputy County Clerk—Wm. G. Nash; salary, $2,500.

Commissioner of Jurors—Charles J. Kullman; appointed; salary, $1,500.

Public Administrator—William T. Holt; appointed; fees.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, 1912-'13.

John Purroy Mitchel, R. and C. A., President.

Borough of Manhattan.

1—William Dreschcr, D.
2—Michael Stapleton, D.
3—John J. White, D.
4—James J. Smith, D.
5—Joseph M. Hannon, D.
6—Frank J. Dotzler, R. and I. L.
7—Frank L. Dowling, D.
8—M. S. Levine, D.
9—James F. McCourt, D.
10—Hugh Cummisky, D.
11—Louis Wendel, jr., D.
12—William P. Kenneally, D.
13—John McCann, D.
14—John Loos, D.
15—Niles R. Becker, R. and I. L.
16—John T. Eagan, D.
17—Daniel M. Bedell, R. and I. L.
18—James J. Nugent, D.
19—William D. Brush, R. and I. L.
20—John J. Reardon, D.
21—Bryant Willard, R. and I. L.
22—Edward V. Gilmore, D.
23—John H. Boschen, R. and I. L.
24—John A. Bolles, R. and I. L.
25—Charles Delaney, D.
26—Henry H. Curran, R. and I. L.
27—Nathan Lieberman, R. and I. L.
28—Courtlandt Nicoll, R.
29—John F. Walsh, D.
30—Ralph Folks, R. and I. L.
31—Percy L. Davis, R. and I. L.
32—Michael J. McGrath, D.
33—Samuel Marx, D.

Borough of The Bronx.

34—James L. Devine, R. and I. L.
35—Thomas J. Mulligan, R. and I. L.
36—Thomas H. O'Neil, D.
37—

38—Abram W. Herbst, R. and I. L.
39—James Hamilton, R. and I. L.
40—Jacob Weil, R. and I. L.
41—Frederick H. Wilmot, R. and I. L.

Borough of Brooklyn.

42—Robert F. Downing, R. and I. L.
43—Michael Carberry, D.
44—F. A. Cunningham, D.
45—John S. Gaynor, R. and I. L.
46—J. R. Weston, R. and I. L.
47—John Diemer, R. and I. L.
48—James J. Molen, D.
49—Francis P. Kenney, D.
50—J. J. Meagher,, D.
51—Ardolph L. Kline, R. and I. L.
52—Daniel R. Coleman, R. and I. L.
53—Frederick H. Stevenson, R. and I. L.
54—Jesse D. Moore, R. and I. L.
55—Frank T. Dixson, D.
56—William P. McGarry, D.
57—Robert H. Bosse, R. and I. L.
58—O. Grant Esterbrook, R. and I. L.
59—George A. Morrison, R. and I. L.
60—Otto Muhlbauer, R. and I. L.
61—William H. Pendry, R. and I. L.
62—Jacob J. Velton, D.
63—Edward Eichhorn, R. and I. L.
64—Henry F. Grimm, R. and I. L.
65—John F. Maltyn, R. and I. L.

Borough of Queens.

66—George M. O'Connor, D.
67—Otto C. Gelbke, R. and I. L.
68—Alexander Dujat, D.
69—Charles A. Post, R. and I. L.
70—W. Augustus Shipley, R. and I. L.

Borough of Richmond.

71—William Fink, D.
72—John J. O'Rourke, D.
73—C. P. Cole, D.

Totals—Republicans and Republicans indorsed by the Independence League, 38; Democrats, 34; vacancy, 1. Term of Aldermen, two years; salary, $2,000 a year. The five Borough Presidents also have votes in this body.

The second largest city in Italy is Milan, which in 1911 had a population of 615,000.

NEW YORK CITY'S GROWTH BY DECADES.

Year.	Populat'n.	Gain.	Percent. of gain.	Year.	Populat'n.	Gain.	Percent. of gain.
1790.....	33,131	——	——	1860.....	813,669	298,122	57.8
1800.....	60,515	27,834	82.7	1870.....	942,292	128,623	15.8
1810.....	96,373	35,858	59.3	1880.....	1,206,299	264,007	28.0
1820.....	123,706	27,333	28.4	1890.....	1,515,301	309,002	25.6
1830.....	202,589	78,883	63.8	1900.....	3,437,202	1,921,901	126.8
1840.....	312,710	110,121	54.4	1910.....	4,766,883	1,329,681	38.7
1850.....	515,547	202,837	64.9				

THE GROWTH OF THE BOROUGHS.

Year.	Manh'tan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Queens.	Totals.
1910.....	2,331,542	430,980	1,634,351	85,969	284,041	4,766,883
1900.....	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	152,999	3,437,202
1890.....	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	51,693	87,050	2,507,414
1880.....	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	38,991	56,559	1,911,698
1870.....	942,292	37,393	419,921	33,029	45,468	1,478,103
1860.....	813,669	23,593	279,122	25,492	32,903	1,174,779
1850.....	515,547	8,032	138,882	15,061	18,593	696,115
1840.....	312,710	5,346	47,613	10,965	14,480	391,114
1830.....	202,589	3,023	20,535	7,082	9,049	242,278
1820.....	123,706	2,782	11,187	6,135	8,246	152,056
1810.....	96,373	2,267	8,303	5,347	7,444	119,734
1800.....	60,515	1,755	5,740	4,564	6,642	79,216
1790.....	33,131	1,781	4,495	3,835	6,159	49,401

GROWTH OF LONG ISLAND COUNTIES, 1860-1910.

The growth in the population of the Long Island counties during the past fifty years is indicated in the following table:

Year.	Kings.	Queens.	Nassau.	Suffolk.	Total.
1860	279,122	57,391	*.....	43,259	379,772
1870	419,926	73,804	.....	46,960	540,690
1880	599,495	90,574	.....	53,888	743,957
1900	1,166,582	208,447	.....	77,582	1,452,611
1905	1,358,686	198,240	69,477	81,653	1,708,056
1910	1,634,351	284,041	83,930	96,138	2,098,460

*Nassau County was created out of that part of Queens which in 1905 was not included within Greater New York. Prior to 1905 Queens figures include those for Nassau.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY IN 1910 BY NATIVITY AND COLOR.

General nativity and color.	Number, 1910.	Per cent. of total, 1910.	Increase, 1900-'10. Number.	Per cent.
New York City.....	4,766,883	100.0	1,329,681	38.7
Native white	2,741,504	57.5	632,534	30.0
Native parents	921,130	19.3	183,653	24.9
Foreign-born parents	1,820,374	38.2	448,871	32.7
Foreign white	1,927,720	40.4	666,802	52.9
Negro	91,702	1.9	31,036	51.2
[1]All other	5,957	0.1	[2]681	[2]10.3

[1]Indians, Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatics. [2]Decrease.

FOREIGN-BORN MALES OF VOTING AGE IN NEW YORK CITY AND NUMBER NATURALIZED, 1910.

	Total.	Naturalized.	Per cent naturalized.
New York City....	828,793	318,091	38.4
Manhattan bor...	461,246	148,847	32.3
Bronx borough...	68,676	33,188	48.3
Brooklyn borough	248,544	109,100	43.9
Queens borough..	38,350	21,019	54.8
Richmond borough	11,977	5,937	49.6
Place of Birth.			
All countries...	828,793	318,091	38.4
Europe	810,286	310,530	38.3
Northwest	323,195	194,987	60.3
Southwest	162,334	28,902	17.8
Northeast	198,508	49,405	24.9

	Total.	Naturalized.	Per cent naturalized.
Europe—			
Southeast	126,138	37,207	29.5
Not specified	111	29	26.1
Russia	195,758	48,810	24.9
Italy	152,611	25,436	16.7
Germany	136,041	89,087	65.5
Ireland	102,700	64,776	63.1
Austria	77,389	23,133	29.9
England	34,045	17,705	52.0
Hungary	29,122	9,061	31.1
America (outside U. S.)	14,433	6,563	45.5
All other	4,074	998	24.5

The average annual fire loss in the United States is $2 47 per capita. In Europe it is only 33 cents per capita.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY IN 1910 BY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The following table, prepared by the Federal Census Bureau, shows the population of New York City in 1910 by Assembly districts:

Manhattan.

Dist.	Pop.	Dist.	Pop.	Dist.	Pop.
1	75,878	12	78,010	23	119,799
2	91,509	13	52,290	24	85,109
3	88,002	14	63,879	25	54,282
4	99,721	15	72,031	26	82,542
5	57,341	16	61,415	27	55,203
6	99,228	17	63,348	28	89,802
7	54,183	18	74,594	29	65,300
8	109,107	19	82,407	30 (part of)	91,808
9	52,796	20	65,821	31	64,794
10	100,929	21	73,446		
11	52,833	22	54,135	Total	2,331,542

The Bronx.

Dist.	Pop.	Dist.	Pop.	Dist.	Pop.
30 (part of)	24,707	33	80,699	35	89,284
32	131,260	34	105,030	Total	430,980

Brooklyn.

Dist.	Pop.	Dist.	Pop.	Dist.	Pop.
1	50,071	9	89,728	17	50,620
2	52,189	10	54,057	18	86,014
3	61,632	11	57,239	19	70,728
4	56,213	12	59,095	20	53,243
5	56,243	13	63,411	21	79,029
6	69,409	14	65,510	22	137,022
7	60,896	15	59,513	23	156,662
8	55,590	16	90,237	Total	1,634,351

Queens.

Dist.	Pop.	Dist.	Pop.		
1	58,126	3	93,121	Total pop	284,041
2	58,623	4	74,171		

Richmond.

Dist.	Pop.
1	85,969

MANUFACTURING IN NEW YORK CITY, 1904 AND 1909.

(Preliminary Census Figures.)

	Census		Per cent. of increase.
	1909.	1904.	
Number of establishments	25,938	20,839	24
Capital	$1,364,353,000	$1,042,946,000	31
Cost of materials used	$1,092,155,000	$818,029,000	34
Salaries and wages	$445,772,000	$321,156,000	39
Miscellaneous expenses	$266,034,000	$206,825,000	29
Value of products	$2,029,693,000	$1,526,523,000	33
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials)	$937,538,000	$708,494,000	32
Employes—			
Number of salaried officials and clerks	97,453	63,586	53
Average number of wage-earners employed during the year	554,002	464,716	19

MANUFACTURING IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX, 1904 AND 1909.

(Preliminary Census Figures.)

Number of establishments	19,769	15,975	24
Capital	$822,726,000	$620,526,000	33
Cost of materials used	$725,456,000	$507,030,000	43
Salaries and wages	$332,438,000	$238,838,000	39
Miscellaneous expenses	$206,789,000	$160,648,000	29
Value of products	$1,431,089,000	$1,043,252,000	37
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials)	$705,633,000	$536,222,000	32

The second largest city in Switzerland is Basel, which had a population of 131,914 on December 1, 1910.

	Census 1909.	Census 1904.	Per cent. of increase.
Employes—			
Number of salaried officials and clerks..	77,849	51,716	51
Average number of wage-earners employed during the year.....	399,792	339,221	18

MANUFACTURING IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, 1904 AND 1909.

(Preliminary Census Figures.)

Number of establishments.....	5,218	4,182	25
Capital	$362,337,000	$313,452,000	16
Cost of materials used.....	$235,132,000	$230,809,000	2
Salaries and wages.....	$89,474,000	$68,056,000	31
Miscellaneous expenses.....	$46,855,000	$38,470,000	22
Value of products.....	$417,223,000	$373,463,000	12
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials).....	$182,091,000	$142,654,000	28
Employes—			
Number of salaried officials and clerks..	15,844	9,932	60
Average number of wage-earners employed during the year.....	123,883	104,995	18

MANUFACTURING IN QUEENS BOROUGH, 1904 AND 1909.

(Preliminary Census Figures.)

Number of establishments.....	771	513	50
Capital	$145,307,000	$92,977,000	56
Cost of materials used.....	$113,200,000	$70,403,000	61
Salaries and wages.....	$18,576,000	$10,277,000	81
Miscellaneous expenses.....	$8,948,000	$5,697,000	57
Value of products.....	$151,680,000	$92.941,000	63
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials).....	$38,480,000	$22,538,000	71
Employes—			
Number of salaried officials and clerks..	2,859	1,257	127
Average number of wage-earners employed during the year.....	23,891	14,905	60

MANUFACTURING IN RICHMOND BOROUGH, 1904 AND 1909.

(Preliminary Census Figures.)

Number of establishments.....	180	169	6
Capital	$33,983,000	$15,991,000	113
Cost of materials used.....	$18,367,000	$9,787,000	88
Salaries and wages.....	$5,284,000	$3,985,000	33
Miscellaneous expenses.....	$3,442,000	$2,010,000	71
Value of products.....	$29,701,000	$16,867,000	76
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials).....	$11,334,000	$7,080,000	60
Employes—			
Number of salaried officials and clerks..	901	681	32
Average number of wage-earners employed during the year.....	6,436	5,595	15

NEW YORK CITY BUDGET, 1912 AND 1913.

The city budget for 1913, as approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and amended by the Board of Aldermen, carried a total appropriation of $192,463,721, an increase of $11,373,465 over the total for 1912. The Board of Aldermen reduced the appropriation for the Board of Education $229,790, and made other scattering deductions. All but $141,214 were restored by the Mayor's action. The principal items of appropriation are shown in the following table:

Department.	1913. Appropriation.	Departments.	1913. Appropriation.
Fixed Charges.		**General City Government.**	
City debt, interest and redemption	$54,977,381 34	The Mayoralty	$220,957 50
Deficiency in taxes of prior years deemed uncollectible	2,300,000 00	Board of Estimate.....	316,141 00
Direct State tax.....	7,947,031 96	Board of Aldermen and City Clerk	303,808 84
		Total	$840,907 34
Total	$65,224,413 30	Finance Department	1,560,150 00

In Utah, of cities with less than 100,000 population, Salt Lake City had the highest death rate in 1910, 13.5 per 1,000, and Ogden the lowest, 11.4.

Departments.	1913. Appropriation.
Education.	
Board of Education, (public schools)	$35,436,637 30
City College	666,134 17
Normal College	486,301 15
Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School	58,428 00
Permanent Census Board.	87,338 00
Total	$36,734,838 62
General City Departments.	
Police	$16,738,071 46
Fire	8,945,945 40
Bridges	922,255 25
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity	7,543,191 86
Docks and Ferries	2,957,677 57
Health	3,381,619 50
Public Charities	3,625,026 38
Correction	1,269,246 87
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals	1,364,276 00
Tenement House	809,275 00
Street Cleaning	7,714,076 46
Parks, including institutions	3,595,891 71
Law Department	892,440 00
Total	$59,658,993 46
Borough Presidents.	
Manhattan	$2,675,377 06
Brooklyn	2,160,474 61
The Bronx	1,161,276 17
Queens	1,837,417 41
Richmond	818,108 20
Total	$8,652,653 45
County Courts and Offices.	
New York	$3,723,321 67
Kings	1,716,059 71
Queens	423,290 60
Richmond	125,324 80
Total	$5,987,996 78
Private charitable institutions (City and County)	5,065,935 00
Rents	1,124,192.08

THE CITY DEBT IN JANUARY, 1912.

New York City's total debt at the beginning of 1912, according to figures submitted by the Finance Department, was $1,037,811,718 81. This was approximately $20,000,000 more than the public debt of the Federal Government. There was an increase in the funded debt of $71,432,485 during 1911; of that amount $44,200,000 represented bond issues for rapid transit work and the new water supply system.

While the debt is more than a billion dollars in gross, the fact that New York puts aside in its Sinking Fund from year to year, money to be used for the amortization of its indebtedness reduces the total figure by $449,535,882. The city's gross borrowing capacity on January 1, 1912, was $125,684,696.

CITY TAX ASSESSMENTS FOR 1913.

City tax assessments for 1913 on real and personal property are by boroughs:

	1913.	Net increase over 1912.
Manhattan	$4,875,400,922	$117,761,109
The Bronx	620,679,638	27,463,700
Brooklyn	1,604,369,592	24,243,173
Queens	466,377,523	24,658,973
Richmond	79,635,071	3,594,700
Grand totals	$7,640,471,746	$197,721,655

CITY TAX RATE FOR 1913.

The city tax rate for 1913 is, by boroughs:

Manhattan and The Bronx	$1 83	Brooklyn	$1 87
Queens	1 84	Richmond	1 92

PRINCIPAL PARKS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.
Manhattan and Bronx:		
Battery	Foot of Broadway	21.199
*Bronx	North of E. 182d st. and White Plains road, east of Southern Boulevard; Zoological Garden	719.12
Bryant	40th to 42d, 5th to 6th ave	4.775
Carl Schurz	E. 84th to 89th, Ave. B	12.546
Central	59th to 110th, 5th to 8th ave	843.019
Chelsea	27th to 28th, 9th to 10th ave	3.117

The third largest city in Switzerland is Geneva, which had a population of 125,520 on December 1, 1910.

Name.	Location.	Area in Acres.
City Hall	Broadway, Chambers, Mail, Park Row	8.239
*Claremont	Teller, Belmont and Clay aves. and 170th	38.0
Colonial	145th to 155th, Edgecombe to Bradhurst ave.	12.79
Columbus	Mulberry, Bayard, Baxter and Park	2.75
Corlears Hook	Corlears, South, Cherry and Jackson	8.3
*Crotona	Tremont ave., 3d ave. and Fulton ave., Arthur ave	154.60
*De Voe	Fordham rd., Aqueduct ave. and Sedgwick ave.	5.87
De Witt Clinton	52d to 54th, 11th and 12th aves, North River.	7.377
Fort Washington	Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River	40.7
*Franz Sigel	Mott ave., Walton ave., 152d and 158th	17.47
Hamilton Fish	Houston, Stanton, Pitt and Sheriff	3.673
*Macomb's Dam	Jerome ave., 162d, Cromwell ave. and Harlem River	27.0
Madison Square	Broadway, 5th ave., Madison ave., 23d to 26th	6.84
Manhattan Square	Central Park W., 77th to 81st., Columbus ave.	17.582
Morningside	110th to 123d, Morningside ave. W., Manhattan ave	31.238
Mount Morris	Mt. Morris to Madison ave., 120th to 124th	20.174
Park Avenue Parks	Park ave., 34th to 40th, 56th to 96th	8.118
Riverside	North River, 72d to 129th, Riverside ave	140.037
*St. James	Jerome ave., Creston ave. and E. 191st	11.83
*St. Mary's	St. Ann's ave., St. Mary's, 149th and Robbins ave	28.7
St. Nicholas	St. Nicholas ave., 130th to 14st., St. Nicholas Terrace	19.728
Stuyvesant	Rutherfurd pl., 16th	4.229
Thomas Jefferson	111th, 1st ave., 114th, Harlem River	15.529
Tompkins Square	Ave. A, Ave. B, 7th and 10th	10.508
Union Square	Broadway, 14th, 4th ave., E. 17th	3.483
*Van Cortlandt	City line, Broadway, Van Courtlandt ave. and Mt. Vernon ave	1,132.35
*Washington Bridge	Sedgwick ave., Harlem River, Washington Bridge	8.45
Washington Square	5th ave. and Waverley pl	8.115
Brooklyn:		
Bedford	Kingston, Brooklyn aves., Park pl., Prospect pl	4.0
Bensonhurst	Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, 21st and Cropsey ave	13.0
Botanic Garden	Eastern Parkway, Washington, Flatbush aves. Malbone	39.9
Bushwick	Knickerbocker, Irving aves., Starr, Suydam	6.8
Canarsie	Skidmore, Sea View, Denton aves., E. 88th, E. 93d, Byrne pl., Jamaica Bay	30.5
City	St. Edward, Navy sts., Park, Flushing aves	7.5
Coney Island Concourse	Foot of Ocean Parkway, Atlantic Ocean	13.0
Cooper	Maspeth, Morgan aves., Sharon, Olive sts	6.1
Dyker Beach	7th ave., Bay 8th, Cropsey and 14th aves. and Gravesend Bay	139.8
Fort Greene	DeKalb ave., Washington Park, Willoughby, St. Edwards, Myrtle ave	28.9
Fort Hamilton	4th ave., 101st, Ft. Hamilton ave., Shore rd	4.6
Highland	Terminus of Eastern Parkway Ext., Crosby, Vermont, Cypress and Jamaica aves	59.6
Lincoln Terrace	Eastern Parkway, Buffalo, Rochester aves	7.6
McCarren (Greenpoint)	Berry, Lorimer, Leonard, Bayard, N. 12th sts., Nassau, Driggs, Manhattan, Union aves	38.4
McKinley	Fort Hamilton, 7th aves., 73d	8.5
Parade Ground	Coney Island Parkside, Caton aves	39.5
Prospect	Prospect Park West, Flatbush, Ocean, Parkside, Coney Island aves., 15th	526.0
Red Hook	Richards, Verona, Dwight, Pioneer streets	5.25
Seaside	Foot of Ocean Parkway, Atlantic Ocean	10.3
Sunset	41st, 44th sts., 5th, 7th aves	24.5
Tompkins	Tompkins, Greene, Marcy, Lafayete aves	7.8
Winthrop	Nassau, Driggs ave., Russell, Monitor	9.1
Queens:		
Forest	Union Turnpike, Metropolitan, Division, Myrtle aves., Simpson, Richmond Hill	536.0
Highland	Highland ave., at Clinton ave., Jamaica	5.5
Kings	Fulton, Alsop, Ray sts., Shelton ave., Jamaica	11.5
Kissena Lake	Rose st., Oak ave., Flushing	6.5
Richmond:		
Silver Lake	Richmond Turnpike, Eddy, certain lands, western boundary of Silver Lake and Maine and Willard aves	2.92
Park at Westerleigh	Brighton ave	57.9

*In The Bronx.

The largest city in Switzerland is Zurich, which had a population of 189,088 on December 1, 1910.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The New York Public Library, the most costly and the largest library in the world, was established by a consolidation of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries on May 23, 1895. The Astor Library, which had been founded in 1849 by John Jacob Astor, consisted of 267,000 rare historical books, pamphlets and manuscripts. To this foundation the Lenox Library, founded by James Lenox in 1870, brought 267,000 volumes, consisting of a precious Biblical collection and books on American history, and the Tilden Library, founded by Samuel J. Tilden in 1884, a political library of 16,000 volumes and a foundation of $2,000,000.

On March 25, 1896, the trustees made a formal address to the Mayor asking aid from the city in securing the site of the old Croton distributing reservoir in Bryant Park, in Fifth avenue, between 40th and 42d streets, for the new library. On May 19, 1897, the act providing for its erection was passed by the Legislature. The cornerstone was laid on November 10, 1902; at the end of November, 1906, the entire building was under roof, and on May 23, 1911, the new library was formally opened. The building, in the Renaissance style of architecture, is in the form of a rectangle, 390 feet long and 270 feet deep, built around two inner courts, each about 80 feet square. The area covered is about 115,000 square feet, the cubic contents 10,380,000 cubic feet. The material is largely white Vermont marble (375,000 cubic feet), bonded in brick walls. There are seats for 1,760 readers. In the main stack room are 334,530 feet of shelving, with capacity for about 2,500,000 volumes, and in the special reading rooms are about 70,000 feet of shelving, with capacity for about 500,000 volumes. The collection of books now numbers over 1,126,000 volumes and pamphlets. The building was erected by the city of New York at an approximate cost of $9,000,000; the value of the ground, which was owned by the city, is $20,000,000; the estimated value of the library and its contents is $50,000,000. This building serves as the centre of the whole library system and contains the administrative offices, the main reference collections, a branch for the circulation of books, and also the travelling library office and the library for the blind.

Circulating Libraries.

On March 12, 1901, Andrew Carnegie offered to give $5,200,000 to the city for the construction and equipment of free circulating libraries upon condition that the city should provide the land and agree to maintain the libraries when built, and on April 26 an act was passed authorizing acceptance of the gift. An agreement with the city was executed on July 17, the library acting as agent for Mr. Carnegie, under which forty-two buildings are to be erected in Manhattan, The Bronx and Richmond (later increased to fifty), on sites to be selected and purchased by the city, with the approval of the library, the buildings to be leased to the library and to be under its control. The city agrees to provide adequate yearly maintenance, 10 per cent of the cost of each building being agreed upon as a minimum. The first Carnegie building, known as the Yorkville branch, was opened December 13, 1902, at No. 222 East 79th street. To-day forty branch libraries are operated by the circulation department of the New York Public Library. Each branch maintains an adult department, with a collection of books for circulation for adult readers; a juvenile department, with a collection of books for the special use of children, and a reading room, in which are kept daily newspapers, current magazines and reference books.

Circulation.

During the year ended June 30, 1912, the circulation of books for home use amounted to 7,969,160 volumes. The number of readers using the reference collection at the central building was 377,142, and the number of books called for by them was 311,229. The number of readers and visitors in the central building was 2,210,324. There were 2,042,493 volumes in the entire library on June 30, 1912, of which 1,164,404 were in the reference department and 878,089 in the circulation department. The number of people on the staff of the reference department on January 1, 1911, was 360; on the staff of the circulation department, 567; total, 927.

The total expenditures for the calendar year 1911 were $1,114,179.95, of which $419,712.70 was spent for the reference department and $694,467.25 for the circulation department. Of the reference department expenditures $80,254.57, or 19 per cent., went for books, binding and periodicals; $234,962.42, or 56 per cent., for salaries; $104,495.71, or 25 per cent., for all other purposes. Of the circulation department expenditures $185,667.18, or 26 per cent., went for books, binding and periodicals; $363,827.62, or 52 per cent., went for salaries; $144,972.45, or 21 per cent., for all other purposes.

Branches.

The branches in Manhattan are: Central building, No. 476 Fifth ave., 40th to 42d st.; *No. 33 East Broadway (Chatham Square), *No. 192 East Broadway (Seward Park), *No. 61 Rivington st., *No. 388 East Houston st. (Hamilton Fish Park), *No. 66 Le Roy st. (Hudson Park), No. 49 Bond st., No. 135 Second ave., 8th st. (Ottendorfer), *No. 331 East 10th st. (Tompkins Square), No. 251 West 13th st. (Jackson Square), *No. 228 East 23d st. (Epiphany), *No. 209 West 23d st. (Muhlenberg), *No. 303 East 36th st. (St. Gabriel's Park), No. 501 West 40th st. (St. Raphael), No. 226 West 42d st. (George Bruce), No. 123 East 50th st. (Cathedral), *No. 742 Tenth ave., 51st st. (Columbus), *No. 121 East 58th st., *No. 328 East 67th st., *No. 190 Amsterdam ave., 69th st. (Riverside), *No. 1465 Avenue A, 78th st. (Webster), *No. 222 East 79th st. (Yorkville), *No. 444 Amsterdam ave., 81st st. (St. Agnes), *No. 112 East 96th st., No. 206 West 100th st. (Bloomingdale), *No. 174 East 110th st. (Aguilar), *No. 201 West 115th st., *No. 9 West 124th st., Mount Morris Park (Harlem Library), *No. 224 East 125th st., *No. 103 West 135th st., *No. 503 West 145th st. (Hamilton Grange), No. 922 St. Nicholas ave., 156th st. (Washington Heights).

The branches in The Bronx are: *No. 321 East 140th st. (Mott Haven), *No. 78

Of the Irish-born population of the United States—2,000,000 in 1911—Pennsylvania had 205,909.

West 168th st. (Highbridge), *No. 610 East 169th st. (Morrisania), *No. 1866 Washington ave., 176th st. (Tremont), *No. 3041 Kingsbridge ave., 230th st. (Kingsbridge).

The branches in Richmond are: *St. George, No. 5 Central ave. (Staten Island office of travelling libraries); *Port Richmond, No. 75 Bennett st.; *Stapleton, No. 132 Canal st.; Tottenville, No. 7430 Amboy road.

The central building—including most of the reading rooms—is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days (including all holidays) and from 1 to 10 p. m. on Sundays. The central circulation room is open on Sundays only from 2 to 6 p. m.; the print room closes at 6 p. m. on week days and Sundays; the maps, music, Oriental, children's and patents rooms close at 6 p. m. on week days and for the entire day on Sunday, and the library for the blind at 5 p. m. on week days and the entire day on Sundays. Except as above noted, all reading rooms are open till 10 p. m. every evening. The picture galleries close at 6 p. m. every evening. The administrative offices close at 5 p. m. on week days and for the entire day on Sundays. The branches, with a few exceptions, are open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on week days.

Board of Trustees. The trustees of the library are John W. Alexander, William W. Appleton, John L. Cadwalader, Andrew Carnegie, Cleveland H. Dodge, John M. Farley, Samuel Greenbaum, John Henry Hammond, Lewis Cass Ledyard, J. Pierpont Morgan, Morgan J. O'Brien, Stephen H. Olin, Henry Fairfield Osborn, William Barclay Parsons, George L. Rives, Charles Howland Russell, Edward W. Sheldon, George W. Smith, Frederick Sturges, Henry W. Taft, William Stewart Todd, William J. Gaynor, Mayor of the City of New York (ex officio); William A. Prendergast, Controller of the City of New York (ex officio); John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen (ex officio).

The officers are: President, John L. Cadwalader; first vice-president, George L. Rives; second vice-president, Lewis Cass Ledyard; secretary, Charles Howland Russell, No. 476 Fifth avenue; treasurer, Edward W. Sheldon; director, John S. Billings; assistant director, Edwin H. Anderson.

*Carnegie buildings, open full hours every week day (legal holidays included).

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, NEW YORK CITY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1912.

Elementary Schools.

	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
Registration	272,212	83,523	254,097	55,499	14,117
Increase over 1911	*1,578	6,698	6,166	2,316	383
Attendance	236,775	73,029	224,861	49,952	13,180
Increase over 1911	*9,088	4,109	1,418	2,251	696
Part time	14,454	29,513	37,806	6,286	76
Increase over 1911	*3,783	10,000	3,080	*268	——

High Schools.

	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
Registration	17,967	4,221	20,565	5,057	1,243
Increase over 1911	2,091	524	1,641	269	278
Attendance	14,346	3,464	17,061	4,088	996
Increase over 1912	1,272	279	1,131	246	186
Part time	——	——	700	——	——
Increase over 1911	——	*488	700	——	——

Summary, Elementary and High Schools, All Boroughs.

Register	728,501	Increase over 1911	2,500
Increase over 1911	18,788	Part time	88,847
Attendance	637,752	Increase over 1911	9,340

*Decrease.

VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY SINCE CONSOLIDATION.

Mayor, Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen.

1897.

Boroughs.	Mayor.			Controller.			President of Municipal Council.		
	Benjamin F. Tracy, R.	Robert A. Van Wyck, D.	Seth Low, Cit. Union.	Ashbel P. Fitch, R.	Bird S. Coler, D.	Chas. S. Fairchild, Cit. Union.	R. Ross Appleton, R.	Randolph Guggenheimer, D.	John H. Schumann, Cit. Union.
Manhattan and The Bronx	55,834	143,666	77,210	66,399	137,762	59,408	62,690	145,419	63,252
Brooklyn	37,611	76,185	65,656	47,220	78,155	49,138	48,187	77,435	50,231
Queens	5,649	9,275	5,876	7,075	9,302	3,617	6,918	9,396	3,820
Richmond	2,779	4,871	2,798	3,323	4,903	1,718	3,267	4,986	1,707
Total	101,873	233,997	151,540	124,017	230,122	113,881	121,062	237,236	119,010
Plurality	.....	82,457	.....	.....	106,105	.....	.....	116,174	.....

The second largest city in Russia is Moscow, which had a population of 1,359,254 in 1910.

Scattering Vote, 1897.

Mayor—Henry George, jr., Jeffersonian Democracy, 21,693; Patrick J. Gleason, Independent, 1,023; Alfred B. Cruikshank, United Democracy, 635; Lucien Sanial, Socialist Labor, 14,467; William T. Wardwell, Prohibition, 1,359.

Controller—Charles W. Dayton, Jeffersonian Democracy, ———; John G. Boyd, United Democracy, 743; Peter Fiebiger, Socialist Labor, 15,140; Albert H. Walker, Prohibition, 1,549.

President of the Municipal Council—Jerome O'Neill, Jeffersonian Democracy, ———; Winfield S. Overton, United Democracy, 846; Charles H. Matchett, Socialist Labor, 15,600; Francis Crawford, Prohibition, 1,744.

1901.

Boroughs.	Mayor.		Controller.		President, Board of Aldermen	
	Seth Low, Fusion...	Edward M. Shepard, D.....	Edward M. Grout, Fusion...	W. W. Ladd, jr., D.....	Charles V. Fornes, Fusion...	George M. Van Hoesen, D...
Manhattan and The Bronx	162,292	156,629	166,187	149,996	163,158	153,097
Brooklyn	114,625	88,858	116,273	86,216	113,180	88,914
Queens	13,118	13,679	13,106	13,502	12,743	13,791
Richmond	6,772	6,009	6,832	5,885	6,732	5,971
Total	296,807	265,175	302,398	255,599	295,813	261,773
Plurality	31,632	——	46,799	——	34,040	——

Scattering Vote, 1901.

Mayor—Alfred L. Manierre, Pro., 1,192; Benjamin F. Keinnard, Soc. Lab., 6,141; Benjamin Hanford, Soc., 9,715.

Controller—Francis Crawford, Pro., 1,250; John J. Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 6,417; Morris Braun, Soc., 9,521.

President of the Board of Aldermen—John McKee, Pro., 1,225; John H. Moore, Soc. Lab., 6,560; Henry Stahl, Soc., 10,158.

1903.

Boroughs.	Mayor.		Controller.		President, Board of Aldermen	
	Seth Low, Fusion...	George B. McClellan, Dem.	Frederic W. Hinrichs, Fusion.....	Edward M. Grout, Dem.....	Edward J. McGuire, Fusion...	Charles V. Fornes, Dem.....
Manhattan and The Bronx	132,178	188,681	130,753	188,874	131,247	188,159
Brooklyn	101,251	102,569	99,743	103,409	100,243	102,455
Queens	11,960	17,074	11,637	17,308	11,696	17,189
Richmond	6,697	6,458	6,542	6,574	6,538	6,545
Total	252,086	314,712	248,675	316,165	249,124	314,348
Plurality	——	62,696	——	67,490	——	65,224

Scattering Vote, 1903

For Mayor—Charles L. Forman, Soc. D., 16,956; John McKee, Pro., 869; James T. Hunter, Soc. Lab., 5,205; William S. Devery, Devery, 2,960.

For Controller—Morris Braun, Soc. D., 17,640; Levi Hoag, Pro., 906; John J. Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 5,572; Louis W. Morrison, Devery, 2,616.

For President of the Board of Aldermen—Peter J. Flanagan, Soc. D., 17,967; William H. Draper, Pro., 1,039; Elmer E. Snyder, Soc. Lab., 5,596; William J. Stewart, Devery, 3,061.

1905.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

Assembly District.	Mayor.			Controller.			President Board of Aldermen.		
	William M. Ivins, R.....	George B. McClellan, D	William R. Hearst, M. O.	Charles E. Teale, R.....	Herman A. Metz, D.....	John Ford, M. O.....	James L. Wells, R.....	Patrick F. McGowan, D..	J. G. Phelps Stokes, M. O..
1	463	2,196	1,009	464	2,201	985	467	2,201	982
2	576	4,200	1,870	594	4,227	2,769	596	4,228	1,770

The largest city of Russian Central Asia is Tashkent, which had a population of 164,749 in 1904.

Assembly District.	Mayor.			Controller.			President Board of Aldermen.		
	William M. Ivins, R.	George B. McClellan, D.	William R. Hearst, M. O.	Charles E. Teale, R.	Herman A. Metz, D.	John Ford, M. O.	James L. Wells, R.	Patrick F. McGowan, D.	J. G. Phelps Stokes, M. O.
3	1,008	3,473	2,300	1,031	3,502	2,211	1,038	3,491	2,203
4	483	3,130	2,727	521	3,183	2,484	524	3,182	2,495
5	2,029	2,716	2,568	2,114	2,644	2,464	2,151	2,595	2,486
6	668	4,660	1,930	703	4,675	1,795	697	4,662	1,800
7	1,300	3,405	2,862	1,321	3,392	2,809	1,378	3,376	2,797
8	519	1,890	1,980	640	1,907	1,693	626	1,906	1,704
9	2,006	3,290	3,058	2,929	3,260	2,976	2,050	3,244	2,982
10	962	2,196	2,998	1,035	2,219	2,780	1,040	2,181	2,814
11	1,131	2,272	2,110	1,143	2,251	1,964	1,145	2,275	2,049
12	477	2,009	2,342	522	2,041	2,201	522	2,034	2,202
13	1,113	2,335	2,482	1,132	2,353	2,412	1,132	2,348	2,413
14	776	3,199	2,559	814	3,220	2,436	824	3,205	2,438
15	1,207	3,589	2,997	1,232	3,618	2,889	1,256	3,609	2,878
16	1,243	2,890	3,022	1,306	2,921	2,668	1,303	2,904	2,783
17	1,180	3,270	2,657	1,214	3,286	2,565	1,218	3,285	2,566
18	859	5,431	2,331	874	5,410	2,286	899	5,387	2,290
19	3,826	5,274	2,957	3,972	4,938	2,988	4,101	4,756	3,045
20	1,618	3,380	2,657	1,649	3,365	2,555	1,673	3,352	2,578
21	6,179	7,288	6,408	6,072	6,812	6,564	6,463	6,601	6,550
22	1,117	3,579	3,018	1,138	3,575	2,950	1,178	3,548	2,947
23	5,593	7,033	7,180	5,537	6,806	7,266	5,805	6,595	7,214
24	987	3,312	2,920	1,005	3,307	2,836	1,028	3,292	2,848
25	2,219	2,201	1,610	2,335	2,021	1,570	2,382	1,934	1,604
26	998	2,433	3,167	1,041	2,431	3,014	1,068	2,404	3,018
27	1,949	2,450	1,398	2,116	2,192	1,377	2,179	2,102	1,410
28	837	3,799	3,174	856	3,828	3,048	877	3,794	3,059
29	2,621	4,423	2,093	2,805	3,909	2,075	2,937	3,639	2,228
30	1,239	3,850	4,496	1,271	3,874	4,328	1,284	3,828	4,383
31	4,967	5,844	7,562	5,089	5,664	7,271	5,247	5,431	7,418
32	1,286	3,597	5,402	1,311	3,604	5,238	1,335	3,580	5,255
33	958	3,364	3,186	988	3,376	3,053	1,005	3,364	3,059
34	3,219	7,388	8,574	3,284	7,409	8,347	3,375	7,341	8,349
35	5,669	12,428	11,764	5,755	12,460	11,325	6,104	12,229	11,232
Annex	1,007	2,461	1,924	1,067	2,501	1,778	1,135	2,471	1,754
Totals	64,289	140,264	123,292	65,980	138,382	118,970	68,042	136,374	119,603
Borough of Brooklyn.									
1	2,648	2,726	2,389	2,792	2,658	2,279	2,882	2,486	2,749
2	1,033	3,467	2,761	1,080	3,479	2,679	1,072	3,470	2,694
3	1,120	3,021	2,087	1,168	3,022	2,024	1,173	2,997	2,043
4	3,650	3,420	3,384	3,812	3,370	3,231	3,947	3,196	3,265
5	2,538	2,653	3,730	2,722	2,603	3,536	2,769	2,575	3,511
6	2,810	2,881	4,171	2,903	2,957	3,934	3,009	2,805	3,984
7	4,822	6,221	7,375	5,156	6,248	6,939	5,127	6,177	7,036
8	1,217	2,469	2,155	1,268	2,482	2,068	1,259	2,464	2,092
9	873	2,844	2,716	943	2,846	2,619	916	2,873	2,618
10	3,090	3,043	2,641	3,194	3,102	2,429	3,298	2,871	2,553
11	3,248	4,178	3,426	3,477	4,168	3,169	3,532	3,981	3,275
12	4,234	3,528	4,692	4,443	3,547	4,421	4,479	3,411	4,509
13	2,452	3,238	4,848	2,625	3,268	4,605	2,611	3,265	4,616
14	980	3,426	3,161	1,056	3,446	3,047	1,055	3,469	3,027
15	1,094	1,857	3,152	1,153	1,929	2,966	7,157	1,916	2,965
16	4,440	2,796	5,102	4,670	2,737	4,884	4,716	2,628	4,918
17	4,869	2,578	2,563	5,071	2,475	2,422	5,242	2,169	2,538
18	6,903	5,224	5,849	7,264	5,163	5,500	7,413	4,792	5,688
19	1,341	2,750	3,327	1,392	2,790	3,196	1,401	2,795	3,170
20	3,436	2,961	6,527	3,618	3,082	6,171	3,668	2,952	6,228
21	4,394	3,497	8,642	4,670	3,555	8,196	4,708	3,442	8,253
Totals	61,192	68,778	84,698	64,477	68,927	80,315	65,434	66,734	81,332
Borough of Queens.									
1	2,992	7,747	8,858	3,111	8,049	8,322	3,182	7,800	8,339
2	3,897	4,562	4,327	4,050	4,761	3,901	4,139	4,624	3,939
3	324	919	521	341	952	463	352	941	461
Totals	7,213	13,228	13,706	7,503	13,761	12,686	7,623	13,565	12,740

The number of wage-earners employed in the steam laundries of the United States in 1909 was 112,064.

Borough of Richmond.

Richmond	4,499	6,127	3,092	4,898	6,068	2,590	4,939	5,991	2,603
Total city....	137,193	228,398	224,923	142.858	227,134	214,658	146,038	222,661	216,384
Plurality		3,474			12,476			6,277	

Note.—As the result of a recount suit brought by Mr. Hearst the latter made a net gain of 503, reducing Mayor McClellan's plurality from 3,474 to 2,971.

Scattering Vote, 1905.

Borough of Manhattan and The Bronx—For Mayor—Algernon Lee, Soc., 7,466; James C. Crawford, Pro., 305; John J. Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 1,485. For Controller—Curtis W. Cavanaugh, Soc., 8,067; Robert T. Stokes, Pro., 393; August Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 1,570. For President Board of Aldermen—Morris Braun, Soc., 7,968; M. T. Lindsay, Pro., 334; Justus Ebert, Soc. Lab., 1,591.

Borough of Brooklyn.—For Mayor—Lee, Soc., 3,387; Crawford, Pro., 332; Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 657. For Controller—Cavanaugh, Soc., 3,519; Stokes, Pro., 394; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 689. For President Board of Aldermen—Braun, Soc., 3,528; Lindsay, Pro., 381; Ebert, Soc. Lab., 715.

Borough of Queens.—For Mayor—Lee, Soc., 847; Crawford, Pro., 52; Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 95. For Controller—Cavanaugh, Soc., 882; Stokes, Pro., 62; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 98. For President Board of Aldermen—Braun, Soc., 890; Lindsay, Pro., 61; Ebert, Soc. Lab., 96.

Borough of Richmond.—For Mayor—Lee, Soc., 117; Crawford, Pro., 40; Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 39. For Controller—Cavanaugh, Soc., 123; Stokes, Pro., 53; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 40. For President Board of Aldermen—Braun, Soc., 120; Lindsay, Pro., 832; Ebert, Soc. Lab., 2,442.

Total City.—For Mayor—Lee, Soc., 11,817; Crawford, Pro., 729; Kinneally, Soc. Lab., 2,276. For Controller—Cavanaugh, Soc., 12,591; Stokes, Pro., 902; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 2,397. For President Board of Aldermen—Braun, Soc., 12,506; Lindsay, Pro., 832; Ebert, Soc. Lab., 2,442.

1909.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

Assembly District.	Mayor.			Controller.		President Board of Aldermen.		
	Otto T. Bannard, R.	Wm. J. Gaynor, D	Wm. R. Hearst, C. A.	Wm. A. Prendergast, R. and C.A.	Robert F. Moore, D	John P. Mitchel, R. and C.A.	John F. Galvin, D.	
1	1,351	4,147	1,217	2,574	4,131	2,545	4,167	
2	564	3,934	1,519	1,982	3,946	1,972	3,953	
3	804	5,165	1,303	2,050	5,192	2,042	5,198	
4	510	2,787	1,763	2,133	2,841	2,115	2,850	
5	1,798	4,720	1,690	3,463	4,725	3,411	4,771	
6	2,424	3,168	2,375	4,845	2,062	4,635	3,156	
7	2,072	3,957	1,507	3,528	3,976	3,510	3,995	
8	486	2,559	2,173	2,436	2,642	2,429	2,654	
9	1,465	3,261	1,833	3,552	3,290	3,287	3,295	
10	1,143	2,531	2,339	3,341	2,559	3,339	2,556	
11	1,731	4,173	2,017	3,682	4,188	3,650	4,220	
12	1,188	4,723	1,446	2,629	4,727	2,612	4,744	
13	1,689	3,630	1,385	3,028	3,653	3,023	3,671	
14	2,315	4,239	1,703	4,021	4,204	3,977	4,250	
15	5,580	3,269	1,523	6,780	3,562	6,946	3,402	
16	1,492	3,615	1,826	3,260	3,650	3,249	3,569	
17	4,360	3,118	2,149	6,299	3,302	6,406	3,185	
18	1,394	3,513	2,152	3,494	3,545	3,455	3,552	
19	4,719	3,845	3,040	7,570	3,997	7,629	3,935	
20	1,053	3,919	2,103	3,089	3,941	3,073	3,948	
21	4,681	3,690	3,021	7,601	3,774	7,672	3,694	
22	1,477	3,225	2,741	4,135	3,252	4,137	3,258	
23	6,674	6,150	5,215	11,704	6,285	11,751	6,232	
24	900	2,614	1,821	2,657	2,629	2,648	2,642	
25	4,050	3,123	1,682	5,618	3,217	5,665	3,166	
26	1,378	2,457	3,876	5,086	2,494	5,114	2,434	
27	4,038	2,445	1,236	5,073	2,607	5,140	2,527	
28	973	2,555	1,845	2,769	2,561	2,766	2,573	
29	4,479	3,212	1,761	6,043	3,860	6,112	3,286	
30	3,041	5,263	4,286	7,271	5,248	7,243	5,283	
31	3,676	2,966	3,790	7,348	2,979	7,430	2,906	
32	4,276	7,375	6,545	10,486	7,644	10,327	7,708	
33	2,090	4,085	3,723	5,538	4,128	5,452	4,203	
34	3,569	6,296	4,927	8,197	6,548	8,194	6,524	
35	4,072	5,533	3,829	7,472	5,813	7,500	5,788	
Totals	86,497	134,075	87,155	168,889	136,725	169,029	136,338	

The capital invested in the United States in the manufacture of distilled liquor amounted to $72,450,000 in 1909.

Borough of Brooklyn.

Assembly District.	Mayor.			Controller.		President Board of Aldermen.	
	Otto T. Bannard, R.	Wm. J. Gaynor, D	Wm. R. Hearst, C. A.	Wm. A. Prendergast, R. and C.A.	Robert R. Moore, D.	John P. Mitchel, R. and C.A.	John F. Galvin, D.
1	3,504	3,643	1,153	4,775	3,494	4,713	3,551
2	1,372	4,601	1,139	2,525	4,544	2,416	4,611
3	1,202	4,841	1,088	2,403	4,727	2,273	4,850
4	2,991	3,417	1,853	4,942	3,276	4,797	3,406
5	4 767	3,261	2,119	7,022	3,099	6,951	3,138
6	2,424	3,168	2,375	4,845	2,062	4,635	3,156
7	2,090	3,923	1,448	3,704	3,727	3,529	3,889
8	1,848	4,229	1,181	3,291	3,963	3,046	4,195
9	3,880	5,276	3,513	7,610	5,017	7,395	5,207
10	4,063	4,316	1,801	5,543	4,102	5,427	4,219
11	4,122	3,663	1,521	5,799	3,503	5,652	3,628
12	4 806	4,394	1,866	7,082	3,949	6,713	4,299
13	1,677	3,639	1,544	3,221	3,606	3,151	3,675
14	1,365	3,713	1,565	2,986	3,613	2,861	3,748
15	1,947	3,882	1,774	3,785	3,774	3,619	3,940
16	4,275	5,586	3,406	7,730	5,472	7,602	5,597
17	4,943	2,963	1,516	6,467	2,909	6,470	2,901
18	6,914	4,701	2,241	9,280	4,517	9,165	4,627
19	1,746	3,253	2,036	3,717	3,249	3,599	3,284
20	3,374	3,176	2,520	5,889	3,113	5,821	3,127
21	1,221	2,144	1,857	2,997	2,137	2,984	2,140
22	6,338	5,726	5,832	12,248	5,486	12,006	5,560
23	2,991	4,151	4,192	7,188	4,039	7,021	4,132
Totals	73,860	91,666	49,040	124,979	88,376	121,846	90,880

Borough of Queens.

1	1,836	4,620	3,210	4,917	4,684	4,841	4,749
2	1,903	3,795	3,558	5,398	3,821	5,320	3,890
3	3,464	5,166	5,133	3,463	5,227	3,401	5,282
4	4,704	3,989	3,285	7,907	3,976	7,816	4,011
Totals	11,907	17,570	15,186	26,685	17,708	26,378	17,932

Borough of Richmond.

1	5,040	7,067	2,806	7,404	7,283	7,447	7,220

Recapitulation by Boroughs.

Manhattan and The Bronx	86,497	134,075	87,155	168,889	136,725	169,029	136,338
Brooklyn	73,860	91,666	49,040	124,979	88,376	121,846	90,880
Queens	11,907	17,570	15,186	26,685	17,708	26,378	17,932
Richmond	5,040	7,067	2,806	7,404	7,283	7,447	7,220
Total for city	177,304	250,378	154,187	327,957	250,092	324,700	252,370

Scattering Vote, 1909.

Borough of Manhattan and The Bronx—For Mayor—Edwin F. Cassidy, Soc., 6,811; Alfred L. Manierre, Pro., 302; James T. Hunter, Soc. Lab., 818; Cornelius Donovan, Eight Hour-League, 81. For Controller—William W. Passage, Soc., 7,358; Harry W. Doremus, Pro., 330; Henry Kuhn, Soc. Lab., 888. For President of the Board of Aldermen—Victor Buhr, Soc., 7,465; John Berry, Pro., 353; John Hall, Soc. Lab., 892.

Borough of Brooklyn—For Mayor—Cassidy, Soc., 3,874; Manierre, Pro., 363; Hunter, Soc. Lab., 369; Donovan, Eight-Hour League, 21. For Controller—Passage, Soc., 4,253; Doremus, Pro., 487; Kuhn, Soc. Lab., 449. For President of the Board of Aldermen—Buhr, Soc., 4,309; Berry, Pro., 440; Hall, Soc. Lab., 398.

Borough of Queens—For Mayor—Cassidy, Soc., 1,004; Manierre, Pro., 112; Hunter, Soc. Lab., 56; Donovan, Eight-Hour League, 2. For Controller—Passage, Soc., 1,048; Doremus, Pro., 120; Kuhn, Soc. Lab. 56. For President of the Board of Aldermen—Buhr, Soc., 1,052; Berry, Pro., 129; Hall, Soc. Lab., 56.

Borough of Richmond—For Mayor—Cassidy, Soc., 79; Manierre, Pro., 59; Hunter, Soc. Lab., 18. For Controller—Passage, Soc., 88; Doremus, Pro., 111; Kuhn, Soc. Lab., 19. For President of the Board of Aldermen—Buhr, Soc., 89; Berry, Pro., 104; Hall, Soc. Lab., 18.

Total City—For Mayor—Cassidy, Soc., 11,768; Manierre, Pro., 866; Hunter, Soc. Lab., 1,256; Donovan, Eight-Hour League, 104. For Controller—Passage, Soc., 12,747; Doremus, Pro., 1,048; Kuhn, Soc. Lab., 1,412. For President of the Board of Aldermen—Buhr, Soc., 11,915; Berry, Pro., 1,026; Hall, Soc. Lab., 1,364.

The second largest city in Portugal is Oporto, which had a population of 167,955 in 1900.

VOTE FOR BOARD OF ALDERMEN, 1911.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

1. William Drescher, D., 3,421; William Crowley, R., 2,064; George R. Kirkpatrick, Soc., 85; William Magrath, Pro., 11. Drescher's plurality, 1,357.

2. Michael Stapleton, D., 4,451; Abijah B. Sproul, R. and I. L., 1,309; William Cohen, Soc., 510. Stapleton's plurality, 3,042.

3. John J. White, D., 5,228; John Santimauro, R. and I. L., 1,632; W. Adler, Soc., 304; Bennet A. Barreson, Pro., 3. White's plurality, 3,596.

4. James J. Smith, D., 2,015; Louis Zeltner, R. and I. L., 1,815; Samuel P. Kramer, Soc., 573; Timothy N. Holden, Pro., 9. Smith's plurality, 800.

5. Joseph M. Hannon, D., 4,667; Frederick M. C. Opitz, R. and I. L., 2,291; Henry Boetger, Soc., 158; Horatio Lockwood, Pro., 12. Hannon's plurality, 2,376.

6. Adolph Stern, D., 2,314; Frank J. Dotzler, R. and I. L., 2,931; William Babit, Soc., 501; James E. Mitchell, Pro., 1. Dotzler's plurality, 617.

7. Frank L. Dowling, D., 3,921; Joseph P. May, R. and I. L., 2,462; Richard Meade, Soc., 150; Fred. A. Loomis, Pro., 24. Dowling's plurality, 1,459.

8. Max S. Levine, D., 2,781; Judah Louis Buchman, R. and I. L., 1,661; Jehiel Weintraub, Soc., 829; Abah Williamson, Pro., 3. Levine's plurality, 1,120.

9. John F. McCourt, D., 3,596; Joseph F. Feist, R. and I. L., 2,148; Ferdinand Neusius, Soc., 212; Robert Houghton, Pro., 2. McCourt's plurality, 1,448.

10. Hugh J. Cummuskey, D. and I. L., 2,634; George J. Schneider, R., 2,329; Alfred Freundlich, Soc., 693; James K. Moore, Pro., 5; Val. Schutz, Ind., 68. Cummuskey's plurality, 305.

11. Louis Wendel, Jr., D., 4,270; William S. Reynolds, R. and I. L., 2,587; Peter Bott, Soc., 227; Robert J. McAusland, Pro., 17. Wendel's plurality, 1,683.

12. William P. Kenneally, D., 4,577; Henry Bossert, R. and I. L., 1,603; Newton Albert Murdoch, Soc., 363; James Jeffrey, Pro., 7. Kenneally's plurality, 2,974.

13. John McCann, 3,605; Richard J. Hoolahan, R. and I. L., 2,215; Ferdinand Niele, Soc., 126; Charles Ingram, Pro., 12. McCann's plurality, 1,390.

14. John Loos, D., 3,750; Michael T. Heffernan, R. and I. L., 3,243; Louis Market, Soc., 220; Albert D. Anderson, Pro., 73. Loos's plurality, 507.

15. Peter Rieper, 3,046; Niles R. Becker, R. and I. L., 5.544; Harry Ackerly, Soc., 169; Howard G. Myers, Pro., 21. Becker's plurality, 2,498.

16. John T. Eagan, 3,109; John P. Gallagher, R., 2,941; Andrew Brey, Soc., 329; William H. Lorch, Pro., 6. Eagan's plurality, 168.

17. George A. Schaeffer, D., 3,163; Daniel M. Bedell, R. and I. L., 4,978; Jacob Strobel, Soc., 236; Albert T. Hull, Pro., 5. Bedell's plurality, 1,815.

18. James J. Nugent, D., 3,368; Albert Smidt, R. and I. L., 2,933; L. C. Egerter, Soc., 530; Smith Welles, Pro., 8; Max Steinert, Ind., 4. Nugent's plurality, 435.

19. Daniel F. Sheehan, 4,267; William D. Brush, R. and I. L., 6,524; Edward F. Cassidy, Soc., 379; Albert H. Leeming, Pro., 18. Brush's plurality, 2,257.

20. John J. Reardon, D., 3,978; William P. O'Brien, R. and I. L., 2,078; Henry Engel, Soc., 743; Henry Hahn, Pro., 15. Reardon's plurality, 1,900.

21. Howard C. Taylor, D., 3,665; Bryant Willard, R. and I. L., 5,770; William Sanger, Soc., 352; Thomas A. Anderson, Pro., 20. Willard's plurality, 2,105.

22. Edward V. Gilmore, D., 3,381; Henry Ottes, R. and I. L., 2,754; Ernst Ramm, 1,060; John Youngblood, Pro., 3. Gilmore's plurality, 627.

23. John J. Egan, D., 4,097; John H. Boschen, R. and I. L., 5,628; Adolph Bendit, Soc., 325; D. Leigh Colvin, Pro., 23. Boschen's plurality, 1,531.

24. John J. F. Mulcahy, D., 3,758; John A. Bolles, R. and I. L., 4,691; Ambrose D. Albertson, Soc., 368; George Munro, Pro., 6. Bolles's plurality, 933.

25. Charles Delaney, D., 3,008; Emanuel S. Berge, R. and I. L., 1,694; Meyer Weinstein, Soc., 609; James M. Duffie, Pro., 6. Delaney's plurality, 1,314.

26. Joseph B. Cunningham, D., 2,627; Henry H. Curran, R. and I. L., 4,433; Ernest Poole, Soc., 162; George R. Saib, Pro., 12. Curran's plurality, 1,806.

27. William J. Desmond, D., 2,834; Nathan Lieberman, R. and I. L., 3,704; Samuel Benaim, Soc., 830; William B. Bogert, Pro., 9. Lieberman's plurality, 870.

28. James F. McGuire, D. and I. L., 2,494; Courtlandt Nicoll, R., 3,200; William Mailly, Soc., 104; Stephen S. Haight, Pro., 10. Nicoll's plurality, 706.

29. John F. Walsh, D., 2,460; Frederick Trau, R., 1,661; Adolph Mautschke, Soc., 339; Michael Damiello, I. L., 439; J. F. Brooks, Pro., 12. Walsh's plurality, 799.

30. Walter R. Lynch, D., 2,860; Ralph Folks, R. and I. L., 4,610; Julius Halpern, Soc., 187; Arthur Thompson, Pro., 10. Folks's plurality, 1,750.

31. James P. Egan, D., 1,732; Percy L. Davis, R. and I. L., 2,054; Fred Gas, Soc., 192; J. J. Babcock, Pro., 8. Davis's plurality, 322.

32. Michael J. McGrath, D., 1,898; James J. McAvoy, R., 1,662; John Boggart, Soc., 284; Harry J. Devoe, Ind., 352; N. R. Badgley, Pro., 4; E. S. Boylston, Ind., 414. McGrath's plurality, 236.

33. Isaac Steinberg, 3,096; Samuel Marks, R. and I. L., 5,841; Albert Reinlieb, Soc., 392; Corydon J. Dexter, Pro., 76. Marks's plurality, 2,745.

34. Frederick C. Humphreys, D., 6,076; James L. Devine, R. and I. L., 7,117; Martin Sigel, Soc., 1,208; George Weber, Pro., 22. Devine's plurality, 1,041.

35. Peter Sheridan, D., 1,109; Thomas J. Mulligan, R. and I. L., 1,351; Manon H. Laing, Soc., 127; Chas. H. Doremus, Pro., 7. Mulligan's plurality, 242.

36. Thomas H. O'Neill, D., 2,683; James J. Mulhearn, R. and I. L., 1,938; Leo Langbein, Soc., 301; Max Leenings, Pro., 9. O'Neill's plurality, 745.

37. Stephen S. Bayley, D., 3,910; John W. Hagenmiller, R. and I. L., 4,672; Karl Eichler, Soc., 996; W. Miller, Pro., 19. Hagenmiller's plurality, 762.

38. Andrew J. Kelly, D., 6,762; Abraham W. Herbst., R. and I. L., 8,370; Carl Classen, Soc., 1,545; Andrew J. Lounsbury, Pro., 60. Herbst's plurality, 1,608.

39. Charles McLoughlin, D., 2,090; James Hamilton, R. and I. L., 3,554; Isadore

The city of Albany was founded by the Dutch in 1614 and was ceded to the English in 1664.

Flauzer, Soc., 161; H. H. Brown, Pro., 9. Hamilton's plurality, 1,454.

40. John F. Maher, D., 2,394; Jacob Weil, R. and I. L., 3,097; Armin Green, Soc., 736; John H. Stark, Pro., 17. Weil's plurality, 703.

41. Waldo S. Goodwin, D., 1,043; Frederick H. Wilmot, R. and I. L., 1,558; S. Solomon, Soc., 66; Wm. N. Hess, Pro., 3. Wilmot's plurality, 515.

Borough of Brooklyn.

42. William H. Lynch, D., 3,034; Robert F. Downing, R., 4,053; Elizabeth Dutcher, Soc., 245; Louis C. Brown, Pro., 22. Downing's plurality, 1,019.

43. Michael Carberry, D., 3,845; John E. Murray, R., 2,149; Charles L. Furman, Soc., 194; Charles A. Montgomery, Pro., 11. Carberry's plurality, 1,696.

44. Frank Cunningham, D., 4,179; Antonio De Martini, R., 1,972; William Dinger, jr., Soc., 140; Nels Nelson, Pro., 25. Cunningham's plurality, 2,207.

44. William Schack, D., 2,009; John S. Gaynor, R., 4,699; Joseph W. Russell, Soc., 364; Charles E. Gildersleeve, Pro., 42. Gaynor's plurality, 2,690.

46. Vincent A. O'Connor, D., 3,469; James R. Weston, R., 6,314; Thomas A. Hopkins, Soc., 267; Elliott E. Howard, Pro., 41. Weston's plurality, 2,845.

47. John O. Schaffner, D., 2,520; John Diemer, R., 4,453; Barnet Feinberg, Soc., 804; Edwin W. Fielder, Pro., 11. Diemer's plurality, 1,933.

48. James J. Molen, D., 3,865; Michael J. Smith, R., 3,180; Henry Bauer, Soc., 240; Edward R. Keeler, Pro., 17. Molen's plurality, 685.

49. Francis P. Kennedy, D., 3,701; Charles A. Walter, R., 2,631; William Mackenzie, Soc., 195; John Olund, Pro., 14. Kennedy's plurality, 1,070.

50. John J. Meagher, D., 6,475; James L. Fream, R., 6,156; Oscar H. Heid, Soc., 653; Gus. E. Stromberg, Pro., 70. Meagher's plurality, 319.

51. James E. Campbell, D., 3,793; Adolph A. Kline, R., 4,836; John Bergeman, Soc., 178; Walter J. Southerton, Pro., 25. Kline's plurality, 1,043.

52. Henry G. Voss, D., 3,205; Daniel R. Coleman, R., 5,203; Alfred Cumberbeach, Soc., 187; Paul S. Foster, Pro., 34. Coleman's plurality, 1,998.

53. John E. Commiskey, D., 4,188; Frederick H. Stevenson, R., 6,382; William Keller, Soc., 307; William H. Campbell, Pro., 23. Stevenson's plurality, 2,194.

54. Michael J. Sullivan, D., 2,838; J. D. Moore, R., 3,673; Henry Weiss, Soc., 441; Thomas W. Vaughan, Pro., 19. Moore's plurality, 835.

55. Frank J. Dickson, D., 286; Henry Lissner, R., 2,074; Charles Rothenberg, Soc., 297; Conrad H. Palamater, Pro., 12. Dickson's plurality, 2,212.

56. William P. McGarry, D., 3,751; Richard Wright, R., 3,640; Paul Muller, Soc., 301; William H. Kriddle, Pro., 21. McGarry's plurality, 111.

57. William Texter, D., 6,315; Robert H. Vosse, R., 7,614; Hugo Walner, Soc., 568; Newman H. Raymond, Pro., 37. Vosse's plurality, 1,299.

58. John J. Canavan, D., 2,830; O. Grant Esterbrook, R., 5,809; Philip Vogle, Soc., 233; John D. Sammis, Pro., 36. Esterbrook's plurality, 2,979.

59. Alva B. Firth, D., 4,861; George A. Morrison, R., 9,920; Bernard J. Riley, Soc., 465; Henry Elsner, Pro., 32. Morrison's plurality, 5,059.

60. John F. Hoertz, D., 3,020; Otto Yuhlbauer, R., 3,165; Joe Kaisch, Soc., 941; Francis E. Halleck, Pro., 5. Yuhlbauer's plurality, 145.

61. Francis P. Bent, D., 4,052; William H. Pendry, R., 4,133; Otto Wagner, Soc., 735; John A. Hinsch, Pro., 15. Pendry's plurality, 81.

62. Jacob J. Velten, D., 2,449; Fred. H. Williams, R., 1,902; David Oshimsky, Soc., 766; Amos E. Smith, Pro., 5. Velten's plurality, 547.

63. John J. Lenihan, D., 3,971; Edward Eichorn, R., 4,683; Frank Smith, Soc., 601; William Stanley, I. L., 558; William Miller, Pro., 22. Eichorn's plurality, 712.

64. Thomas J. Baker, D., 4,209; Henry F. Grimm, R., 4,731; Benjamin Rosenfeld, Soc., 1,131; Martin Weiss, I. L., 1,500; Henry Groff, Pro., 46. Grimm's plurality, 522.

65. Alexander S. Drescher, D., 3,809; James F. Martin, R., 4,202; Fred. E. Martin, Soc., 1,295; Saxon F. Anderson, Pro., 15. Martin's plurality, 393.

Borough of Queens.

66.—George M. O'Connor, D., 5,704; Oliver S. Hardgrove, R. and I. L., 2,971; John Herrman, Soc., 732. O'Connor's plurality, 2,733.

67.—Otto C. Gelbke, R. and I. L., 8,222; Joseph P. Powers, D., 5,742; Michael Rauherz, Soc., 1,739. Gelbke's plurality, 2,480.

68.—Alexander Dujat, D. and I. L., 5,401; Vincent Kenna, R., 2,214; Christ Beisle, Soc., 516. Dujat's plurality, 3,187.

69.—Chas. Augustus Post, R. and I. L., 1,943; Frederick Snell, D., 1,611. Post's plurality, 332.

70.—W. Augustus Shipley, R. and I. L., 6,063; Alvin M. Dunham, D., 3,687; August Schaadt, Soc., 381. Shipley's plurality, 2,367.

Borough of Richmond.

71.—William Fink, D., 2,529; Oliver T. Johnson, R. and I. L., 2,134; Charles Kobe, Soc., 42. Fink's plurality, 395.

72.—John J. O'Rourke, D., 2,394; George H. Scofield, R. and I. L., 2,297; August Nowack, Soc., 135; Charles Edward Coyle, Pro., 95; William Mahr, Soc. Lab., 13. O'Rourke's plurality, 97.

73.—Charles P. Cole, D., 2,600; Frank Foggin, R. and I. L., 2,138; Franz Schmitt, Soc., 81; Henry Clemens, Pro., 74. Cole's plurality, 462.

VOTE FOR MINOR CITY OFFICERS.

VOTE FOR BOROUGH PRESIDENTS, 1909.

Borough of Manhattan—George McAneny, R. and C. A., 135,651; Joseph Haag, D., 110,323; Owen McPartland, Soc., 5,690; Albert T. Hull, Pro., 272. McAneny's plurality, 25,328.

Borough of the Bronx—Cyrus C. Miller, 25,803; Arthur H. Murphy, 22,797; Herman

Approximately 20,000,000 gallons of liquors are shipped annually by express, principally from mail order houses to consumers in the prohibition states of the United States.

Schlueter, 1,591; Frank J. Knapp, 67; Louis F. Haffen, 10,378; Peter S. O'Hara, 575. Miller's plurality, 3,006.

Borough of Brooklyn—Alfred E. Steers, R. and C. A., 119,857; John H. McCooey, D., 93,360; F. E. Martin, Soc., 4,320; P. E. Terry, Pro., 386; J. H. Dubig, Ind., 3. Steers's plurality, 26,497.

Borough of Queens—Joseph H. De Bragga, R., 10,160; Joseph Cassidy, D., 14,981; William Benkle, Soc., 941; Lawrence Gresser, C. A., 19,508. Gresser's plurality, 4,527.

Borough of Richmond—George Cromwell, R. and C. A., 7,557; Charles J. McCormack, D., 7,225; George Van Kromer, Soc., 101; Herman C. Horton, Pro., 96; Albert Kafalski, Soc. Lab., 80. Cromwell's plurality, 332.

VOTE FOR CORONERS, 1909.

Borough of Manhattan—Israel L. Feinberg, R. and C. A., 134,378; James E. Winterbottom, R. and C. A., 134,767; Herman W. Holtzhauser, R. and C. A., 134,761; Herman Hellenstein, R. and C. A., 134,346, Julius Harburger, D., 111,365; George F. Shrady, D., 110,804; Peter P. Acritelli, D., 110,327; Edward T. McCrystal, D., 110,836; John Shanahan, Soc., 5,851; Edwin M. Martin, Soc., 5,676; Sol Solomon, Soc., 5,669; Edwin J. Dutton, Soc., 5,576; Timothy H. Holden, Pro., 349; F. Marsh Soper, Pro., 266; E. W. Brown, Pro., 279. Feinberg's plurality, 23,013; Winterbottom's plurality, 23,402; Holtzhauser's plurality, 23,396; Hellenstein's plurality, 22,981.

Borough of the Bronx—Jacob Shongut, R. and C. A., 32,337; Albert F. Schwannecke, R. and C. A., 32,985; Wallace S. Fraser, D., 25,724; Edward C. Podvin, D., 25,299; William C. Harting, Soc., 1,854; Karl Eichler, Soc., 1,844; Norman Cornell, Pro., 87, Stephen S. Haight, Pro., 89. Shongut's plurality, 6,613; Schwannecke's plurality, 7,261.

Borough of Brooklyn—Leon Louria, R., 80,909; F. E. Heitmann, R., 80,292; A. J. Rooney, D., 90,411; Edward Glinnen, D., 89,161; J. E. Hermann, Soc., 4,251; Simon Frucht, Soc., 4,260; Samuel Eden, Pro., 475; A. F. Erdmann, Pro., 414; O. L. Forrester, C. A., 41,224; J. F. Kennedy, C. A., 42,058. Rooney's plurality, 9,492; Glinnen's plurality, 8,252.

Borough of Queens—Gustave J. Schaefer, R. and C. A., 28,080; Alfred S. Ambler, R. and C. A., 28,413; John F. Rogers, D., 15,796; Joseph Flanagan, D., 15,156; Louis Roper, Soc., 1,051; Christian Fricke, Soc., 1,043; George B. Blydenburg, Pro., 138; H. J. Cornell, Pro., 141. Schaefer's plurality, 12,284; Ambler's plurality, 12,617.

Borough of Richmond—William H. Jackson, R. and C. A., 7,422; George C. Trauter, D., 7,861; Alva D. Decker, Pro., 111; William Jackson, 5. Jackson's plurality, 62.

VOTE ON COUNTY TICKET, NEW YORK COUNTY, 1911.

Sheriff—Julius Harburger, D., 137,789; John J. Hopper, R. and I. L., 134,847; Frederick Paulitsch, Soc., 17,638; Robert E. Neidig, Pro., 522; Samuel Winauer, Soc. L. P., 1,506. Harburger's plurality, 2,942.

Surrogate—Robert L. Fowler, D., 142,381; Douglas Matthewson, R. and I. L., 129,561; Jacob Panken, Soc., 17,933; Thomas Drew Stetson, Pro., 431; Joseph P. Johnson, Soc. L. P., 1,499. Fowler's plurality, 12,820.

VOTE ON COUNTY TICKET, KINGS COUNTY, 1911.

County Clerk—Thomas J. Drennan, D., 86,372; Charles S. Devoy, R., 113,962; Joseph Lock, Soc., 12,339; George H. Warwick, Pro., 572. Devoy's plurality, 27,590.

Sheriff—James S. Regan, D., 89,802; Charles B. Law, R., 110,957; Josefus Chant Lipes, Soc., 12,098; John Berry, Pro., 548; Jacob Loven, Soc. Lab., 912. Law's plurality, 21,155.

Register—Fred Lundy, D., 88,856; Edward T. O'Loughlin, R., 111,467; John A. Leue, Soc., 12,323; Asa F. Smith, Pro., 595; John A. Schwarz, Soc. Lab., 944; O'Loughlin's plurality, 22,611.

District Attorney—John F. Clarke, D., 95,968; James C. Cropsey, R., 105,894; Harry Waton, Soc., 11,947; John Hall, Soc. Lab., 928. Cropsey's plurality, 9,926.

VOTE ON COUNTY TICKET, QUEENS COUNTY, 1911.

District Attorney.—Matthew J. Smith, D., 22,082; James A. Dayton, R. and I. L., 21,402. Smith's plurality, 680.

VOTE ON COUNTY TICKET, RICHMOND COUNTY, 1911.

County Judge and Surrogate.—J. Harry Tiernan, D., 7,551; Joseph B. Handy, R. and I. L., 6,716; William Veeck, Soc., 242. Tiernan's plurality, 535.

County Clerk.—Joseph F. O'Grady, D., 6,604; C. Livingston Bostwick, R. and I. L., 7,588; John Anderson, Soc., 144. Bostwick's plurality, 984.

VOTE FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1911.

First Judicial District.

Francis M. Scott, D., R., I. L., 269,429; Daniel F. Cohalan, D., 137,415; Francis K. Pendleton, D., 139,696; Henry D. Hotchkiss, D., 137,336; Nathan Ottinger, R. and I. L., 134,870; Clarence J. Shearn, R. and I. L., 132,769; Henry De Forest Baldwin, R. and I. L., 133,688; S. John Block, Soc., 17,869; Jacob Hilquitt, Soc., 18,358; Nicholas Alleinicoff, Soc., 17,582; Meyer London, Soc., 18,178; James H. Laird, Pro., 529; John C. Wallace, Pro., 518; George K. Hinds, Pro., 471; Edmund Seidel, Soc. L. P., 1,601; Solon De Leon, Soc. L. P., 1,548; Paul Augustine, Soc. L. P., 1,506. Scott's plurality, 134,559. Cohalan's plurality, 2,545; Pendleton's plurality, 4,826; Hotchkiss's plurality, 2,466.

Second Judicial District.

Herbert T. Ketcham, D., 128,436; Patrick E. Callahan, D. and Ind. L., 139,970; William Willett, D. and Ind. L., 126,999; Charles H. Kelby, R., 141,943; Russell Benedict, R., 143,806; James C. Van Siclen, R. and Pro., 153,801; Hyman Lurio, Soc., 16,738; Philip Satra, Soc., 16,694; Morris Wolfman, Soc., 16,967; Coleridge A. Hart, Pro. and Ind. L., 14,548; Harold D. Watson, Pro., 1,420. Kelby's plurality, 1,973; Benedict's plurality, 3,836; Van Siclen's plurality, 13,831.

To clothe the entire population of the world, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, would require 42,000,000 bales of cotton of 500 pounds each.

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS.

(The dates given are those when the terms expire.)

Office.	Name.	Term.	Term ends.	Salary.
Governor	William Sulzer	2 years	December 31, 1914	$10,000
Lieutenant-Governor	Martin H. Glynn	2 years	December 31, 1914	5,000
Secretary of State	Mitchell May	2 years	December 31, 1914	6,000
Controller	William Sohmer	2 years	December 31, 1914	8,000
Treasurer	John J. Kennedy	2 years	December 31, 1914	6,000
Attorney-General	Thomas Carmody	2 years	December 31, 1914	10,000
State Engineer	John A. Bensel	2 years	December 31, 1914	8,000

All state officers (elective) Democrats.

PRINCIPAL APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

(Corrected to December 1, 1912.)

The Public Service Commission.

(Term, five years; salary, $15,000.)

First District, comprising New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond counties—William R. Willcox, chairman, 1913; John E. Eustis, 1914; Milo R. Maltbie, 1915; J. Sargeant Cram, 1916; George V. S. Williams, 1917.

Second District, comprising all the other counties of the state—John B. Olmsted, 1912; Frank W. Stevens, 1913; James E. Sague, 1914; Martin S. Decker, 1915; Curtis N. Douglas, 1916. No successor to Mr. Olmsted has yet been appointed.

Counsel to Commissions.

First District—George S. Coleman, $10,000. Second District—Ledyard P. Hale, $10,000.

Secretaries to Commissions.

First District—Travis H. Whitney, $6,000. Second District—John S. Kennedy, $6,000.

Conservation Commissioners.

(Term, 6 years; salary, $10,000.)

George E. Van Kennen, Dec. 1, 1916.
James W. Fleming, Dec. 1, 1914.
John D. Moore, Dec. 1, 1912.

Regents of the University.

(Term, 11 years; no salary.)

_____, chancellor, ____
St. Clair McKelway, vice-chancellor, 1917.
Pliny T. Sexton, 1914.
Albert Van der Veer, 1915.
Lucius N. Littauer, 1916.
William Nottingham, 1918.
Daniel Beach, 1919.
Eugene A. Philbin, 1920.
Francis M. Carpenter, 1921.
Abram I. Elkus, 1922.
Adelbert Moot, 1923.

Commissioner of Education.

(Term, at pleasure of the Board of Regents; salary, $7,500.)

Andrew S. Draper.

Superintendent of Highways.

(No term; salary, $7,500.)

C. Gordon Reel.

Superintendent of the Banking Department.

(Term, three years; salary, $7,000.)

George C. Van Tuyl, jr., 1914.

Adjutant General.

(Term, two years; salary, $4,000.)

William Verbeck, December 31, 1912.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

(Term, three years; salary, $5,000.)

Calvin W. Huson, 1915.

State Fire Marshal.

(Term, 5 years; salary, $7,500.)

Thomas J. Ahearn, 1916.

Commissioner of Excise.

(Term, five years; salary, $7,000.)

William W. Farley, 1916.

Commissioner of Labor.

(Term, four years; salary, $5,000.)

John Williams, December 31, 1912.

Superintendent of Public Works.

(Term, two years: salary, $6,000.)

Duncan W. Peck, 1914.

Superintendent of Insurance.

(Term, three years; salary, $7,000.)

William Temple Emmet, 1915.

Superintendent of Prisons.

(Term, five years: salary, $6,000.)

Joseph F. Scott, 1916.

State Commission in Lunacy.

(Term, six years, except for president of commission, for whom no term is fixed; salary of president, $7,500; of other commissioners, $5,000.)

Dr. James V. May, president; William Cary Sanger, 1914.

Civil Service Commissioners.

(Term, at pleasure of Governor; salary, $3,000.)

John E. Kraft, Walter C. Burton and Elek G. Ludvigh.

Board of Charities.

(Term, eight years; salary not to exceed $500 and expenses.)

William R. Stewart, March 23, 1913.
Herman Ridder, May 28, 1913.
Simon W. Rosendale, March 23, 1919.
William H. Gratwick, March 23, 1917.
Horace McGuire, March 23, 1916.
Stephen Smith, May 28, 1913.
Thomas M. Mulry, May 25, 1914.
Herman A. Metz, March 23, 1912.
Daniel W. Burdick, January 24, 1919.
Joseph C. Baldwin, jr., May 29, 1915.
Richard L. Hand, March 23, 1918.
John W. Hogan, March 23, 1915.

Superintendent of Public Buildings.

(Term, two years: salary, $5,000.)

John Bowe, February 2, 1913.

State Architect.

(No term; salary, $7,500.)

Herman W. Hoefer.

According to the last census, taken in 1907, there are in Chili twenty-four cities exceeding 10,000 population, with a total of 924,041, out of a total population of 3,249,279 for the entire country

Health Officer of the Port of New York.

(Term, four years; salary, $12,500.)
Joseph J. O'Connell, 1916.

Commissioner of Health.

(Term, four years; salary $5,000.)
Eugene H. Porter, Dec. 31, 1912.

State Tax Commission.

(Term, three years; salary, $6,000.)
Benjamin E. Hall, 1913; Thomas F. Byrnes, 1914; William H. Sullivan, 1915.

State Historian.

(Term, four years; salary, $4,500.)
James A. Holden.

Commissioners of Elections.

(Term, four years; salary, $5,000.)
John R. Voorhis, William J. Hillery and John Pallace, all Dec. 31, 1914.

Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.

(Term, five years; salary, $6,000.)
Samuel J. Tilden, 1917.

Canal Board.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works.

Land Commissioners.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of Assembly, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer.

Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

The Commissioner of Labor and first and second Deputy Commissioners of Labor.

State Fair Commission.

(Term, three years; salary, $3,000, except for the commissioner acting as superintendent of the State Fair, who receives $5,000.)

George W. Driscoll, State Fair Superintendent, 1915; Ira Sharp, 1913; Charles A. Weiting, 1913; W. Barry Murphy, 1914; William H. Jones, 1915.

State Board of Parole.

(Term, five years; salary $10 a day.)

Albion V. Wadhams, 1912; George A. Lewis, 1912; Joseph F. Scott, ex-officio.

State Athletic Commission.

(Term, 5 years; no salary.)

Frank S. O'Neil and John J. Dixon.

State Board of Claims.

(Term, six years; salary, $6,000, with an allowance of $1,500 for expenses.)

William A. Gardner, 1914.
Robert L. Luce, 1916.
James C. McDonald, 1918.

THE JUDICIARY OF NEW YORK STATE.

Dates are given for the expiration of terms for which judges of all classes are elected, though they may be subject to retirement earlier because of age limit to service, which is seventy years. The term of office is fourteen years.

The Court of Appeals.

Judges.	Residences.	Counties.	Sal'r's.	Politics.	Terms Exp.
Edgar M. Cullen, Chief Judge	**Brooklyn...**	Kings	$14,200	**Dem....**	**Dec. 31, 1913**
John Clinton Gray, Asso'te Judge	**New York..**	New York...	13,700	**Dem....**	**Dec. 31, 1913**
William E. Werner, "	**Rochester...**	Monroe	14,000	**Rep.....**	Dec. 31, 1924
Willard Bartlett, "	**Brooklyn...**	Kings	13,700	Dem....	**Dec. 31, 1921**
Frederick Collin, "	Elmira.....	Chemung ...	13,700	**Dem...**	Dec. 31, **1924**
W. H. Cuddeback, "	Buffalo....	Erie.....	13,700	Dem...	Dec. 31, 1926
John W. Hogan, "	Syracuse...	Onondaga...	13,700	Dem...	Dec. 31, 1926
[1]**Emory A. Chase,** "	**Catskill.....**	Greene	13,700	**Rep.....**	———
[1]**Frank H. Hiscock,** "	**Syracuse....**	Onondaga ..	13,700	**Rep.....**	———

[1]Justices of Supreme Court serving temporarily by designation of Governor.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Department.	Justices.	Residences.	Pol.	Desig. ends.
1st. The county of New York	**George L. Ingraham..**	**New York..**	**Dem..**	Oct. 31, 1917
	Chester B. McLaughlin.	**Port Henry.**	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1914
	Frank C. Laughlin....	**Buffalo.....**	**Rep...**	**Dec. 31, 1914**
	John Proctor Clarke...	**New York..**	**Rep...**	Oct. 31, 1915
	Francis M. Scott.....	**New York..**	**Dem..**	Dec. 31, 1916
	Victor J. Dowling.....	New York...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1914
	Nathan L. Miller.....	Cortland....	**Rep...**	**Dec.** 31, 1914
2d. The counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.	**Almet F. Jenks.....**	**Brooklyn....**	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1912
	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburg....	**Rep...**	Jan. 6, 1916
	John Woodward.....	Jamestown..	Rep...	———
	Adelbert P. Rich.....	**Auburn.....**	Rep..	———
	Joseph A. Burr.....	Brooklyn....	**Rep...**	Dec. 31, 1912
	William J. Carr.....	Brooklyn....	**Dem.**	Jan. 6, 1916
	Edward B. Thomas....	Brooklyn....	Rep..	Nov. 7, 1914
3d. The counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome,	**Walter Lloyd Smith...**	**Elmira.....**	**Rep..**	Dec. 31, 1916
	John M. Kellogg.....	**Ogdensburg.**	**Rep...**	Oct. 25, 1915
	James H. Betts.....	Kingston....	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1912
	James W. Houghton...	**Saratoga S..**	**Rep...**	**Dec.** 31, 1914
	George F. Lyon.....	Binghamton.	Rep..	Dec. 31, 1916

The gross revenues of the New York Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the year ended June 30, 1912, were $31,246,392, and the profit amounted to $8,531,260.

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Pol.	Terms Exp.
Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.				
4th. The counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.	Peter B. McLennan....	Syracuse....	Rep...	
	Frederick W. Kruse....	Olean.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1914
	James A. Robson.....	Canand'gua.	Rep...	

Justices of the Supreme Court.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First, Second and Ninth Districts, $17,500; remaining districts, $10,000; but non-resident justices sitting in the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second departments receive the same compensation as the justices in those departments; justices assigned to the Appellate divisions of the Third and Fourth departments receive $2,000 additional and the presiding justices in those divisions $2,500 additional; non-resident justices assigned to duty in the First and Second departments, other than in the Appellate Division, receive an additional compensation of $10 per day.

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Pol.	Terms Exp
1st. The city and county of New York.	Samuel Greenbaum....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1915
	George L. Ingraham...	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1917
	Francis M. Scott.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1925
	James A. Blanchard...	New York..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1915
	Vernon M. Davis.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1916
	Philip H. Dugro.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1914
	Victor J. Dowling.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1918
	Edward E. McCall.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1916
	Henry Bischoff, jr.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1917
	Leonard A. Giegerich..	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Edward B. Amend.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1916
	John Proctor Clarke..	New York..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1915
	Joseph E. Newburger...	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1919
	John W. Goff.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Samuel Seabury.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	John Ford.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	M. Warley Platzek....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Peter A. Hendrick.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	John J. Brady.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Mitchell L. Erlanger...	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Charles L. Guy.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	James W. Gerard.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1921
	Irving Lehman.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1921
	Nathan Bijur.....	New York	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1923
	Edward J. Gavegan...	New York.	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1923
	Alfred R. Page.....	New York	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1923
	John J. Delany.....	New York	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1924
	Francis K. Pendleton..	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1925
	Daniel F. Cohalan.....	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1925
	Henry D. Hotchkiss...	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1925
	Thomas F. Donnelly..	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1926
	Edward G. Whitaker.	New York..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1926
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond and Suffolk counties.	Almet F. Jenks.....	Brooklyn..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1926
	Garret J. Garretson....	Newtown...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
	William J. Kelly.....	Brooklyn...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1917
	Samuel T. Maddox.....	Brooklyn..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
	Joseph A. Burr.....	Brooklyn..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1919
	Edward B. Thomas....	Brooklyn...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Walter H. Jaycox.....	Riverhead..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Joseph Aspinall.....	Brooklyn...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Frederick E. Crane....	Brooklyn...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Lester W. Clark.....	N'w Brigh'n	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	William J. Carr.....	Brooklyn..	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Townsend Scudder.....	Glen Head.	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1920
	Abel E. Blackmar.....	Brooklyn...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1922
	Luke D. Stapleton.....	Brooklyn...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1922
	Isaac M. Kapper.....	Brooklyn...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1923
	Harrington Putnam....	Brooklyn...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1924
	Charles H. Kelby.....	Brooklyn...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1925
	Russell Benedict	Brooklyn...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1925
	James C. Van Siclen..	Jamaica....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1925
	David F, Manning....	Brooklyn...	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1926
3d. Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany,	Wesley O. Howard.....	Troy.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1916
	A. V. S. Cochrane.....	Hudson.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1915

The capital invested by citizens of the United States in Cuba is estimated at $220,000,000.

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Pol.	Terms Exp.
Greene and Schoharie counties.	Alden Chester.....	Albany.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1923
	Emory A. Chase.....	Catskill.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
	Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck	Kingston...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1926
	William P. Rudd.....	Albany.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
4th. Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady counties.	John M. Kellogg.....	Ogdensburg.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1917
	James W. Houghton...	Saratoga S.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1914
	C. C. Van Kirk.....	Greenwich..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1919
	Henry T. Kellogg.....	Plattsburg..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1917
	Chester B. McLaughlin.	Port Henry.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1923
	Edward C. Whitmeyer.	Schenectady	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
5th. Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer and Lewis counties.	William S. Andrews....	Syracuse....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1913
	Frank H. Hiscock.....	Syracuse....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
	Peter B McLennan....	Syracuse....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Irving R. Devendorff...	Herkimer...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1919
	P. C. J. De Angelis....	Utica.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Edgar S. K. Merrell...	Lowville....	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1923
	Edgar C. Emerson.....	Watertown.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1925
	Irving G. Hubbs.....	Pulaski.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1925
6th. Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga and Cortland counties.	Albert H. Sewell.....	Walton.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1913
	Nathan L. Miller.....	Cortland....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1918
	Walter Lloyd Smith....	Elmira.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1916
	George F. Lyon.....	Binghamton.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1923
	Albert F. Gladding.....	Norwich....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
7th. Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga and Monroe counties.	James A. Robson.....	Canandaig'a.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1918
	Adelbert P. Rich.....	Auburn.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1914
	Nathaniel Foote.....	Rochester...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1919
	Arthur E. Sutherland..	Rochester...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1919
	William W. Clark.....	Wayland...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	George A. Benton.....	Rochester...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1918
	Samuel N. Sawyer.....	Lyons.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1921
8th. Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming counties.	Charles B. Wheeler....	Buffalo.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1921
	John S. Lambert.....	Fredonia...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1917
	Warren B. Hooker.....	Fredonia...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1918
	Daniel J. Kenefick.....	Buffalo.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1913
	Louis W. Marcus.....	Buffalo.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Frank C. Laughlin.....	Mayville....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1923
	Frederick W. Kruse...	Olean.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1914
	John Woodward.....	Jamestown..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
	Cuthbert W. Pound....	Lockport....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Edward K. Emery.....	Buffalo.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Charles H. Brown.....	Belmont....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Charles A. Pooley.....	Buffalo.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
	Herbert P. Bissell....	Buffalo.....	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1913
9th. Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland counties.	Michael H. Hirschberg.	Newburg...	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1924
	Martin J. Keogh.....	N. Rochelle.	Dem..	Dec. 31, 1923
	Joseph Morschauser....	Po'keepsie..	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Isaac N. Mills.....	Mt. Vernon.	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920
	Arthur S. Tompkins....	Nyack.....	Rep...	Dec. 31, 1920

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE OF 1913-'14.

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, Martin H. Glynn.

Democrats, 32; Republicans, 17; Progressive and Republican, 1; Progressive, 1; Democratic majority, 13.

The salary of each Senator is $1,500 a year.

District. Name. Address.	District. Name. Address.
1—Thos. H. O'Keefe, D., Oyster Bay.	17—Walter R. Herrick, D., New York.
2—B. M. Patten, D., Long Island City.	18—Henry W. Pollock, D., New York.
3—Thomas H. Cullen, D., Brooklyn.	19—H. A. Salant, Prog.
4—H. P. Velte, D., Brooklyn.	20—James J. Frawley, D., New York.
5—William J. Heffernan, D., Brooklyn.	21—S. J. Stilwell, D., New York.
6—William B. Carswell, D., Brooklyn.	22—A. G. Griffin, D., New York.
7—Daniel J. Carroll, D., Brooklyn.	23—George A. Blauvelt, D., Nyack.
8—J. F. Duhamel, D., Brooklyn.	24—John F. Healy, D., New Rochelle.
9—F. J. Sanner, D., Brooklyn.	25—John D. Stivers, R., Middletown.
10—Herman H. Tarborg, D., Brooklyn.	26—F. D. Roosevelt, D., Hyde Park.
11—C. D. Sullivan, D., New York.	27—A. J. Palmer, R. and Prog., Milton.
12—J. C. Fitzgerald, D., New York.	28—Henry H. Sage, R., Menauds.
13—J. D. McClelland, D., New York.	29—J. W. McKnight, D., Troy.
14—James A. Foley, D., New York.	30—G. H. Whitney, R., Mechanicville.
15—J. J. Boylan, D., New York.	31—L. H. White, D., Delanson.
16—Robt. F. Wagner, D., New York.	32—Seth G. Heacock, R., Ilion.

Albany, the capital of the state of New York, was so named in honor of James, Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II of England.

District.	Name.	Address.
33	James A. Emerson, R.	Warrensburg.
34	Herbert P. Coats, R.	Saranac Lake.
35	Elon R. Brown, R.	Watertown.
36	W. D. Peckham, D.	Utica.
37	R. W. Thomas, R.	Hamilton.
38	J. H. Walters, R.	Syracuse.
39	W. T. Black, R.	Delhi.
40	Chas. J. Hewitt, R.	Locke.
41	J. F. Murtagh, D.	Elmira.
42	Thomas B. Wilson, R.	Hall.
43	John Seeley, D.	Woodhull.
44	T. H. Bussey, R.	Perry.
45	George F. Argetsinger, R.	Rochester.
46	W. L. Ormrod, R.	Churchville.
47	George F. Thompson, R.	Middleport.
48	John F. Malone, D.	Buffalo.
49	Samuel J. Ramsperger, D.	Buffalo.
50	G. H. Wende, D.	Buffalo.
51	F. U. Godfrey, R.	Fredonia.

THE ASSEMBLY OF 1913.

Democrats, 104; Republicans, 42; Progressives, 4. Democratic majority, 58.

The salary of each Assemblyman is $1,500 a year.

Albany.

Dist.	Name.	Address.
1.	H. J. Hinman, R.	Albany.
2.	J. G. Malone, R.	Albany.
3.	William C. Baxter, R.	Watervliet.

Allegany.

R. L. Richardson, R... Fillmore.

Broome.

Mortimer B. Edwards, R. Lisle.

Cattaraugus.

Clare Willard, D..... Allegany.

Cayuga.

Michael Grace, R..... Weedsport.

Chautauqua.

1. G. W. Jude, Prog..... Bemus Point.
2. John L. Sullivan, R.... Dunkirk.

Chemung.

Robert P. Bush, D..... Horseheads.

Chenango.

W. A. Shepardson, R... Otselic.

Clinton.

Charles J. Vert, R..... Plattsburg.

Columbia.

A. W. Hover, D..... Germantown.

Cortland.

Niles F. Webb, R..... Cortland.

Delaware.

John W. Telford, D.... Margaretville.

Dutchess.

1. Myron Smith, R..... Millbrook.
2. John A. Kelly, D..... Poughkeepsie.

Erie.

1. George F. Small, D..... Buffalo.
2. Clinton T. Horton, R.. Buffalo.
3. Albert F. Geyer, D.... Buffalo.
4. Edward D. Jackson, D.. Buffalo.
5. Richard F. Hearn, D.. Buffalo.
6. J. M. Rozan, D..... Buffalo.
7. Jos. V. Fitzgerald, D.... Buffalo.
8. Geo. Geoghan, D..... Buffalo.
9. John Dorst, jr., D..... Akron.

Essex.

S. G. Prime, R..... Upper Jay.

Franklin.

Alex. Macdonald, R.... St. Regis Falls

Fulton and Hamilton.

James H. Wood, R.... Gloversville.

Genesee.

Clarence Bryant, R..... Le Roy.

Greene.

J. L. Patrie, D..... Catskill.

Herkimer.

E. B. Pullman, D..... Fulton Chain.

Jefferson.

Dist.	Name.	Address.
1.	H. E. Machold, R.	Ellisburg.
2.	J. G. Jones, R.	Carthage.

Kings.

1. John J. Kelly, D..... Brooklyn.
2. Wm. J. Gillen, D..... Brooklyn
3. Frank J. Taylor, D.... Brooklyn
4. H. W. Kornobis, D.... Brooklyn
5. V. A. O'Connor, D..... Brooklyn.
6. Lester D. Volk, Prog... Brooklyn
7. D. F. Farrell, D..... Brooklyn
8. John J. McKeon, D.... Brooklyn.
9. Fred S. Burr, D..... Brooklyn.
10. Geo. E. Dennen, D.... Brooklyn.
11. Karl S. Deitz, D..... Brooklyn.
12. W. P. Hamilton, jr., D. Brooklyn.
13. James H. Finnigan, D.. Brooklyn.
14. James J. Garvey, D... Brooklyn.
15. Thos. E. Wilmott, D... Brooklyn.
16. Jesse P. Larimer, D... Brooklyn.
17. Frederick Urich, D..... Brooklyn.
18. J. H. Esquirol, D..... Brooklyn.
19. J. Schifferdecker, D.... Brooklyn
20. C. J. Cronin, D..... Brooklyn.
21. H. Heyman, D..... Brooklyn.
22. Jos. J. Monahan, D.... Brooklyn.
23. Thos. L. Ingram, D..... Brooklyn

Lewis.

Jacob B. Van Woert, D.. Greig.

Livingston.

Edward M. Magee, R.. Groveland.

Madison.

M. E. Tallett, R..... De Ruyter.

Monroe.

1. J. W. Hopkins, R..... Pittsford.
2. S. L. Adler, R..... Rochester.
3. A. V. Pappert, R..... Rochester.
4. Cyrus W. Phillips, R... Rochester.
5. C. H. Gallup, D..... Brockport.

Montgomery.

W. A. Gage, R..... Canajoharie.

Nassau.

Thos. B. Maloney, D... Great Neck.

New York.

1. Thos. B. Caughlan, D.. New York
2. Alfred E. Smith, D..... New York.
3. H. E. Oxford, D..... New York.
4. Aaron J. Levy, D..... New York.
5. James J. Walker, D... New York.
6. Jacob Silverstein, D... New York.
7. Peter P. McElligott, D. New York.
8. M. Greenberg, D..... New York.
9. Chas. D. Donahue, D.. New York.
10. M. Birnkraut, Prog.... New York.
11. John Kerrigan, D..... New York.
12. Joseph D. Kelly, D.... New York.
13. J. C. Campbell, D..... New York.
14. R. L. Tudor, D..... New York.
15. Theo. H. Ward, D.... New York.

The first kindergarten school in the United States was founded in 1858 by Miss Caroline Louise Frankenberg at Columbus, Ohio.

Dist.	Name.	Address.
16.	**Martin G. McCue, D.**	**New York.**
17.	Mark Eisner, D.	New York.
18.	**Mark Goldberg, D.**	**New York.**
19.	Thos. F. Denney, D.	New York.
20.	**Patrick J. McGrath, D.**	**New York.**
21.	Thomas Kane, D.	New York.
22.	Edward Weil, D.	New York.
23.	D. C. Lewis, D.	New York
24.	O. M. Kiernan, D.	New York.
25.	David H. Knott, D.	New York.
26.	A. Greenberg, D.	New York.
27.	Raymond B. Carver, D.	New York.
28.	S. A. Cotillo, D.	New York.
29.	C. J. Carroll, D.	New York.
30.	L. A. Cuvillier, D.	New York.
31.	M. Schaap, Prog.	New York.
32.	L. D. Gibbs, D.	New York.
33.	Thos. J. Lane, D.	New York.
34.	Patrick J. McMahon, D.	New York.
35.	E. E. L. Hammer, D.	New York.

Niagara.

1. E. L. McCollum, D. .... Lockport.
2. F. M. Bradley, R. .... Barker.

Oneida.

1. F. F. Emden, D. .... **Utica.**
2. Herbert E. Allen, R. .... Clinton.
3. J. B. Fuller, R. .... Marcy.

Onondaga.

1. P. J. Kelly, D. .... Marcellus.
2. S. G. Daley, D. .... Syracuse.
3. T. K. Smith, R. .... Syracuse.

Ontario.

H. F. Schnirel, R. .... Geneva.

Orange.

1. **Caleb H. Baumes, R.** .... Newburg.
2. Wm. T. Doty, D. .... Circleville.

Orleans.

Marc W. Cole, D. .... Eagle Harbor.

Oswego.

T. C. Sweet, R. .... Phoenix.

Otsego.

L. P. Butts, D. .... Oneonta.

Putnam.

John R. Yale, R. .... Brewster.

Queens.

1. S. J. Burdin, D. .... Long Is. City.
2. A. J. Kennedy, D. .... Long. Is. City.
3. A. C. Benninger, D. .... Ridgewood.
4. Howard Sutphin, D. .... Jamaica.

Rensselaer.

1. Chas. F. Schwartz, D. .. Troy.
2. T. D. Taylor, D. .... Berlin.

Richmond.

Dist.	Name.	Address.
	Ralph McKee, D.	New Brighton.

Rockland.

F. G. Grimme, D. .... Piermont.

St. Lawrence.

1. F. L. Seaker, R. .... Macomb.
2. John A. Smith, R. .... No. Lawrence.

Saratoga.

G. T. Seelye, R. .... Burnt Hills.

Schenectady.

A. P. Squire, D. .... Rotterdam.

Schoharie.

Edward A. Dox, D. .... Middleburg.

Schuyler.

J. W. Gurnett, D. .... Watkins.

Seneca.

A. S. Hughes, D. .... Seneca Falls.

Steuben.

1. Chas. A. Brewster, D. Addison.
2. James L. Seeley, jr., D. Woodhull.

Suffolk.

1. S. A. Fallon, D. .... Setauket.
2. J. J. Robinson, D. .... Centreport.

Sullivan.

J. K. Evans, D. .... Bloomingburg.

Tioga.

J. G. Pembleton, R. .... Owego.

Tompkins.

M. McDaniels, D. .... Enfield Centre.

Ulster.

1. L. M. Kenney, D. .... Saugerties.
2. E. M. Gathright, D. .... Marlboro.

Warren.

H. E. H. Brereton, R. .. Lake George.

Washington.

E. R. Norton, R. .... Granville.

Wayne.

Albert Yeomans, R. .... Walworth.

Westchester.

1. T. P. Madden, D. .... Yonkers.
2. Verne M. Bovie, D. .... New Rochelle.
3. Wilson R. Yard, D. .... Pleasantville.
4. M. C. O'Brien, D. .... White Plains.

Wyoming.

John Knight, R. .... Arcade.

Yates.

E. C. Gillett, R. .... Penn Yan.

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

COLONIAL.

Name.	Date appointed.
Adrian Joris	——— 1623
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey	——— 1624
William Verhulst	——— 1625
Peter Minuit	May 4, 1626
Wouter Van Twiller	April 1633
William Kieft	March 28, 1638
Petrus Stuyvesant	May 11, 1647
Richard Nicholls	September 8, 1664
Francis Lovelace	August 17, 1668
Cornelius Evertse, jr., and a council of war	Aug. (N.S.) 12, 1673
Anthony Colve	September 19, 1673
Edmond Andros	Nov. (N.S.) 10, 1674
Anthony Brockholles, commander-in-chief	November 16, 1677
Sir Edmond Andros, Knt.	August 7, 1678
Anthony Brockholles, commander-in-chief	Jan. (N.S.) 13, 1681
Thomas Dongan	August 27, 1683
Sir Edmond Andros	August 11, 1688
Francis Nicholson, lieut.-gov.	October 9, 1688

In Vermont, of cities with less than 100,000 population, Burlington had the highest death rate in 1910, 19.4 per 1,000, and Barre the lowest, 13.9.

Name.	Date appointed.	Name.	Date appointed.
Jacob Leisler.....	June 8, 1689	George Clarke, lieut.-gov.	October 30, 1736
Henry Sloughter....	March 19, 1691	George Clinton	September 2, 1743
Richard Ingoldesby, com'd'r-in-chief...	July 26, 1691	Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart.....	October 10, 1753
Benjamin Fletcher..	August 30, 1692	James De Lancey, lieut.-gov.	October 12, 1755
Earl of Bellomont..	April 13, 1698	Sir Charles Hardy, Knt.	September 3, 1755
John Nanfan, lieut.-governor	May 17, 1699	James De Lancey, lieut.-gov.	June 3, 1757
Earl of Bellomont..	July 24, 1700	Cadwallader Colden, president	August 4, 1760
Col. William Smith.	March 5, 1701 to May 19, 1701	Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov.	August 8, 1761
Col. Abr. De Peyster		Robert Monckton...	October 26, 1761
Col. Peter Schuyler[1]		Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov.	November 18, 1761
John Nanfan, lieut.-governor	May 19, 1701	Robert Monckton ...	June 14, 1762
Lord Cornbury.....	May 3, 1702	Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov.	June 28, 1763
Lord Lovelace.....	December 18, 1708	Sir Henry Moore, Bart	November 13, 1765
Peter Schuyler, president	May 6, 1709	Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov.	September 12, 1769
Richard Ingoldesby, lieut.-gov.	May 9, 1709	Earl of Dunmore...	October 19, 1770
Peter Schuyler, president	May 25, 1709	William Tryon.....	July 9, 1771
Richard Ingoldesby, lieut.-gov.	June 1, 1709	Cadwallader Colden, lieut.-gov.	April 7, 1774
Gerardus Beekman, president	April 10, 1710	William Tryon.....	June 28, 1775
Robert Hunter.....	June 14, 1710	Peter Van Brugh Livingston[2]	May 23, 1775
Peter Schuyler, president	July 21, 1719	James Robertson[2]...	March 23, 1780
William Burnet.....	September 17, 1720	Andrew Elliott, lieut.-gov.[2]	April 17, 1783
John Montgomerie..	April 15, 1728		
Rip Van Dam, president	July 1, 1731		
William Cosby.....	August 1, 1732		
George Clarke, president	March 10, 1736		

[1] The Earl of Bellomont died March 5, 1701. During the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan, and until May 19, 1701, the government was administered by the council, at which the oldest councillor presided during this period.
[2] Military governors during the Revolutionary War, not recognized by the state of New York.

PRESIDENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, 1775-'77.

Name.	Date elected.	Name.	Date elected.
Nathaniel Woodhull, president pro tem	August 28, 1775	Abraham Yates, jr.	August 28, 1776
Abraham Yates, jr., president pro tem	November 2, 1775	Peter R. Livingston	September 26, 1776
Nathaniel Woodhull.	December 6, 1775	Abraham Ten Broeck	March 6, 1777
John Harding, president pro tem	December 16, 1775	Leonard Gansevoort, president pro tem	April 18, 1777
Abraham Yates, jr., president pro tem	August 10, 1776	Pierre Van Cortlandt, president Council Safety....	May 14, 1777

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK, 1777-1913.

The following table gives the names and politics of the Governors of New York State and the terms which they have served since the first election. The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of his office. Governor Clinton was declared elected July 9 and qualified on that day. On February 13, 1787, an act was passed regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor should enter on the duties of their respective offices on July 1 after their election. The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor should, on and after the year 1823, enter on the duties of their respective offices on January 1. The earlier Governors, up to De Witt Clinton, served three year terms. From Clinton to Samuel J. Tilden, inclusive, the terms were two year ones. From Lucius Robinson to Roswell P. Flower, inclusive, three year terms were in force, and since Flower the term has been again reduced to two years. Those Governors marked with an asterisk were Lieutenant Governors who succeeded to the Governorship.

Name.	Residence.	Elected or succeeded to vacancy.	Politics.	Term served.
George Clinton.....	Ulster County.....	July 9, 1777.....	Dem.-Rep.	1777-1795
John Jay.....	New York City.....	April, 1795.....	Fed.	1795-1801
George Clinton.....	Ulster County.....	April, 1801.....	Dem.-Rep.	1801-1804
Morgan Lewis.....	Dutchess County....	April, 1804.....	Dem.-Rep.	1804-1807
Daniel D. Tompkins..	Richmond County...	April, 1807.....	Dem.-Rep.	1807-1817
*John Tayler.....	Albany	Mar., 1817.....	Dem.-Rep.	1817

Canada in 1910 purchased American coal valued at $30,413,928, three times as much as in 1894.

Name.	Residence.	Elected or succeeded to vacancy.	Politics.	Term served.
De Witt Clinton	New York City	April, 1817	Dem.-Rep.	1817-1822
Joseph C. Yates	Schenectady	Nov. 6, 1822	Dem.-Rep.	1823-1824
De Witt Clinton	New York City	Nov. 3, 1824	Dem.-Rep.	1825-1828
*Nathaniel Pitcher	Sandy Hill	Feb. 11, 1828	Dem.-Rep.	1828
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook	Nov. 5, 1828	Dem.	1829
*Enos T. Throop	Auburn	Mar. 12, 1829	Dem.	1829-1832
William L. Marcy	Troy	Nov. 7, 1832	Dem.	1833-1838
William H. Seward	Auburn	Nov. 7, 1838	Whig	1839-1842
William C. Bouck	Fultonham	Nov. 8, 1842	Dem.	1843-1844
Silas Wright	Canton	Nov. 5, 1844	Dem.	1845-1846
John Young	Geneseo	Nov. 3, 1846	Whig	1847-1848
Hamilton Fish	New York City	Nov. 7, 1848	Whig	1849-1850
Washington Hunt	Lockport	Nov. 5, 1850	Whig	1851-1852
Horatio Seymour	Deerfield	Nov. 2, 1852	Dem.	1853-1854
Myron H. Clark	Canandaigua	Nov. 7, 1854	Whig	1855-1856
John A. King	Queens County	Nov. 4, 1856	Rep.	1857-1858
Edwin D. Morgan	New York City	Nov. 2, 1858	Rep.	1859-1862
Horatio Seymour	Deerfield	Nov. 4, 1862	Dem.	1863-1864
Reuben E. Fenton	Frewsburg	Nov. 8, 1864	Rep.	1865-1868
John T. Hoffman	New York City	Nov. 3, 1868	Dem.	1869-1872
John A. Dix	New York City	Nov. 5, 1872	Rep.	1873-1874
Samuel J. Tilden	New York City	Nov. 3, 1874	Dem.	1875-1876
Lucius Robinson	Elmira	Nov. 7, 1876	Dem.	1877-1879
Alonzo B. Cornell	New York City	Nov. 4, 1879	Rep.	1880-1882
Grover Cleveland	Buffalo	Nov. 7, 1882	Dem.	1883-1885
*David B. Hill	Elmira	Jan. 6, 1885	Dem.	1885-1891
Roswell P. Flower	New York City	Nov. 3, 1891	Dem.	1892-1894
Levi P. Morton	Rhinecliff	Nov. 6, 1894	Rep.	1895-1896
Frank S. Black	Troy	Nov. 3, 1896	Rep.	1897-1898
Theodore Roosevelt	Oyster Bay	Nov. 8, 1898	Rep.	1899-1900
Benj. B. Odell, Jr.	Newburg	Nov. 6, 1900	Rep.	1901-1904
Frank W. Higgins	Olean	Nov. 8, 1904	Rep.	1905-1906
Charles E. Hughes	New York City	Nov. 4, 1906	Rep.	1907-1910
*Horace White	Syracuse	Oct. 6, 1910	Dem.	1910
John A. Dix	Thomson	Nov. 8, 1910	Rep.	1911-1912
William Sulzer	New York City	Nov. 5, 1912	Dem	1913-1914

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

Names.	Residence.	Elected.
Pierre Van Cortlandt	Croton Landing	1777
Stephen Van Rensselaer	Albany	1795
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer	Albany	1801
John Broome	New York City	1804
John Taylor*	Albany	January 29, 1811
DeWitt Clinton†	New York City	April, 1811
John Tayler	Albany	1813
Erastus Root	Delhi	November, 1822
James Tallmadge	Dutchess County	November, 1824
Nathaniel Pitcher‡	Sandy Hill	November, 1826
Peter R. Livingston	Dutchess County	February 16, 1828
Charles Dayan	Lowville	October 7, 1828
Enos T. Throop§	Auburn	November, 1828
Charles Stebbins	Cazenovia	March 12, 1829
William M. Oliver	Penn Yan	January 5, 1830
Edward P. Livingston	Columbia County	November, 1830
John Tracy	Oxford	November, 1832
Luther Bradish	Malone	November, 1838
Daniel S. Dickinson	Binghamton	November, 1842
Addison Gardiner	Rochester	November, 1844
Hamilton Fish‖	New York City	November, 1847
George W. Patterson	Westfield	November, 1848
Sanford E. Church	Albion	November, 1850
Henry J. Raymond	New York City	November, 1854
Henry R. Selden	Rochester	November, 1856
Robert Campbell	Bath	November, 1858
David R. Floyd Jones	Oyster Bay	November, 1862
Thomas G. Alvord	Syracuse	November, 1864
Stewart L. Woodford	Brooklyn	November, 1866
Allen C. Beach	Watertown	November, 1868
John C. Robinson	Binghamton	November, 1872
William Dorsheimer	Buffalo	November, 1874
George G. Hoskins	Bennington	November, 1879
David B. Hill	Elmira	November, 1882
Dennis McCarthy¶	Syracuse	January 6, 1885
Edward F. Jones	Binghamton	November 3, 1885
William F. Sheehan	Buffalo	November 3, 1891
Charles T. Saxton	Clyde	November 6, 1894
Timothy L. Woodruff	Brooklyn	November 3, 1896
Frank W. Higgins	Olean	November 4, 1902

The largest city in the Netherlands is Amsterdam, which in 1910 had a population of 568,130.

Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Matthew Linn Bruce	New York City	November 8, 1904
Lewis S. Chanler	Barrytown	November 6, 1906
Horace White	Syracuse	November 3, 1908
Thomas F. Conway	Plattsburg	November 8, 1910
Martin H. Glynn	Albany	November 5, 1912

*Broome having died, Taylor was elected President of the Senate January 29, 1811.
†Elected under a special act.
‡Clinton having died February 11, 1828, Pitcher became Governor and Livingston and Dayan were successively elected presidents of the Senate.
§Throop having succeeded Van Buren as Governor, Stebbins and Oliver were successively elected presidents of the Senate.
‖Gardiner having been elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, Fish was elected to fill the vacancy under an act passed in September of that year.
¶Hill having succeeded Cleveland as Governor, McCarthy was elected President of the Senate January 6, 1885.

COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ORDER OF ERECTION.

Name.	No.	From what taken.	Date of erection.
Albany	1	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Dutchess	2	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Kings	3	(Original)	November 1, 1683
New York	4	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Orange	5	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Queens	6	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Richmond	7	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Suffolk	8	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Ulster	9	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Westchester	10	(Original)	November 1, 1683
Montgomery[1]	11	Albany	March 12, 1772
Washington[2]	12	Albany	March 12, 1772
Columbia	13	Albany	April 4, 1786
Clinton	14	Washington	March 7, 1788
Ontario	15	Montgomery	January 27, 1789
Rensselaer	16	Albany	February 7, 1791
Saratoga	17	Albany	February 7, 1791
Herkimer	18	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Otsego	19	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Tioga	20	Montgomery	February 16, 1791
Onondaga	21	Herkimer	March 5, 1794
Schoharie	22	Albany and Otsego	April 6, 1795
Steuben	23	Ontario	March 18, 1796
Delaware	24	Ulster and Otsego	March 10, 1797
Rockland	25	Orange	February 23, 1798
Chenango	26	Tioga and Herkimer	March 15, 1798
Oneida	27	Herkimer	March 15, 1798
Essex	28	Clinton	March 1, 1799
Cayuga	29	Onondaga	March 8, 1799
Greene	30	Albany and Ulster	March 25, 1800
St. Lawrence[3]	31	Clinton	March 3, 1802
Genesee	32	Ontario	March 30, 1802
Seneca	33	Cayuga	March 24, 1804
Jefferson	34	Oneida	March 28, 1805
Lewis	35	Oneida	March 28, 1805
Madison	36	Chenango	March 21, 1806
Broome	37	Tioga	March 28, 1806
Allegany	38	Genesee	April 7, 1806
Cattaraugus	39	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Chautauqua	40	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Franklin	41	Clinton	March 11, 1808
Niagara	42	Genesee	March 11, 1808
Cortland	43	Onondaga	April 8, 1808
Schenectady	44	Albany	March 7, 1809
Sullivan	45	Ulster	March 27, 1809
Putnam	46	Dutchess	June 12, 1812
Warren	47	Washington	March 12, 1813
Oswego	48	Oneida and Onondaga	March 1, 1816
Hamilton	49	Montgomery	April 12, 1816
Tompkins	50	Cayuga and Seneca	April 7, 1817
Livingston	51	Genesee and Ontario	February 23, 1821
Monroe	52	Genesee and Ontario	February 23, 1821
Erie	53	Niagara	April 2, 1821
Yates	54	Ontario	February 5, 1823
Wayne	55	Ontario and Seneca	April 11, 1823
Orleans	56	Genesee	November 12, 1824
Chemung	57	Tioga	March 29, 1836
Fulton	58	Montgomery	April 18, 1838
Wyoming	59	Genesee	May 14, 1841
Schuyler	60	Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins	April 17, 1859
Nassau	61	Queens	January 1, 1899
Bronx	62	New York	November 5, 1912

[1]As Tryon; changed April 2, 1784. [2]As Charlotte; changed April 2, 1784. [3]Parts of Montgomery, Herkimer and Oneida, provisionally annexed.

The Japanese government's estimated income for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, was $276,016,269 and its estimated expenditure was $275,853,837.

LEGISLATION OF 1912.

Chapter 329 amended the labor law by requiring fireproof receptacles around gas jets. It prohibited smoking in all factories. Chapter 330 amended the labor law by requiring a fire drill at least once in three months by all the occupants of every factory in which more than 25 persons are regularly employed. The local fire department shall have supervision over this fire drill. Chapter 331 amended the labor law by prohibiting the employment of any woman in a factory, mill or workshop within a period of four weeks after having given birth to a child.

Labor Law Amendments.

Chapter 332 amended the labor law by requiring the installation, within a year after it takes effect, by the owner of every factory building over seven stories high, or over 90 feet in height, in which wooden flooring is used, and in which more than 200 people are regularly employed above the seventh floor, of an automatic sprinkling device of form approved by the Fire Commissioner of New York City or the State Fire Marshal. This act took effect April 15, 1912.

Chapter 333 amended the labor law by providing for physical examination of children in detail in all cases before the issuance of an employment certificate. It provided for the filing of duplicate records of such examination with the Commissioner of Labor.

Chapter 334 amended the labor law by authorizing the Commissioner of Labor to fix "unclean" tags to any articles found in the workroooms of unclean or unsanitary factories.

Chapter 335 amended the labor law by requiring the registration, within six months, of all factories with the State Department of Labor. It required the registration of all new factories with the Labor Department within 30 days of the commencement of business. All changes in address must be registered within 30 days. This law took effect April 15, 1912.

Chapter 336 amended the labor law by requiring that in all factories producing or using poisonous substances there shall be proper washrooms and washing facilities, which are to include hot water and individual towels. It prohibited the taking of any food into any room in a factory where dust, gases or poisonous fumes are generated by manufacture. It required the employer or owner to make suitable provision for some other room or place in which the employes can have their meals.

Chapter 539 amended the labor law by prohibiting women and minors from working more than 54 hours in any one week, or more than nine hours in any one day, except in fruit and vegetable canning establishments from June 15 to October 15.

Chapter 121 amended the public health law generally. Among other things it changed the name of the State Commission in Lunacy to the State Hospital Commission. It provided for a Bureau of Deportation which shall examine insane aliens and have charge over their deportation. It gave the courts added power to commit to any institution a dangerous insane person when he is not properly cared for.

Health Law Amendments.

Chapter 199 amended the health law relative to the practice of chiropody. It provided that after September 1, 1912, no person shall practice chiropody without a license from the Regents of the State of New York. Chiropodists in active practice since June 2, 1895, may continue if they apply for certificates. This law makes it a penal offence to procure a license fraudulently.

Chapter 445 amended the health law by providing for the sterilization of habitual criminals, feeble-minded and defectives. It establishes a board of three, one surgeon, one physician and one neurologist, each with at least ten years' experience, who shall examine the feeble-minded, epileptic, criminal and defective inmates of the state hospitals and prisons. When in their judgment it is desirable to prevent procreation by such inmate, the board shall depute one member to perform an operation for that purpose. Before the operation is performed the proposed subject is to have opportunity to apply to the courts for a review of the decision of the board.

Chapter 312 amended the penal law by providing that any person may file a written waiver of immunity from prosecution with the County Clerk and thereupon his testimony may be taken in any proceeding or action pending. Chapter 164 amended the penal law by increasing from $25 to $50 the minimum amount of property which must be stolen to constitute the crime of grand larceny. It made the stealing of public records grand larceny in the second degree.

Penal Code Amendments.

Chapter 545 abolished the Court of Claims and substituted for it the Board of Claims, with all the powers and duties of the preceding body, save as a court of record. The board shall be composed of three commissioners, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of six years. At least one of the commissioners shall be an attorney and counsellor-at-law of at least ten years' experience. The Governor shall designate the chairman of the board. Each commissioner shall receive an annual salary of $6,000 and an annual allowance of $1,500 in lieu of expenses in the performance of his duties. The board shall appoint a clerk, a deputy clerk and a stenographer.

Court of Claims Abolished.

Chapter 100 amended the banking law by permitting savings banks to invest in poor district bonds of the state of New York. Chapter 351 amended the general corporation law by permitting the organization of corporations having stock with no specified or par value. This shall not apply to corporations under the jurisdiction of the Public Service commissions.

Miscellaneous.

The second largest city in Spain is Barcelona, which in 1910 had a population of 560,000.

Other important laws brought reorganized public service corporations under the jurisdiction of the Public Service commissions as to issues of stock and bonds provided that the alteration of books of accounts, records or false statements or entries relating to financial conditions shall constitute forgery in the third degree; defined as a felony the falsification of books, reports or statements of banking corporations; made it a felony to circulate or transmit false statements or rumors about banking corporations; made it grand larceny in the first degree to obtain property or credit by means of false statements.

CENSUSES OF 1900, 1905 AND 1910.

The population of the State of New York in 1910, as shown by the enumeration taken by the federal authorities, was 9,113,279, an increase in the decade since 1900 of 1,844,385, or 25.4 per cent. In the preceding decade the increase was 1,271,041, or 21.2 per cent. The gain in New York City in the last ten years was 1,139,681, and the gain outside of the city was 515,704. The percentage of gain in the city was 88.7. The percentage of gain for the state compares favorably with records in former decennial census periods. This gain was greater in the last ten years than in any other ten-year period since 1850, when the percentage of increase was 27.5.

Of the sixty-one counties in New York gains were made by all except fifteen. The following showed losses as compared with the census of ten years ago: Allegany, 89; Chenango, 993; Delaware, 838; Greene, 1,264; Hamilton, 601; Lewis, 2,578; Madison, 1,256; Otsego, 1,723; St. Lawrence, 78; Schoharie, 2,999; Schuyler, 1,807; Seneca, 1,142; Tioga, 2,327; Tompkins, 183, and Yates, 1,676.

In ten of the New York counties the gains over the census of ten years ago were less than one thousand. These counties are Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chemung, Clinton, Columbia, Livingston, Oswego, Putnam, Saratoga and Steuben.

Of the 9,113,279 persons in the state, 4,766,883 are in New York City and 4,346,396 outside the city, making the city 420,487 the greater in population. In 1900 New York City contained 394,490 inhabitants less than the state, outside the city, the population of the city being 3,437,202, compared with 3,831,692 in the remainder of the state.

State Census of 1905.—The population of the State on June 1, 1905, as shown by the enumeration taken on that date under the direction of the state authorities, was 8,066,672, compared with a population shown by the federal census of 1900 of 7,268,894 and one shown by the federal census of 1890 of 6,003,174, including Indians and other persons on Indian reservations. The increase in population between 1900 and 1905 was 797,778, or 11 per cent, against an increase from 1890 to 1900 of 1,265,720, or 21.1 per cent.

The population of the State in 1910, 1905 and 1900, respectively, was distributed by counties as follows:

Counties.	1910.	1905.	1900.	Counties.	1910.	1905.	1900.
Allegany	41,412	43,259	41,501	Oneida	154,157	139,347	132,800
Albany	173,666	171,497	165,571	Onondaga	200,298	178,436	168,735
Broome	78,809	72,286	69,149	Ontario	52,286	62,691	49,605
Cattaraugus	65,919	65,894	65,643	Orange	115,751	108,270	103,859
Cayuga	67,106	65,311	66,234	Orleans	32,000	31,323	30,164
Chautauqua	105,126	96,882	88,314	Oswego	71,664	70,111	70,881
Chemung	54,662	51,605	54,063	Otsego	47,216	48,209	48,939
Chenango	35,575	36,784	36,568	Putnam	14,665	14,169	13,787
Clinton	48,230	46,949	47,430	Queens	284,041	198,241	152,999
Columbia	43,658	42,868	43,210	Rensselaer	122,276	122,579	121,697
Cortland	29,249	29,503	27,576	Richmond	85,969	72,846	67,021
Delaware	45,575	46,788	46,413	Rockland	46,873	45,032	38,298
Dutchess	87,661	81,689	81,670	St. Lawrence	89,005	90,043	89,083
Erie	528,985	473,682	433,686	Saratoga	61,917	62,657	61,089
Essex	33,458	32,452	30,707	Schenectady	88,235	71,334	46,852
Franklin	45,717	47,012	42,853	Schoharie	23,855	25,273	26,854
Fulton	44,534	42,330	42,842	Schuyler	14,004	15,122	15,811
Genesee	37,615	35,736	34,561	Seneca	26,972	25,315	28,114
Greene	30,214	31,246	31,478	Steuben	83,362	81,815	82,822
Hamilton	4,373	4,912	4,947	Suffolk	96,138	81,653	77,582
Herkimer	56,356	53,856	51,049	Sullivan	33,808	34,795	32,306
Jefferson	80,297	80,459	76,748	Tioga	25,624	26,885	27,951
Kings	1,634,351	1,358,891	1,166,582	Tompkins	33,647	34,135	33,830
Lewis	24,849	26,643	27,427	Ulster	91,769	86,661	88,422
Livingston	38,037	36,450	37,059	Warren	32,223	31,935	29,943
Madison	39,289	29,690	30,545	Washington	47,778	47,059	45,624
Monroe	283,212	239,442	217,854	Wayne	50,179	48,441	48,660
Montgomery	57,567	49,928	47,488	Westchester	283,055	228,941	184,257
Nassau	83,930	69,477	55,448	Wyoming	31,880	31,355	30,413
New York	2,762,522	2,384,326	2,050,600	Yates	18,642	19,408	20,318
Niagara	92,036	84,744	74,961	Totals	9,113,279	8,066,672	7,268,894

The plan of distributing the population of public institutions, followed in the state numeration, is not observed in the United States Census, and the gains and losses due to this cause should be borne in mind in making comparisons between the state census figures for counties and those of the two federal censuses.

The Japanese government's annual expenditures have increased from $40,000,000 in 1892 to $135,000,000 in 1902 and $275,000,000 in 1912.

NEW YORK STATE'S GROWTH BY DECADES.

Year.	Populat'n.	Gain.	Per-centage.	Year.	Populat'n.	Gain.	Per-centage.
1790.....	340,120	——	——	1860.....	3,880,735	783,341	25.3
1800.....	589,051	248,931	73.2	1870.....	4,382,759	502,024	12.9
1810.....	959,049	369,998	62.8	1880.....	5,082,871	700,112	16.0
1820.....	1,372,812	413,763	43.1	1890.....	5,997,853	914,982	18.0
1830.....	1,918,608	545,796	39.8	1900.....	7,268,894	1,265,257	21.1
1840.....	2,428,921	510,313	26.6	1910.....	9,113,279	1,844,385	25.4
1850.....	3,097,394	668,473	27.5				

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITIES AND TOWNS, 1900 AND 1910.

Following is the population of the cities of New York, according to the federal census of 1910, with their population at the preceding census:

City.	1910.	1900.	City.	1910.	1900.
Albany	100,253	94,151	Newburg	25,473	24,943
Amsterdam	31,267	20,909	New Rochelle.....	28,867	14,270
Auburn	34,668	30,345	New York City.....	4,766,883	3,437,202
Binghamton	48,443	39,647	Niagara Falls.....	30,445	19,457
Buffalo	423,725	352,387	North Tonawanda...	11,955	9,069
Cohoes	24,709	23,910	Ogdensburg	15,933	12,633
Corning	13,730	11,061	Olean	14,743	9,462
Cortland	11,504	9,014	Oneida	8,317	6,664
Dunkirk	17,221	11,616	Oneonta	9,491	22,199
Elmira	37,176	35,672	Oswego	23,368	22,199
Fulton	10,480	5,281	Plattsburg	11,138	8,434
Geneva	12,446	10,433	Port Jervis.....	9,314	9,385
Glens Falls	15,243	12,613	Poughkeepsie	27,936	24,029
Gloversville	20,642	18,349	Rensselaer	10,171	7,466
Hornell	13,617	11,918	Rochester	218,149	162,608
Hudson	11,417	9,528	Rome	20,497	15,343
Ithaca	14,802	13,136	Schenectady	72,826	31,682
Jamestown	31,297	22,892	Syracuse	137,249	108,374
Johnstown	10,447	10,130	Tonawanda	8,290	7,421
Kingston	25,908	24,535	Troy	76,813	60,651
Lackawanna	14,549	———	Utica	74,419	56,383
Little Falls	12,273	10,381	Watertown	26,730	21,696
Lockport	17,970	16,581	Watervliet	15,074	14,321
Middletown	15,313	14,522	Yonkers	79,803	47,931
Mount Vernon	30,919	21,228			

Following is the population of the larger incorporated villages in New York:

Village.	1910.	1900.	Village.	1910.	1900.
Albion	5,016	4,477	Medina	5,683	4,716
Batavia	11,613	9,180	Newark	6,227	4,578
Canandaigua	7,217	6,151	North Tarrytown	5,421	4,241
Catskill	5,296	5,484	Norwich	7,422	5,766
Fredonia	5,285	4,127	Ossining	11,480	7,939
Haverstraw	5,669	5,935	Peekskill	15,245	10,358
Herkimer	7,520	5,555	Port Chester	12,809	7,440
Hoosick Falls	5,532	5,671	Salamanca	5,792	4,251
Hudson Falls	5,189	4,473	Saratoga Springs	12,693	12,409
Ilion	6,588	5,138	Seneca Falls	6,588	6,519
Malone	6,467	5,935	Solvay	5,139	3,493
Mamaroneck	5,699	———	Tarrytown	5,600	4,770
Matteawan	6,727	5,807	White Plains	15,949	7,899
Mechanicsville	6,634	4,695			

CONGRESS DISTRICTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

The Reapportionment Act of 1912 divided the state into Congress districts in accordance with the terms of the Federal Apportionment law of the same year, which increased New York's representation in the lower branch of Congress from thirty-seven members to forty-three. It rearranged the districts as follows:

1—The counties of Suffolk and Nassau, the Twenty-second and Twenty-third election districts of the Second Assembly District of the County of Queens; the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth election districts of the Fourth Assembly District of the County of Queens.

2—The First Assembly District of the County of Queens, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth election districts of the Second Assembly District of the County of Queens; the first, sec-

In 1904 there were 2 taxicabs and 11,057 horse-drawn public cabs in operation in London; in 1910 there were 6,336 taxicabs and 4,701 horse-drawn cabs.

ond, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first and forty-second election districts of the Third Assembly District of the County of Queens, and the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth election districts of the Fourth Assembly District of the County of Queens.

3—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts of the County of Kings and part of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

4—The Fourteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts of the County of Kings and part of the Fourth Assembly District.

5—Parts of the Second, Sixth and Eleventh Assembly Districts of the County of Kings.

6—Parts of the Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts of the County of Kings.

7—The First, Third and Eighth Assembly Districts of the County of Kings, and parts of the Second, Seventh, Tenth and Twelfth Assembly Districts.

8—The Ninth Assembly District of the County of Kings and parts of the Seventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth Assembly Districts.

9—Parts of the Fifth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Assembly Districts of the County of Kings and part of the Third and Fourth Assembly Districts of the County of Queens.

10—Parts of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Assembly Districts of the County of Kings.

11—Richmond County and parts of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Assembly Districts of the County of New York.

12—The Fourth Assembly District of the County of New York and parts of the Second, Sixth and Eighth Assembly Districts.

13—Parts of the First, Third, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth Assembly Districts of the County of New York.

14—Parts of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Twelfth and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts of the County of New York. Below 14th street.

15—Parts of the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts of the County of New York. Between 14th and 37th streets.

16—The Eleventh Assembly District of the County of New York and parts of the Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts. Below 59th street.

17—The Eighteenth Assembly District of the County of New York, parts of the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts and Blackwell's Island. Below 76th street.

18—Parts of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts of the County of New York and the Twenty-second Assembly District. Below 99th street.

19—Parts of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first Assembly Districts of the County of New York. Below 125th street.

20—Parts of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth Assembly Districts of the County of New York, Ward's Island and Randall's Island. On the East Side from 99th to 120th street.

21—Parts of the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Assembly Districts of the County of New York. Across town, below 141st street.

22—Parts of the Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts of the County of New York, the Thirty-third Assembly District, North Brother Island, South Brother Island and Riker's Island. Across town, below 167th street.

23—Parts of the Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts of the County of New York. Below the Westchester line.

24—City Island, Hunter's Island, Hart's Island, Twin Island, High Island, Middle Reef Island, Rat Island, the Bluezes and Chimney Sweep; part of the Thirty-second Assembly District of the County of New York and that portion of the County of Westchester containing the city of Yonkers, the city of Mount Vernon, the town of East Chester and the town of Pelham.

25—The County of Rockland and the County of Westchester, except that portion lying within the city of Yonkers, the city of Mount Vernon, the town of East Chester and the town of Pelham.

26—The counties of Orange, Putnam and Dutchess.

27—The counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia and Schoharie.

28—The county of Albany and that part of the county of Rensselaer comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th wards of the city of Troy.

29—The remainder of Rensselaer county and the counties of Washington, Saratoga and Warren.

30—The counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton.

31—The counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence.

32—The counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and Madison.

33—The counties of Oneida and Herkimer.

34—The counties of Otsego, Delaware, Broome and Chenango.

35—The counties of Onondaga and Cortland.

36—The counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Yates and Ontario.

The death rate in the United Kingdom decreased from 21.5 per 1,000 in 1871 to 13.9 in 1910, but at the same time the birth rate declined from 38.8 to 24.7.

37—The counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.
38—The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Assembly districts of the county of Monroe.
39—The 5th Assembly district of the county of Monroe and the counties of Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston.
40—The county of Niagara and that part of the county of Erie comprising the towns of Grand Island, Tonawanda, the city of Tonawanda and the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th wards of the city of Buffalo.
41—That part of the county of Erie comprising the towns of Alden, Amherst, Cheektowaga, Clarence, Elma, Lancaster, Marilla and Newstead, and the 6th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 26th and 27th wards of the city of Buffalo.
42—That part of the county of Erie comprising the towns of Aurora, Boston, Brant, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburg, Eden, Evans, Hamburg, Holland, North Collins, Sardinia, Wales and West Seneca, the city of Lackawanna and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th wards of the city of Buffalo.
43—The counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany.

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENTS.

Senate.

The apportionment act of 1906, approved May 14, having been pronounced void by the Court of Appeals, the Legislature of 1907 passed in special session an act, approved July 25, rearranging the Senate districts as follows:

I. Suffolk and Nassau counties—Citizen population, 137,175.
II. Queens—179,746.
III to X. Kings—Average, 150,024.
XI to XXII. New York—Average, 149,390.
XXIII. Richmond and Rockland—107,681.
XXIV. Westchester—202,650.
XXV. Orange and Sullivan—135,236.
XXVI. Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam—132,215.
XXVII. Ulster and Greene—113,619.
XXVIII. Albany—163,983.
XXIX. Rensselaer—118,732.
XXX. Washington and Saratoga—106,103.
XXXI. Schenectady, Montgomery and Schoharie—136,388.
XXXII. Lewis, Fulton, Hamilton and Herkimer—122,441.
XXXIII. Clinton, Essex and Warren—107,886.
XXXIV. St. Lawrence and Franklin—127,796.
XXXV. Jefferson and Oswego—143,527.
XXXVI. Oneida—131,390.
XXXVII. Otsego, Madison and Chenango—122,969.
XXXVIII. Onondaga—169,732.
XXXIX. Delaware and Broome, 115,994.
XL. Cayuga, Seneca and Cortland—116,681.
XLI. Tompkins, Chemung, Tioga and Schuyler—125,451.
XLII. Wayne, Ontario and Yates—116,803.
XLIII. Steuben and Livingston—115,581.
XLIV. Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany—107,281.
XLV and XLVI. Monroe — Average, 113,804.
XLVII. Niagara and Orleans—107,328.
XLVIII to L. Erie—Average, 146,192.
LI. Chautauqua and Cattaraugus—155,322.

No change was made in the apportionment of Assemblymen, which remains as follows:

Assembly.

Counties Having 1 Member.—Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton and Hamilton, Genesee, Greene, Herkimer, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates.

Two Members.—Chautauqua, Dutchess, Jefferson, Niagara, Orange, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Suffolk and Ulster.

Three Members.—Albany, Oneida and Onondaga.

Four Members.—Queens and Westchester.

Five Members.—Monroe.

Nine Members.—Erie.

Twenty-three Members.—Kings.

Thirty-five Members.—New York.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEES.

Republican.

Chairman, William Barnes, jr., Albany; secretary, Lafayette B. Gleason, New York; treasurer, H. H. Bender, Albany, New York. Headquarters, No. 43 West 39th st., New York.

The committee is composed of members representing the 43 Congress districts of the state. The members are:

Members of the Committee.

District.		District.	
1. Smith Cox	Freeport	9. Jacob A. Livingston	Brooklyn
2. Joseph H. DeBragga	Brooklyn	10. Reuben L. Haskell	Brooklyn
3. Philip T. Williams	Brooklyn	11. George Cromwell	Staten Island
4. ————	Brooklyn	12. Joseph Levenson	New York
5. Charles F. Murphy	Brooklyn	13. Thomas Rothman, sr.	New York
6. Frederick J. H. Kracke	Brooklyn	14. Samuel S. Koenig	New York
7. Charles S. Devoy	Brooklyn	15. John S. Shea	New York
8. Marcus B. Campbell	Brooklyn	16. B. W. B. Brown	New York

Amsterdam is one of the healthiest large cities of the world, with a death rate of about 12 per cent.

District.		District.	
17. Anthony P. Ludden	New York	31. Edwin A. Merritt, jr.	Potsdam
18. Ambrose O. Neal	New York	32. James A. Loyster	Cazenovia
19. Abraham Gruber	New York	33. M. Jesse Brayton	Utica
20. John B. Cartwright	New York	34. Samuel L. Smith	Binghamton
21. Moses McKee	New York	35. Francis Hendricks	Syracuse
22. William H. Ten Eyck	New York	36. Charles H. Betts	Lyons
23. Thomas W. Whittle	New York	37. Seymour Lowman	Elmira
24. Leslie Sutherland	Yonkers	38. George W. Aldridge	Rochester
25. William L. Ward	Port Chester	39. Fred B. Parker	Elba
26. Benjamin B. Odell, jr.	Newburg	40. William H. Daniels	Buffalo
27. Philip Elting	Kingston	41. Henry C. Steul	Buffalo
28. William Barnes, jr.	Albany	42. John Grimm, jr.	Buffalo
29. Cornelius V. Collins	Troy	43. Frank R. Utter	Friendship
30. William B. Collins	Gloversville		

Democratic.

Chairman, George M. Palmer, Cobleskill; secretary, John A. Mason, New York; treasurer, Arthur A. McLean, Newburg; assistant secretary, Geo. R. Van Namee, Watertown; sergeant-at-arms, Charles White, New York.

The committee is composed of fifty-one members, one for each of the Senate districts of the state. The members are:

Members of the Committee.

District.		District.	
1. Henry P. Keith	Hempstead	26. Edward E. Perkins	Poughkeepsie
2. Maurice E. Connolly	Corona	27. George B. Van Valkenburgh	Catskill
3. Michael J. Cummings	Brooklyn	28. Daniel J. Dugan	Albany
4. James S. Regan	Brooklyn	29. Daniel E. Conway	Troy
5. Thomas F. Wogan	Brooklyn	30. John H. Burke	Ballston Spa
6. Thomas F. Byrnes	Brooklyn	31. Gerardus Smith	Schenectady
7. James A. McQuade	Brooklyn	32. A. D. Morgan	Ilion
8. John H. McCooey	Brooklyn	33. John B. Trombly	Altona
9. John T. Willoughby	Brooklyn	34. George E. Van Kennen	Ogdensburg
10. James P. Sinnott	Brooklyn	35. Charles E. Norris	Carthage
11. Thomas F. Foley	New York	36. William Townsend	Utica
12. John T. Oakley	New York	37. Jerry F. Connor	Oneida
13. Frank J. Goodwin	New York	38. William H. Kelly	Syracuse
14. Charles F. Murphy	New York	39. William W. Farley	Binghamton
15. Peter J. Dooling	New York	40. Charles F. Rattigan	Auburn
16. Bart Dunn	New York	41. Daniel Sheehan	Elmira
17. J. Sergeant Cram	New York	42. E. E. Rigney	Holcomb
18. James J. Hagan	New York	43. James E. Schwarzenbach	Hornell
19. Thomas F. McAvoy	New York	44. Warner M. Sweet	Fillmore
20. Nicholas J. Hayes	New York	45. Thomas W. Finucane	Rochester
21. Thomas H. O'Neill	New York	46. William A. Buckley	Rochester
22. Michael J. Garvin	New York	47. George W. Batten	Lockjort
23. Eugene Lamb Richards, jr.,	New Brighton, S. I.	48. Michael Shea	Buffalo
24. Michael J. Walsh	Yonkers	49. Matt G. Merzig	Buffalo
25. Arthur A. McLean	Newburg	50. Henry P. Burgard	Buffalo
		51. Thomas J. Cummings	Dunkirk

Progressive.

Officers of the Committee—Theodore D. Robinson, chairman; George R. Manchester, secretary; August Heckscher, treasurer; Monson Morris, assistant treasurer; Colby M. Chester, Jr., assistant treasurer; Isaac B. Allen, sergeant-at-arms. Headquarters, No. 16 East Twenty-eighth street, New York City.

Executive Committee—Theodore D. Robinson, chairman; George R. Manchester, secretary; T. Douglas Robinson, Mohawk; Lucius C. Tuckerman, Milton; Miss Mary E. Dreier, Brooklyn; Horace S. Wilkinson, Syracuse; Samuel E. Carlson, Jamestown; Dr. Henry H. Stebbins, Rochester; Dr. W. A. E. Cummings, Ticonderoga; John R. Gleed, New York City; Francis W. Bird, New York City; Virgil K. Kellogg, Watertown; Timothy L. Woodruff, Brooklyn; Chauncey J. Hamlin, Buffalo; Lucien L. Bonheur, New York City; Homer Folks, Yonkers.

The members of the committee are the various county chairmen and others, numbering in all about 150.

BALANCE SHEET OF NEW YORK STATE.

OCTOBER 31, 1912.

RESOURCES.

General Fund:		
Revenue receivable to meet budget requirements:		
On account of appropriations in force		$51,183,227 69
Less revenue received to date:		
Excise taxes	$8,507,503 65	
Transfers (inheritance tax)	3,100,121 50	
Mortgages	388,630 31	
Motor vehicles	18,465 00	

The railways of New Zealand, which are owned by the government, yielded in 1910 a profit of $5,795,564, or 4.06 per cent. on the invested captal.

Corporations	29,550 46		
Organization of corporations	23,703 75		
Secured debt tax	438,620 38		
Direct state tax	25,168 70		
Other revenue	419,761 86		
		12,951,525 61	
Balance—budget requirements for year, net of revenue received			$38,231,702 08
Cash			16,921,409 63
Canal Fund:			
Construction accounts:			
Construction		$62,684,252 60	
Cash		9,993,585 83	
			72,677,838 43
Canal Debt Sinking Funds:			
Investments		$18,019,496 84	
Cash		2,896,404 17	
			20,915,901 01
Cash			2,719,035 74
Highway Improvement Fund:			
Construction accounts:			
Construction		$27,330,107 63	
Cash		6,669,892 37	
			34,000,000 00
Highway Debt Sinking Funds:			
Investments		$3,111,500 00	
Cash		1,179,503 21	
			4,291,003 21
Trust Funds:			
Principal investments		$8,242,411 41	
Principal cash		1,675,568 75	
Revenue cash		86,092 49	
			10,004,072 65
Saratoga Springs State Reservation Fund:			
Purchase of land, etc.		$267,938 29	
Cash		297,061 71	
			565,000 00
Palisades Interstate Park Fund:			
Extensions and improvements			2,500,000 00
Palisades Interstate Park Debt Sinking Fund:			
Cash			75,802 47
Total Resources			$202,901,765 22

LIABILITIES.

General Fund:			
Appropriations in force:			
Balance (details shown on statement following)		$51,184,226 85	
Less expenditures (details shown on statement following)	$4,838,381 46		
Less lapses (details shown on statement following)	999 16		
		4,839,380 62	
Balance this date (details shown on statement following)			$46,344,846 23
Surplus, September 30, 1912			8,808,265 48
Canal Fund:			
Funded debt			$72,637,660 00
Miscellaneous receipts on account of construction			40,178 43
Canal debt sinking funds			20,915,901 01
Appropriations in force			1,189,075 79
Surplus—balance this date			1,529,959 95
Highway Improvement Fund:			
Funded debt			34,000,000 00
Highway Debt Sinking Funds			4,291,003 21
Trust Funds			10,004,072 65
Saratoga Springs State Reservation Fund:			
Funded debt, serial bonds			565,000 00
Palisades Interstate Park Fund:			
Funded debt			2,500,000 00
Palisades Interstate Park debt sinking fund			75,802 47
Total liabilities and surplus			$202,901,765 22

The only state in the Union which has no organized militia is Nevada, whose guard was mustered out in 1906.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, SEPT. 9, 1912.

(One hundred and ninety-one banks reporting.)

Resources.

Stock and bond investments, viz:	
Public securities	$14,360,152
Other securities	54,149,676
Real estate owned	17,244,984
Mortgages owned	9,048,821
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral	11,324,971
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	123,570,785
Loans and discounts without collateral	194,318,912
Overdrafts	142,307
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers	50,915,457
Specie	53,686,531
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	27,081,805
Cash items	55,407,783
Other assets	3,379,003
Add for cents	753
Total	$614,631,940

Liabilities.

Capital	$31,873,000
Surplus (including all undivided profits) on market value	50,793,474
Unpaid dividends and reserve for taxes, interest, etc	520,901
Preferred deposits:	
Due New York State Savings Banks	20,677,622
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations	610,219
Deposits secured by outstanding unmatured bonds issued by the State of New York	3,498,777
Other deposits secured by a pledge of bank assets	1,461,615
Deposits otherwise preferred	377,377
Due depositors	456,445,318
Due to trust companies, banks and bankers	41,615,879
Bills payable	1,170,000
Other liabilities	5,587,349
Add for cents	409
Total	$614,631,940
Total deposits	$524,686,807

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUST COMPANIES, SEPT. 9, 1912.

(Eighty-two companies reporting.)

Resources.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities	$89,783,927
Other securities	346,981,947
Real estate owned	39,525,235
Mortgages owned	95,298,449
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral	12,574,293
Loans secured by other collateral	634,824,431
Bills purchased, not secured by collateral	179,603,993
Overdrafts	106,031
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers	167,259,292
Specie	129,649,652
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	17,642,908
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges; other items carried as cash	15,220,830
Other assets	53,728,372
Add for cents	40
Total	$1,782,199,400

Liabilities.

Capital	$72,725,000
Surplus (including all undivided profits) on market value of stocks and bonds	184,541,981
Unpaid dividends and reserve for taxes, interest, etc	1,616,885
Preferred deposits—	
Amount due New York State Savings Banks	43,513,799
Amount due New York State Savings and Loan Associations	667,707
Trust deposits not payable under the conditions of the trusts within 30 days	34,468,418
Due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	48,393,918

In Massachusetts of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Taunton had the highest death rate in 1910—23.3 per 1,000—and Winthrop the lowest—10.3.

Deposits secured by outstanding unmatured bonds issued by the State of New York	13,963,650
Other deposits secured by a pledge of trust company assets	5,315,048
Deposits otherwise preferred	1,395,419
Due depositors, not preferred	1,196,762,267
Amount due trust companies, banks and bankers	109,304,327
Bills payable	240,000
Other liabilities	69,290,941
Add for cents	40
Total	$1,782,199,400
Total deposits	$1,453,784,553

SAVINGS BANKS STATISTICS, 1912.

The report of the Superintendent of Banks on the condition of savings banks of the State of New York for the year ending June 30, 1912, showed the following results: Total resources, $1,827,507,287.23; amount due depositors, $1,660,564,190.73; other liabilities, $778,822.62; surplus on investment value of stocks and bonds, $166,164,273.88; surplus on market value of stocks and bonds, $119,919,105.30; surplus on par value of stocks and bonds, $137,144,739.11; number of open accounts July 1, 1912, 3,029,651; number of accounts opened or reopened during year ending July 30, 1912, 539,733; number of accounts closed during the year ending June 30, 1912, 471,141; amount deposited during the year ending June 30, 1912, not including interest credited for that period, $422,920,290.99; amount withdrawn during year ending June 30, 1912, $414,041,134.87; amount of interest credited and paid during the year ending June 30, 1912, $57,629,823.45; current expenses for six months, $2,534,957.02. The highest rate per cent. of dividends for year ending June 30, 1912, was 4; the lowest, 3.

DIRECT TAX VALUATION, 1912-'13.

The total assessed value of real estate in New York State is $10,561,501,373, and that of personal property subject to local taxation $462,300,841, according to the annual equalization table for 1912, adopted by the State Board of Equalization. The value of personal property not taxable locally for state purposes was $816,300; of personal property subject to local taxation for all purposes, $461,484,541; of real and personal property subject to local taxation for all purposes, $11,022,985,914; equalized value of real estate, $10,561,501,373. Total of both personal estate and equalized real estate, $11,022,985,914.

TONNAGE OF THE NEW YORK STATE CANALS FOR YEARS SPECIFIED.

Years.	Short tons. Erie.	Cham-plain.	Oswego.	Cayuga and Seneca.	All other.	Total quantity.	Total value.
1837	667,151	261,659	161,353	20,274	52,759	1,163,196	$55,806,288
1840	829,960	245,229	219,627	32,486	88,744	1,416,046	66,303,892
1845	1,038,700	266,922	340,481	46,464	294,888	1,987,455	100,629,859
1850	1,635,089	460,219	583,346	42,379	355,584	3,076,617	156,397,929
1855	2,202,463	537,108	654,399	76,444	551,903	4,022,617	204,390,147
1860	2,253,533	681,157	1,080,076	98,678	537,370	4,650,814	170,849,198
1865	2,523,490	815,311	825,649	192,312	372,892	4,729,654	256,237,104
1870	3,083,132	1,143,719	917,728	527,728	501,242	6,173,549	231,836,176
1875	2,787,226	1,077,746	486,530	224,492	283,864	4,859,858	145,008,575
1880	4,608,651	1,200,503	427,863	125,331	75,308	6,437,656	247,844,790
1885	3,208,207	1,139,402	213,079	64,125	106,971	4,731,784	119,536,389
1890	3,303,929	1,520,757	225,936	63,419	132,061	5,246,102	145,617,086
1895	2,356,984	966,335	64,154	49,050	64,691	3,500,314	97,453,021
1900	2,145,876	972,867	31,742	130,126	65,330	3,345,941	84,123,772
1901	2,257,035	885,641	43,210	166,258	68,469	3,420,613	83,478,880
1902	2,105,876	766,615	143,707	155,152	103,260	3,274,610	81,708,453
1903	2,414,018	801,649	184,434	116,918	98,366	3,615,385	77,713,325
1904	1,945,708	796,468	170,342	140,656	85,373	3,138,547	66,381,817
1905	1,999,824	833,550	178,777	123,927	90,818	3,226,896	57,918,586
1906	2,385,491	740,983	172,228	164,874	77,331	3,540,907	66,501,417
1907	2,415,548	678,506	143,277	112,570	58,013	3,407,914	63,903,970
1908	2,177,443	614,762	92,831	81,029	85,812	3,051,877	54,511,509
1909	2,031,307	732,125	121,717	84,957	146,430	3,116,536	59,081,572
1910	2,023,185	684,027	110,079	80,125	175,996	3,073,412	59,042,178
1911	2,031,735	770,668	113,891	98,854	81,920	3,097,068	49,577,629

NEW YORK ORGANIZED MILITIA.

The military forces of this state are under the command of the Governor, the commander-in-chief of all forces. The Adjutant General's office is Albany, N. Y., and State Arsenal, 35th street and Seventh avenue, New York City. All orders

The largest city in Bulgaria is the capital, Sofia, which had a population of 102,769 in 1910.

governing the military forces of this state are promulgated from this office by command of the Governor. The organized militia of the state consists of the National Guard and the Naval Militia. Adjutant General, State of New York, Brigadier General Henry D. Hamilton.

The National Guard consists of the several departments, two field hospitals, two companies of signal corps, two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of field artillery and two separate batteries, one regiment of engineers, thirteen regiments of infantry, a medical department and a coast artillery corps of thirty-one companies, organized in three artillery districts. There is a militia council, composed of the Major General, commanding division National Guard, ex officio; Brigadier General Henry D. Hamilton, the Adjutant General of the state, ex officio; Commodore Robert P. Forshew, commanding Naval Militia, ex officio; Colonel Walter B. Hotchkin, corps of engineers; Colonel William Wilson, 3d Infantry; Colonel Charles O. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps; Lieutenant Colonel James H. Wells, 71st Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Willard C. Fisk, 7th Infantry; Major James C. McLeer, 2d Cavalry; Major Frank B. Barrett, 1st Field Artillery.

The strength of the guard on September 30, 1912, was as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
General and staff officers	17	——	17
Adjutant General's department	6	——	6
Inspector General's department	7	——	7
Judge Advocate General's department	5	——	5
Quartermaster's department	5	55	60
Subsistence department	5	8	13
Ordnance department	31	19	50
Medical department	106	576	682
Corps of Engineers	53	633	686
Signal Corps	10	150	160
Infantry	575	10,383	10,958
Cavalry	61	819	880
Field Artillery	39	825	864
Coast Artillery Corps	121	2,011	2,132
Totals	1,041	15,479	16,520

The National Guard is commanded under the orders of the Governor by a Major General, with headquarters at the Capitol, Albany, and an office at No. 280 Broadway, New York City, to which headquarters are attached the 1st and 2d Field Hospital, 1st, 2d and 3d Ambulance companies, 1st and 2d companies, Signal Corps, 1st and 2d Regiments; the 1st Regiment, and Separate Batteries A and C, Field Artillery; the Coast Artillery Corps and the 22d Regiment, Engineers.

The Coast Artillery Corps comprises three districts, the 13th, 9th and 8th Artillery districts, and the Chief of Coast Artillery is Brigadier General Elmore F. Austin, with headquarters at the 8th Artillery District Armory, Park avenue and 94th street, New York, N. Y.

The infantry is organized in four brigades, as follows:

First Brigade—Brigadier general, George R. Dyer; headquarters, Park aveavenue and 34th street, New York City; composed of the 7th, 12th, 69th and 71st regiments.

Second Brigade—Brigadier general, John G. Eddy; headquarters, No. 1322 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn; composed of the 14th, 23d and 47th regiments.

Third Brigade—Brigadier general, James W. Lester; headquarters, No. 174 State street, Albany; composed of the 1st, 2d and 10th regiments.

Fourth Brigade—Brigadier general, Samuel M. Welch; headquarters, No. 451 Main street, Buffalo; composed of the 3d, 65th and 74th regiments.

The Naval Militia is composed of three battalions. The strength of the Naval Militia is 72 officers and 1,071 enlisted men, a total of 1,143. The Naval Militia is commanded under the orders of the Governor by Commodore Robert P. Forshew, wth headquarters on board the U. S. S. Granite State, foot of West 97th street, N. R., New York City. The vessels of the United States navy loaned the State of New York for the use of the Naval Militia are: The Wasp, 630 tons; the Sandoval, 100 tons; the Granite State, 4,150 tons; the Hawk, 375 tons, and the Gloucester, 786 tons.

Headquarters—First Battalion, U. S. S. Granite State, 97th street and North River, New York City; Second Battalion, foot of 52d street; second Division, Third Battalion, Rochester, U. S. S. Sandoval, Charlotte Harbor; third Division, Buffalo, U. S. S. Hawk; Engineer Division, Buffalo; first Division, Dunkirk.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

PRESIDENT.....WILLIAM H. TAFT, of Ohio
VICE-PRESIDENT .....
SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT.....CHARLES D. HILLES, of New York
PRESIDENT-ELECT.....WOODROW WILSON, of New Jersey

THE CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE.....PHILANDER C. KNOX, of Pennsylvania

Massachusetts is the only state in the Union which elects a Governor annually.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.....FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, of Illinois
SECRETARY OF WAR.....HENRY L. STIMSON, of New York
ATTORNEY GENERAL.....GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, of New York
POSTMASTER GENERAL.....FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, of Massachusetts
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.....GEORGE VON L. MEYER, of Massachusetts
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.....WALTER L. FISHER, of Illinois
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.....JAMES WILSON, of Iowa
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.....CHARLES NAGEL, of Missouri

[The salary of the President is $75,000 a year; the salary of the Vice-President and of each of the members of the Cabinet is $12,000 a year; the Secretary to the President receives $7,500 a year, but after March 14, 1913, his salary will be $6,000 a year.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SECRETARY OF STATE.....PHILANDER C. KNOX (1909), Penn., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....HUNTINGTON WILSON (1909), Ill., $5,000
SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....ALVEY A. ADEE (1886), D. C., $4,500
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....CHANDLER HALE (1909), Me., $4,500

Director of the Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr (1909), Ohio, $4,500.

Chief Clerk—William McNeir (1909), Mich., $3,000.

Counsellor for the Department of State—Chandler P. Anderson (1910), N. Y., $7,500.

Solicitor—J. Reuben Clark, jr. (1910), Utah, $5,000.

Assistant Solicitors—Frederick Van Dyne (1910), N. Y.; Preston D. Richards (1910), Utah; Edward H. Hart (1910), N. Y., $3,000.

Foreign Trade Advisers—C. M. Pepper (1909), Ill., and Evan E. Young (1912), S. Dak., $4,500.

Chief of Division of Latin-American Affairs—William T. S. Doyle (1911), California, $4,500.

Assistant Chiefs of Division of Latin-American Affairs—Henry L. Janes (1910), Wis., $3,000; Fred Morris Dearing (1911), Mo., $3,000.

Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs—Ransford S. Miller (1909), N. Y., $4,500.

Assistant Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs—Percival Heintzleman (1911), Penn., $3,000.

Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sidney Y. Smith (1897), D. C., $2,250.

Chief of Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler (1907), Ohio, $2,250.

Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Miles M. Shand (1909), N. J., $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Citizenship—Richard W. Flournoy, jr. (1909), Md., $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—John R. Buck (1906), Me., $2,100.

Chief of Bureau of Accounts and Disbursing Clerk — Thomas Morrison (1900), N. Y., $2,300.

Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—John A Tonner (1909), Ohio, $2,100.

Chief of the Division of Information—Sevellon L. Brown (1911), D. C., $3,000.

U. S. Representatives on International Tribunals of Egypt.

Court of Appeals at Alexandria—Somerville P. Tuck (1908), N. Y

Court of First Instance at Cairo—Wm. G. Van Horne (1902), Utah.

Court of First Instance at Mansourah—Pierre Crabités (1911), La.

Pan-American Union.

Director—John Barrett (1906), Ore., $5,000.

Chief Clerk—Franklin Adams, acting, $2,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY....FRANKLIN MACVEAGH (1909), Ill., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....JAMES F. CURTIS (1909), Mass., $5,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....ROBERT O. BAILEY (1911), Ill., $5,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....SHERMAN PAGE ALLEN (1912), Vt., $5,000

Chief Clerk—James J. Wilmeth (1910), Ark., $4,000.

Chief of Division of Appointments—Charles Lyman (1898), Conn., $2,750.

Controller—Robert J. Tracewell (1897), Ind., $6,000.

Assistant Controller—W. W. Warwick (1912), Ohio.

Auditor for State Department—Frank H. Davis (1911), Del., $4,000.

Auditor for Treasury Department—William E. Andrews (1897), Neb., $4,000.

Auditor for War Department—Elton A. Gongwer (1911), Ohio, $5,000.

Auditor for Postoffice Department—Charles A. Kram (1911), Penn., $5,000.

Auditor for Navy Department—Ralph W. Tyler (1907), Ohio, $4,000.

Auditor for Interior Department—Howard C. Shober (1909), S. Dak., $4,000.

Treasurer of United States—Carmi A. Thompson (1912), Ohio, $8,000.

Assistant Treasurer — Christian S. Pearce (1912), Tenn., $3,600.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer—George Fort (1911), Ga., $3,200.

Register of the Treasury—James C. Napier (1911), Tenn., $4,000.

Controller of the Currency—Lawrence O. Murray (1908), Ill., $5,000.

Deputy Controllers of the Currency—Thos. P. Kane (1899), D. of C., $3,500; Willis J. Fowler (1908), Ind., $3,000.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Royal E. Cabell (1909), Va., $6,000.

Deputy Commissioners of Internal Revenue—Robert Williams, jr. (1899), La., $4,000; Geo. E. Fletcher (1912), La., $3,600.

Director of the Mint—George E. Roberts (1910), Ill., $5,000.

Chief of Secret Service Division—William J. Flynn (1912), N. Y., $3,600.

Assistant Chief of Secret Service Division—W. H. Moran (1907), D. C., $3,000.

Surgeon General of the Public Health Service—Rupert Blue (1912), S. C., $6,000.

Supervising Architect—Oscar Wenderoth (1912), N. Y., $6,000.

Director Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Joseph E. Ralph (1908), Ill., $6,000.

General Superintendent of Lifesaving Service—S. I. Kimball (1878), Me., $4,500.

In Charleston, S. C., 99 per cent of the school teachers are women.

Assistant General Superintendent—Oliver M. Maxam (1905), D. C., $2,500.

Board of General Appraisers—Henderson M. Somerville (1890), Ala., president; T. S. Sharretts (1890), Md.; Israel F. Fischer (1900), N. Y.; Byron S. Waite (1902), Mich.; Eugene G. Hay (1903), Minn.; Charles P. McClelland (1903), N. Y.; Roy H. Chamberlain (1908), Iowa; Sam B. Cooper (1910), Tex.; each $9,000.

Revenue Cutter Service—Chief, Capt. Commandant, Ellsworth P. Bertholf; Assistant, Henry S. Merrill; Engineer, in Chief, Charles A. McAllister.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF WAR.....HENRY L. STIMSON (1911), N. Y., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....ROBERT SHAW OLIVER (1903), N. Y., $5,000
ASSISTANT AND CHIEF CLERK.....JOHN C. SCOFIELD (1899), Ga., $4,000

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

The Adjutant General	Brig. Gen.	George Andrews	Aug. 5, 1912
Inspector General	Brig. Gen.	Ernest A. Garlington	Oct. 1, 1906
Chief of Quartermaster Corps	MajorGen.	James B. Aleshire	Aug. 24, 1912
Surgeon General	Brig. Gen.	George H. Torney	Jan. 14, 1909
Chief of Engineers	Brig. Gen.	William H. Bixby	June 12, 1910
Chief of Ordnance	Brig. Gen.	William Crozier	Nov. 22, 1901
Judge Advocate General	Brig. Gen.	Enoch H. Crowder	Feb. 15, 1911
Chief Signal Officer	Brig. Gen.	James Allen	Feb. 10, 1906
Chief of Coast Artillery	Brig. Gen.	Erasmus M. Weaver	Mar. 15, 1911
Bureau of Insular Affairs	Brig. Gen.	Frank McIntyre	Aug. 24, 1912

BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

President....Col. Wm. T. Rossell, No. 14 Lenox Place, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

BATTLEFIELD PARK COMMISSIONS.

Gettysburg National Military Park—Commissioners John P. Nicholson, Penn.; Lunsford L. Lomax, Va.; C. A. Richardson, N. Y.; compensation, $10 a day.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park—Chairman, Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; John T. Wilder, Tenn.; Jos. B. Cumming, Georgia; compensation, $300 a month.

Shiloh National Military Park—Commissioners, Major D. W. Reed; James H. Ashcraft, Ky.; Basil Duke, Ky.; compensation, $250 a month.

Vicksburg National Military Park—Commissioners, William T. Rigby, Iowa; Louis Guion, La.; James G. Everest, Ill., compensation, $300 a month.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.....GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM (1909), N. Y., $12,000
SOLICITOR GENERAL.....WILLIAM M. BULLITT (1912), Ky., $10,000
ASSISTANT TO THE ATTY. GENERAL....JAMES A. FOWLER (1911), Tenn., $7,000

Assistant Attorneys General—John Q. Thompson (1907), Kan.; William R. Harr (1909), D. C.; Winfred T. Denison (1910), New York; William H. Lewis (1911), Mass.; Ernest Knaebel (1911), Col.; Jesse C. Adkins (1912), D. C.

Assistant Attorney General, Interior Department—Charles W. Cobb (1911), Cal., $5,000.

Assistant Attorney General, Postoffice Department—Russel P. Goodwin (1904), Ill., $5,000.

Assistant Attorney General, Court of Customs Appeals—William L. Wemple (1911), N. Y., $8,000.

Solicitor, Department of Commerce and Labor—Charles Earl (1906), D. C., $5,000.

Solicitor of the Treasury—William T. Thompson (1910), Neb., $5,000.

Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury—Felix A. Reeve (1897), Tenn., $3,000.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue—Fletcher Maddox (1908), Mont., $5,000.

Chief Clerk—Orin J. Field (1903), Kan., $3,000.

Attorney in Charge of Titles—Henry L. Gilbert (1911), Mich., $3,500.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.....FRANK H. HITCHCOCK (1909), Mass., $12,000
FIRST ASST. POSTMASTER GEN'L..CHARLES P. GRANDFIELD (1908), Mo., $5,000
SECOND ASST. POSTMASTER GENERAL..JOSEPH STEWART (1908), Mo., $5,000
THIRD ASST. POSTMASTER GENERAL..JAMES J. BRITT (1910), N. C., $5,000
FOURTH ASST. POSTMASTER GENERAL,
PETER V. DE GRAW (1905), Penn., $5,000

Chief Clerk—George G. Thomson (1912), Mich., $4,000.

Director of Postal Savings—Theo. L. Weed (1912), Conn., $5,000.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails—Basil Miles (1908), Penn., $3,000.

Superintendent of Money Order System—Edward F. Kimball (1903), Mass., $3,500.

Superintendent of System of Postal Finance—Charles H. Fullaway (1911), Penn., $2,250.

Superintendent of Registry System—C. Howard Buckler (1906), D. C., $2,500.

Superintendent Rural Delivery Service—George L. Wood (1912), Md., $3,000.

General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service—Theodore Ingalls (1911), Ky., $4,000.

Superintendent of Dead Letter Office—James R. Young (1905), Penn., $2,500.

Superintendent of Railway Adjustments—Charles H. McBride (1910), N. Y., $3,000.

Supt. Division of Classification—William C. Wood (1911), Kan., $2,750.

Superintendent City Delivery Service—Wm. R. Spillman (1910), Kans., $3,000.

General Supt. Salaries and Allowances—John C. Koons (1911), Md., $4,000.

Chief Postoffice Inspector—Robert S. Sharp (1910), Tenn., $4,000.

Brazil in 1911 had 12,221 schools, with 634,539 pupils and 8,064 teachers.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.....GEORGE VON L. MEYER (1909), Mass., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....BEEKMAN WINTHROP (1909), N. Y., $5,000
CHIEF CLERK.....F. S. CURTIS (1907), Ohio, $3,000

BUREAU CHIEFS AND DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS.

Bureau.	Name.	Date appointed.
Navigation	Rear Admiral Philip Andrews	Jan. 1, 1912
Ordnance	Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining	May 25, 1911
Medicine and Surgery	*Surgeon General Charles F. Stokes	Feb. 5, 1910
Supplies and Accounts	*Paymaster General Thomas J. Cowie	Dec. 13, 1910
Steam Engineering	Rear Admiral Hutch I. Cone	May 14, 1909
Construction and Repair	*Chief Constructor Richard M. Watt	Dec. 13, 1910
Yards and Docks	*Civil Engineer Homer R. Stanford	Jan. 14, 1912
Judge Advocate General	Captain Robert L. Russell	Nov. 3, 1909

Aids: Captain Templin M. Potts, personnel; Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, fleet operations; Captain Albert G. Winterhalter, material; Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, inspections. Aid to Secretary of Navy, Lieutenant Commander Leigh C. Palmer.

* Rank of Rear Admiral while Chief of Bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.....WALTER L. FISHER (1911), Ill., $12,000
FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....SAMUEL ADAMS (1911), Ill., $5,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....LEWIS C. LAYLIN (1912), Ohio, $4,500

Chief Clerk—Clement S. Ucker (1909), Ohio, $4,000.

Assistant to the Secretary—George R. Gove (1911), Wis., $2,750.

Commissioner of General Land Office—Fred Dennett (1908), N. D., $5,000.

Assistant Commissioner—Samuel V. Proudfit (1908), Iowa, $3,500.

Commissioner of Pensions—James L. Davenport (1909), N. H., $5,000.

First Deputy Commissioner — Leander Stillwell (1909), Kan., $3,600.

Second Deputy Commissioner—Leverett M. Kelley (1897), Ill., $3,600.

Commissioner of Patents—Edward B. Moore (1907), D. C., $5,000.

First Assistant Commissioner of Patents—Cornelius C. Billings (1907), Vt., $4,500.

Assistant Commissioner of Patents—Frederick A. Tennant (1909), N. Y., $3,500.

Commissioner of Education—Philander P. Claxton (1911), Tenn., $5,000.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs— ——

Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Frederick H. Abbott (1909), Neb., $3,500.

Second Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Charles F. Hauke (1910), Wash., $2,750.

Director of Geological Survey—George Otis Smith (1907), Me., $6,000.

Director of Reclamation Service—Frederick H. Newell (1904), Penn., $7,500.

Consulting Engineer, Reclamation Service—Brigadier General William L. Marshall, U. S. A., retired (1910), $7,500.

Chief Law Officer, Reclamation Service—Philip P. Wells (1911), Conn., $4,500.

Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds — Elliott Woods (1902), Ind., $6,000.

Director of the Bureau of Mines—Joseph Austin Holmes (1910), N. C., $6,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.....JAMES WILSON (1897), Iowa, $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....WILLETT M. HAYS (1904), Minn., $5,000

Chief Clerk—C. C. Clark (1910), Penn., $3,000.

Solicitor—George P. McCabe (1908), Utah, $5,000.

Chief of Weather Bureau—Willis L. Moore (1895), Ill., $6,000.

Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry—Alonzo D. Melvin (1906), Ill., $5,000.

Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry—B. T. Galloway (1901), Mo., $5,000.

Chief of Bureau of Forestry—Henry S. Graves (1910), Conn., $5,000.

Chief of Bureau of Chemistry—Carl Alsberg (1912), N. Y., $5,000.

Chief of Division of Accounts and Disbursements—A. Zappone (1906), D. C., $3,750.

Chief of Bureau of Soils—Milton Whitney (1894), Md., $4,000.

Chief of Bureau of Entomology—L. O. Howard (1894), N. Y., $4,500.

Chief of Bureau of Biological Survey—H. W. Henshaw (1910), Mass., $3,500.

Director of Office of Experiment Stations—A. C. True (1893), Conn., $4,500.

Chief of Division of Publications—Joseph A. Arnold (1909), Ind., $3,250.

Director of Office of Public Roads—Logan W. Page (1905), Mass., $4,000.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—Victor H. Olmstead (1906), N. C., $4,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR..CHARLES NAGEL (1909), Mo., $12,000
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.....BENJAMIN S. CABLE (1909), Ill., $5,000

Chief Clerk—Robert M. Pindell, jr. (1910), Md., $3,000.

Commissioner of Corporations—Luther Conant, jr. (1912), N. Y., $5,000.

Deputy Commissioner of Corporations—Francis Walker, jr. (1912), Mass., $3,500.

Commissioner of Labor—Charles P. Neill (1904), D. C., $5,000.

Commissioner General of Immigration and Naturalization — Daniel J. Keefe (1908), Mich., $5,000.

Assistant Commissioner of Immigration—Frank H. Larned (1907), Md., $3,500.

The fourth largest city in Spain is Seville, which had a population of 155,366 in 1910.

Chief Division of Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell (1906), Va., $3,500.

Chief Division of Information—Terence V. Powderly (1907), Penn., $3,500.

Commissioners of Ports—William Williams (1909), N. Y., $6,500; Bertram N. Stump (1911), Baltimore, Md., $4,000; George B. Billings (1907), Boston, $4,000; John J. S. Rodgers (1895), Philadelphia, $4,000; Samuel W. Backus (1911), San Francisco, $4,000; John H. Clark (1905), Montreal, $4,000; Ellis de Bruler (1909), Seattle; Graham L. Rice (1904), San Juan, Porto Rico, $3,600; S. E. Redfern (1909), New Orleans, $3,000.

Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels—George Uhler (1903), Penn., $4,000.

Director of the Bureau of Standards—Samuel W. Stratton (1901), Ill., $6,000.

Commissioner of Navigation—Eugene T. Chamberlain (1893), N. Y., $4,000.

Director of the Census—E. Dana Durand (1909), Cal., $6,000.

Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries—George M. Bowers (1898), W. Va., $6,000.

Commissioner of Lighthouses—George R. Putnam (1910), Iowa, $5,000.

Deputy Commissioner of Lighthouses—J. S. Conway (1912), Mont., $4,000.

Superintendent U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey—O. H. Tittman (1900), Mo., $6,000.

Chief of the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce—Albert H. Baldwin (1912), Conn., $4,000.

Chief of the Children's Bureau—Miss Julia C. Lathrop (1912), Ill., $5,000.

*INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS AND OFFICES.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

Commissioners — Charles A. Prouty (1896), Vt., chairman; Judson C. Clements (1892), Ga.; Franklin K. Lane (1905), Cal.; Edward E. Clark (1906), Iowa; James S. Harlan (1906), Ill.; B. H. Meyer (1910), Wis.; C. C. McChord (1910), Ky.; each, $10,000.

Secretary—John H. Marble (1912), Cal., $5,000.

Civil Service Commission.

Commissioners—John C. Black (1904), Ill., $4,500; John A. McIlhenny (1906), La.; William S. Washburn (1909), N. Y.; each, $4,000.

Chief Examiner — George R. Wales (1908), Vt., $3,000.

Secretary—John T. Doyle (1880), N Y., $2,500.

Federal Fine Arts Commission.

Daniel C. French, N. Y., chairman; vice-chairman, Frederick Law Olmstead, jr., N. Y.; Thomas Hastings, N. Y.; Cass Gilbert, N. Y.; Charles Moore, Mich.; Edwin H. Blashfield, N. Y.; Peirce Anderson, Chicago. No salary.

Government Printing Office.

Public Printer—Samuel B. Donnelly (1908), N. Y., $5,500.

Deputy Public Printer—Henry T. Brian (1907), Md., $3,600.

Library of Congress.

Librarian — Herbert Putnam (1899), Mass., $6,500.

Assistant Librarian—Appleton P. C. Griffin (1908), D. C., $4,000.

*For Philippine and Panama Canal Commissions see pages — and —.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

ITS SCOPE AND CHARACTER.

The Foreign Service of the United States includes the Diplomatic Corps and the Consular Service. In both these branches great progress has been made in recent years in efficiency, permanency of tenure and the elimination of mere political influence in appointments. In the Diplomatic Corps the permanent grades are as follows: Ambassadors plenipotentiary, envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, ministers resident, diplomatic agents, secretaries of embassy, secretaries of legation, second secretaries of embassy, second secretaries of legation and third secretaries of embassy. Officers of the army and navy serve as military and naval attachés to some embassies and legations.

The Grade of Ambassador.

The grade of ambassador was established by Congress under the second Cleveland administration. The law provided that when any foreign country should send a diplomatic representative of the grade of ambassador to the United States, the President might appoint an ambassador of the United States to that country. Congress, however, recently recalled the discretionary authority given to the President and provided that embassies should be created thereafter only by legislation. There are now ten embassies—to Austria-Hungary, Brazil, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia and Turkey.

Appointments to the Diplomatic Corps.

Until 1905 there were no regulations governing appointments to the Diplomatic Corps. On November 10, 1905, President Roosevelt issued the following executive order:

It is hereby ordered that vacancies in the office of secretary of embassy or legation shall hereafter be filled—

(a) By transfer or promotion from some branch of the Foreign Service, or

(b) By the appointment of a person who, having furnished satisfactory evidence of character, responsibility and capacity, and being thereupon selected by the President for examination, is found upon such examination to be qualified for the position.

The second largest city in Egypt is Alexandria, which had a population of 332,246 in 1907.

On November 26, 1909, President Taft issued an executive order enlarging the scope of the merit system and providing for promotions in the lower grades of the service up to minister. The chief provisions of the order were as follows:

Order of November 26, 1909.

The Secretary of State is hereby directed to report from time to time to the President, along with his recommendations, the names of those secretaries of the higher grades in the diplomatic service who by reason of efficient service have demonstrated special capacity for promotion to be chiefs of mission.

Initial appointments from outside the service to secretaryships in the diplomatic service shall be only to the classes of third secretary of embassy, or in case of higher existent vacancies, of second secretary of legation, or of secretary of legation at such post as has assigned to it but one secretary. Vacancies in secretaryships of higher classes shall be filled by promotion from the lower grades of the service, based upon efficiency and ability as shown in the service.

The Assistant Secretary of State, the solicitor for the Department of State, the chief of the diplomatic bureau and the chief of the bureau of appointments and the chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission or some person whom the commission shall designate, or such persons as may be designated to serve in their stead, are hereby constituted a board whose duty it shall be to determine the qualifications of persons designated by the President for examination to determine their fitness for possible appointment as secretaries of embassy or legation.

The examination herein provided for shall be held in Washington at such times as the needs of the service require. Candidates will be given reasonable notice to attend, and no person shall be designated to take the examination within thirty days of the time set therefor.

Examinations.

The examinations shall be both oral and in writing and shall include the following subjects: International law, diplomatic usage and a knowledge of at least one modern language other than English—to wit, French, Spanish or German; also the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to the possibility of increasing and extending the trade of the United States with foreign countries; American history, government and institutions, and the modern history since 1850 of Europe, Latin America and the Far East. The object of the oral examination shall also be to determine the candidate's alertness, general contemporary information and natural fitness for the service, including mental, moral and physical qualifications, character, address and general education and good command of English. In this part of the examination the applications previously filed will be given due weight by the board of examiners. In their determination of the final rating the written and oral ratings shall be of equal weight. A physical examination shall also be included as supplemental.

Examination papers shall be rated on a scale of 100, and no person with a general rating of less than 80 shall be certified as eligible.

No person shall be certified as eligible who is under twenty-one or over fifty years of age, or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is not of good character and habits and physically, mentally and temperamentally qualified for the proper performance of diplomatic work, or who has not been specially designated by the President for appointment to the diplomatic service subject to examination and subject to the occurrence of an appropriate vacancy.

The names of candidates will remain on the eligible list for two years, except in the case of such candidates as shall within that period be appointed or shall withdraw their names. Names which have been on the eligible list for two years will be dropped therefrom and the candidates concerned will not again be eligible for appointment unless upon fresh application, designation anew for examination and the successful passing of such second examination.

Proportional Representation.

In designations for appointment subject to examination and in appointments after examination due regard will be had to the rule that as between candidates of equal merit appointments should be made so as to tend to secure proportional representation of all the states and territories in the diplomatic service; and neither in the designation for examination or certification or appointment after examination will the political affiliations of the candidates be considered.

Transfers.

Transfers from one branch of the Foreign Service to another shall not occur except upon designation by the President for examination and the successful passing of the examination prescribed for the service to which such transfer is made. Unless the exigencies of the service imperatively demand it, such person to be transferred shall not have preference in designation for the taking of the examination or in appointment from the eligible list, but shall follow the course of procedure prescribed for all applicants for appointment to the service which he desires to enter. To persons employed in the Department of State at salaries of $1,800 or more the preceding rule shall not apply, and they may be appointed on the basis of ability and efficiency to any grade of the diplomatic service.

The Consular Service.

Officers in the Consular Service appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate are divided into the following grades: Consuls general at large, consuls general, consuls and consular assistants. There are also vice and deputy consuls general and consuls and consular agents. But these last are selected under regulations made by the State Department and act as clerks or representatives of the officers of the higher grades.

The Consular Service was thoroughly reorganized by the act of Congress

approved April 5, 1906, amended by the act approved May 11, 1908. These acts divided the consulates general into seven classes and the consuls into nine classes. The old fee system was abolished, every consul general and consul receiving a fixed salary and turning the fees of his office into the Treasury. Agents receive one-half of the fees which they collect up to $1,000.

By an executive order issued by President Roosevelt on June 27, 1906, amended by further orders of December 12, 1906; June 20, 1907, and the act approved May 21, 1908, a system of appointments after examination and promotions for fitness was established. The chief provisions of these orders were as follows:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

1. Vacancies in the office of consul general and in the office of consul above Class 8 shall be filled by promotion from the lower grades of the Consular Service, based upon ability and efficiency as shown in the service.

2. Vacancies in the office of consul of Class 8 and of consul of Class 9 shall be filled:

(a) By promotion on the basis of ability and efficiency as shown in the service, of consular clerks and of vice-consuls, deputy consuls and consular agents who shall have been appointed to such offices upon examination.

(b) By new appointments of candidates who have passed a satisfactory examination for appointment as consul as hereafter provided.

3. Persons in the service of the Department of State with salaries of $2,000 or upward shall be eligible for promotion, on the basis of ability and efficiency as shown in the service, to any grade of the Consular Service above Class 8 of consuls.

4. The Secretary of State, or such other officer of the Department of State as the President shall designate, the chief of the consular bureau and the chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission, or some person whom said commission shall designate, shall constitute a board of examiners for admission to the Consular Service.

5. It shall be the duty of the board of examiners to formulate rules for and hold examinations of applicants for admission to the Consular Service.

6. The scope and method of the examinations shall be determined by the board of examiners, but among the subjects shall be included at least one modern language other than English; the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to the possibilities of increasing and extending the trade of the United States with foreign countries; political economy, elements of international, commercial and maritime law.

7. Examination papers shall be rated on a scale of 100, and no person rated at less than 80 shall be eligible for certification.

8. No one shall be examined who is under twenty-one or over fifty years of age, or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is not of good character and habits and physically and mentally qualified for the proper performance of consular work, or who has not been specially designated by the President for appointment to the Consular Service subject to examination.

9. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the eighth or ninth class of consuls which the President may deem it expedient to fill, the Secretary of State shall inform the board of examiners, who shall certify to him the list of those persons eligible for appointment, accompanying the certificate with a detailed report showing the qualifications, as revealed by examination, of the persons so certified. If it be desired to fill a vacancy in a consulate in a country in which the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction, the Secretary of State shall so inform the board of examiners, who shall include in the list of names certified by it only such persons as have passed the examination provided for in this order, and who also have passed an examination in the fundamental principles of the common law, the rules of evidence and the trial of civil and criminal cases. The list of names which the board of examiners shall certify shall be sent to the President for his information.

10. No promotion shall be made except for efficiency, as shown by the work that the officer has accomplished, the ability, promptness and diligence displayed by him in the performance of all his official duties, his conduct and his fitness for the Consular Service.

11. It shall be the duty of the board of examiners to formulate rules for and hold examinations of persons designated for appointment as consular clerk, and of such persons designated for appointment as vice-consul, deputy consul and consular agent as shall desire to become eligible for promotion. The scope and method of such examination shall be determined by the board of examiners, but it shall include the same subjects hereinbefore prescribed for the examination of consuls. Any vice-consul, deputy consul or consular agent now in the service, upon passing such an examination, shall become eligible for promotion as if appointed upon such examination.

12. In designations for appointment subject to examination and in appointments after examination, due regard will be had to the rule that as between candidates of equal merit appointments should be so made as to secure proportional representation of all the states and territories in the Consular Service, and neither in the designation for examination or certification or appointment will the political affiliations of the candidate be considered.

The City of New York has $100,000,000 invested in subway lines. The investment will reach $150,000,000 at the completion of the rest of the tri-borough system.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

UNITED STATES EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Ambassadors Plenipotentiary.

Country.	Residence.	Name.	App'd from.	Salary	Date of present app't
Austria-Hungary	Vienna	Richard C. Kerens	Mo.	17,500	1909
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro.	Edwin V. Morgan	N. Y.	17,500	1912
France	Paris	Myron T. Herrick	Ohio	17,500	1912
Germany	Berlin	John G. A. Leishman	Penn.	17,500	1911
Great Britain	London			17,500	——
Italy	Rome	Thomas J. O'Brien	Mich.	17,500	1911
Japan	Tokio	Larz Anderson	D. C.	17,500	1912
Mexico	City of Mexico	Henry Lane Wilson	Wash.	17,500	1909
Russia	St. Petersburg	Curtis Guild	Mass.	17,500	1911
Turkey	Constantinople	William W. Rockhill	D. C.	17,500	1911

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	John W. Garrett	——	12,000	1911
Belgium	Brussels	Theodore Marburg	Md.	12,000	1912
Bolivia	La Paz	Horace G. Knowles	Del.	10,000	1910
Chili	Santiago	Henry P. Fletcher	Penn.	12,000	1909
China	Peking	William J. Calhoun	Ill.	12,000	1909
Colombia	Bogota	James T. Du Bois	Penn.	10,000	1911
Costa Rica	San Jose	Lewis Einstein	N. Y.	10,000	1911
Cuba	Havana	Arthur M. Beaupré	Ill.	12,000	1911
Denmark	Copenhagen	Maurice Francis Egan	D. C.	10,000	1907
Dominican Republic.	Santo Domingo	William W. Russell	D. C.	10,000	1911
Ecuador	Quito		——	10,000	——
Greece and Montenegro	Athens	Jacob Gould Schurman	N. Y.	10,000	1912
Guatemala	Guatemala	R. S. Reynolds Hitt	Ill.	10,000	1910
Hayti	Port-au-Prince.	Henry W. Furniss	Ind.	10,000	1905
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Charles D. White	N. J.	10,000	1911
Morocco	Tangier		——	10,000	——
Netherlands and Luxemburg	The Hague	Lloyd Bryce	N. Y.	12,000	1911
Nicaragua	Managua	George T. Weitzel	Mo.	10,000	1911
Norway	Christiania	Laurits S. Swenson	Minn.	10,000	1911
Panama	Panama	H. Percival Dodge	Mass.	10,000	1911
Persia	Teheran	Charles W. Russell	D. C.	10,000	1909
Peru	Lima	H. Clay Howard	Ky.	10,000	1911
Portugal	Lisbon	Cyrus E. Woods	Penn.	10,000	1912
Rumania, Bulgaria and Servia	Bucharest	John B. Jackson	N. J.	10,000	1911
Salvador	San Salvador	William Heimke	Kan.	10,000	1909
Siam	Bangkok	Fred W. Carpenter	Cal.	10,000	1912
Spain	Madrid	Henry Clay Ide	Vt.	12,000	1909
Sweden	Stockholm	Charles H. Graves	Minn.	10,000	1905
Switzerland	Berne	Henry S. Boutell	Ill.	10,000	1911
Uruguay and Paraguay	Montevideo	Nicolay A. Grevstad	Ill.	10,000	1911
Venezuela	Caracas	Elliott Northcott	W. Va.	10,000	1912

Minister Resident and Consul General.

Liberia	Monrovia	——	——	5,000	——

Diplomatic Agent.

[1]Egypt	Cairo	Peter Augustus Jay	R. I.	6,500	1909

Secretaries of Embassy.

Austria-Hungary:					
Secretary	Vienna	U. Grant Smith	Penn.	3,000	1912
Second secretary	Vienna	Arthur H. Frazier	Penn.	2,000	1911
Brazil:					
Secretary	Rio de Janeiro	George B. Rives	Va.	3,000	1911
Second secretary	Rio de Janeiro	Franklin Mott Gunther	Va.	2,000	1912
France:					
Secretary	Paris	Robert W. Bliss	N. Y.	3,000	1912
Second secretary	Paris	Sheldon Whitehouse	N. Y.	2,000	1911
Third secretary	Paris	Warren D. Robbins	Mass.	1,200	1911
Germany:					
Secretary	Berlin	Joseph C. Grew	Mass.	3,000	1912
Second secretary	Berlin	Willing Spencer	Penn.	2,000	1911
Third secretary	Berlin	Albert B. Ruddock	Del.	1,200	1912

[1]Also Consul General.

During the year 1911 there were in New York 148 murders, for which 125 persons were arrested, and seven committed suicide prior to police action.

Country.	Residence.	Name.	App'd from.	Salary	Date of present app't
Great Britain:					
Secretary	London	Irwin B. Laughlin	Penn.	3,000	1912
Second secretary	London	William P. Cresson	Nev.	2,000	1912
Third secretary	London	Hallett Johnson	N. J.	1,200	1912
Italy:					
Secretary	Rome	Post Wheeler	Wash.	3,000	1912
Second secretary	Rome	Alexander Benson	Penn.	2,000	1912
Japan:					
Secretary	Tokio	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard	La.	3,000	1912
Second secretary	Tokio	Charles Campbell, jr.	Va.	2,000	1911
Third secretary	Tokio	Frank D. Arnold	Penn.	1,200	1912
Mexico:					
Secretary	Mexico	Montgomery Schuyler, jr.	N. Y.	3,000	1912
Second secretary	Mexico	Nelson O'Shaughnessy	N. Y.	2,000	1911
Third secretary	Mexico	Henry F. Tennant	N. Y.	1,200	1912
Russia:					
Secretary	St. Petersburg	Charles S. Wilson	Me.	3,000	1912
Second secretary	St. Petersburg	Frederick A. Sterling	Tex.	2,000	1912
Third secretary	St. Petersburg	Fairman R. Furness	Penn.	1,200	1912
Turkey:					
Secretary	Constantinople	Hoffman Philip	N. Y.	3,000	1910
Second secretary	Constantinople	G. Cornell Tarler	N. Y.	2,000	1912
Third secretary	Constantinople	H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld	D. C.	1,200	1912

Secretaries of Legation.

Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	George L. Lorillard	R. I.	2,625	1912
Belgium	Brussels	J. Butler Wright	Wyo.	2,625	1912
Bolivia	La Paz	Charles E. Stangeland	Wash.	2,000	1912
Chili	Santiago	Roland B. Harvey	Md.	2,625	1912
China:					
Secretary	Peking	Edward T. Williams	Ohio	2,625	1911
Second secretary	Peking	George T. Summerlin	La.	1,800	1911
Colombia	Bogota	Leland Harrison	Ill.	2,000	1912
Costa Rica	San Jose	M. Marshall Langhorne	Va.	2,000	1912
Cuba:					
Secretary	Havana	Hugh S. Gibson	Cal.	2,625	1911
Second secretary	Havana	Francis T. Coxe	Penn.	1,800	1912
Denmark	Copenhagen	Norval Richardson	Miss.	2,000	1911
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	Charles B. Curtis	N. Y.	2,000	1912
Ecuador	Quito	Rutherfurd Bingham	D. C.	2,000	1911
Greece and Montenegro	Athens	Frederick O. de Billier	D. C.	2,000	1910
Guatemala	Guatemala	Hugh R. Wilson	Ill.	2,000	1912
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Perry Belden	N. Y.	2,000	1912
Liberia	Monrovia	Richard C. Bundy	Ohio	2,000	1910
Morocco	Tangier	Cyrus F. Wicker	N. Y.	2,000	1910
Netherlands and Luxemburg	The Hague	James G. Bailey	Ky.	2,625	1912
Nicaragua	Managua	Arthur Mason Jones	N. Y.	2,000	1912
Norway	Christiania	Francis M. Endicott	Mass.	2,000	1912
Panama	Panama	——	——	2,000	——
Persia	Teheran	Craig W. Wadsworth	N. Y.	2,000	1912
Peru	Lima	Alexander R. Magruder	Md.	2,000	1912
Portugal	Lisbon	William W. Andrews	Ohio	2,000	1912
Rumania, Bulgaria and Servia	Bucharest	Ralph B. Strassburger	N. Y.	2,000	1912
Salvador	San Salvador	Thomas Hinckley	D. C.	2,000	1912
Siam	Bangkok	Sheldon L. Crosby	N. Y.	2,000	1912
Spain	Madrid	Gustave Scholle	Minn.	2,625	1911
Sweden	Stockholm	Jordan H. Stabler	Md.	2,000	1912
Switzerland	Berne	William W. Smith	Ohio	2,000	1912
Uruguay and Paraguay	Montevideo	Richard E. Pennoyer	Cal.	2,000	1912
Venezuela	Caracas	Jefferson Caffery	La.	2,000	1911

Military Attaches Attached to Embassies.

To Austria-Hungary, Captain Walter V. Cotchett, U. S. A.; to Brazil, Captain L. Vert Coleman, U. S. A.; to France, Lieutenant Colonel T. Bentley Mott, U. S. A.; to Germany, Captain Alfred W. Bjornstad, U. S. A.; to Great Britain, Major George O. Squier, U. S. A.; to Italy, Lieutenant Colonel George M. Dunn, U. S. A.; to Japan, Captain Hubert L. Wigmore, U. S. A.; to Mexico, Captain William A. Burnside, U. S. A.; to Russia, Captain Nathan K. Averill, U. S. A.; to Turkey, Major J. R. M. Taylor, U. S. A.

Military Attaches Attached to Legations.

To the Argentine Republic, Major James A. Shipton, U. S. A.; to Belgium, Lieutenant Colonel John S. Parke, U. S. A.; to Chili, Captain Earl Biscoe, U. S. A.;

Java has over 300,000 acres planted to sugar.

to China, Major Albert J. Bowley, U. S. A.; to Cuba, Captain Herbert J. Slocum, U. S. A.; to Denmark, Captain William M. Colvin, U. S. A.; to Ecuador, ——— ———, U. S. A.; to Guatemala, Major Wallis O. Clark, U. S. A.; to Liberia, Major Charles Young, U. S. A.; to Norway, Captain William M. Colvin, U. S. A.; to Peru, ——— ———, U. S. A.; to Roumania, Bulgaria and Servia, First Lieutenant Sherman Miles, U. S. A.; to Spain, Captain Cleveland C. Lansing, U. S. A.; to Sweden, Captain William M. Colvin, U. S. A.; to Switzerland, Colonel Frank A. Edwards, U. S. A. (retired); to Uruguay, ——— ———, U. S. A.

Naval Attaches Attached to Embassies.

To Austria-Hungary, Lieutenant Commander Richard D. White, U. S. N.; to Brazil, ———, U. S. N.; to France, Commander Henry H. Hough, U. S. N.; to Germany, Captain Alfred P. Niblack, U. S. N.; to Great Britain, Powers Symington, U. S. N.; to Italy, Lieutenant Commander Richard D. White, U. S. N.; to Japan, Lieutenant Commander Lyman A. Cotten, U. S. N.; to Russia, Commander Henry H. Hough, U. S. N.

Naval Attaches Attached to Legations.

To the Argentine Republic, Lieutenant Commander Robert W. McNeely, U. S. N.; to Chili, Lieutenant Commander Robert W. McNeeley, U. S. N.; to China, Lieutenant Commander Lyman A. Cotten, U. S. N.; to the Netherlands, Captain Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N.

DIPLOMATS ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED STATES

(Corrected to Dec. 1, 1912. Addresses, if not otherwise stated, Washington, D. C.)

Embassies.

Austria-Hungary.—Ambassador E. and P., Baron Hengelmüller von Hengervar; Counsellor of Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires (Aug. 29, 1912), Baron Erich Zwiedinck von Südenhorst; First Secretary of Legation, Konstantin von Masirevich; Second Secretary of Legation, Stephen Hedry de Hedri et de Genere Aba; Attaché, Baron Karl von Freudenthal, absent; Naval Attaché, Commander Maximilian Burstyn. Embassy, No. 1304 18th street.

Brazil.—Ambassador E. and P., Domicio da Gama; First Secretary, Mr. J. de Oliveira Murinelli, absent; Second Secretaries, J. F. de Barros Pimentel, F. de Barros Cavalcanti de Lacerda, and Mr. J. J. Moniz de Aragao; Naval Attaché, Lieutenant Commander Radler de Aquino; Commercial Attaché, M. de Costa Barradas. Office of Embassy, No. 1013 16th street.

France.—Ambassador E. and P., J. J. Jusserand; Counsellor of Embassy, M. de Peretti de la Rocca; First Secretary and Commercial Attaché, Mr. Dejean; Second Secretary, Mr. Lefebre de la Boulaye; Third Secretary, M. de Sartiges; Military Attaché, Captain de Chambrun; Naval Attaché, Lieutenant Commander Benoist d'Azy. Embassy, No. 2460 16th street.

Germany.—Ambassador E. and P., Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff; Counsellor of Embassy, Haniel von Haimhausen; Second Secretary, Mr. Albert Kienlin; Attaché, Mr. von Bülow; Attaché, Lieutenant Baron von Lersner; Military Attaché, Major von Herwarth; Naval Attaché, Commander Boy-Ed. Embassy, No. 1435 Massachusetts avenue.

Great Britain.—Ambassador E. and P., Right Hon. James Bryce, O. M.; Counsellor of Embassy, Alfred Mitchell Innes; Second Secretary, Esmond Ovey, M. V. O., absent; Third Secretaries, A. Kerr Clark Kerr, Lord Eustace Percy; Military Attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Moreton F. Gage; Naval Attaché, Captain Heathcote S. Grant; T. M. Wilson, Hon. Att. Embassy, No. 1300 Connecticut ave.

Italy.—Ambassador E. and P., Marchese Cusani Confalonieri. Counsellor and Chargé d'Affairs, Mr. Giuseppe Catalani (July 5, 1912); Secretary, Count Mauro Tosti dei duchi di Valminuta, absent; Attaché, Augusto Rosso, absent; Commercial Delegate, G. B. Ceccato. Embassy, No. 1400 New Hampshire avenue.

Japan.—Ambassador E. and P., Viscount Sutemi Chinda; Counsellor of Embassy, K. Shidehara; Second Secretary, Saburo Okabé; Third Secretaries, Tamekichi Ohta and Nobutaro Kawashima; Attachés, Nagakagé Okabé, Hiroshi Saito; Military Attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Kazutsugu Inouye, I. J. A.; Naval Attaché, Commander Shigetoshi Takeuchi. Embassy, No. 1310 N street.

Mexico.—Ambassador E. and P., Señor Don Manuel Calero; First Secretary, Arturo de la Cueva; Second Secretary, Algara R. de Terreros; Third Secretaries, Ricardo Huerta and Miguel Fernández de la Regata; Military Attaché, Major Jose F. Avalos. Embassy, No. 1413 I street, rear.

Russia.—Ambassador E. and P., George Bakhméteff; Counsellor of Embassy, Mr. A. Stcherbatsky, Gentleman in Waiting to H. M. the Emperor of Russia; First Secretary, Boris Arsenieff; Second Secretaries, I. Dmitrow and H. de Bach; Attaché, Andrew Kalpaschnikoff; Naval Attaché, Commander Vassilieff. Embassy, No. 1634 I street.

Turkey.—Ambassador E. and P., Youssouf Zia Pacha; First Secretary, Abdul Hak Hussein Bey; Second Secretary, Ibrahim Zia Bey. Embassy, No. 1711 Connecticut avenue.

Legations.

Argentine Republic.—E. E. and M. P., Rómulo S. Naón; First Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Manuel E. Malbrán; Second Secretary, Eduardo Racedo, jr. Legation, No. 1728 21st street.

Belgium.—E. E. and M. P., E. Havenith; Secretary of Legation, Charles Symon; Attaché, Count du Monceau, absent. Legation, No. 2011 Massachusetts ave.

Bolivia.—E. E. and M. P., Ignacio Calderon; Secretary of Legation, Don Ml. V. Ballivian, jr. Legation, No. 1633 16th street.

Chili.—E. E. and M. P., Eduardo Suárez; First Secretary, Felipe Aninat; Second Secretary, Alejandro Herquínigo; Naval Attaché, Lieutenant Edgar von Schröders; Attaché, Carlos Errázuriz. Legation, No. 1327 16th street.

China.—E. E. and M. P., Chang Yin Tang; First Secretary, Yung Kwai; Second Secretaries, Chung Wen-pang and Liang Lean Fang, absent; Attachés, Wu Chang, Yuan Ko-shuan, Tan Yao Fen and Chiao Chung Tan, absent; Interpreter, Lu Ping Tien. Legation, No. 2001 19th street.

Colombia.—E. E. and M. P., Señor Don Julio Betancourt; First Secretary, Roberto MacDouall. Legation, The Portland.

Costa Rica.—E. E. and M. P., Joaquin B. Calvo. Legation, No. 1329 18th street.

Cuba.—E. E. and M. P., Antonio Martin Rivero; First Secretary, Antonio Carrillo de Albornez. Legation, The Parkwood.

Denmark.—E. E. and M. P., Constantin Brun. Legation, Danish Consulate General, No. 8-10 Bridge street, New York City.

Dominican Republic.—E. E. and M. P., Francisco J. Peynado; First Secretary, I. A. Cernuda. Legation, Southern Building.

Ecuador.—E. E. and M. P., Rafael Maria Arizaga; Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. S. S. Wither S.; Second Secretary, Carlos Cordovez. Legation, No. 31 Broadway, New York City.

Greece.—E. E. and M. P., L. A. Coromilas, absent; Chargé d'Affaires, L. L. Caftanzoglu. Legation, The Wyoming.

Guatemala.—E. E. and M. P., Joaquín Mendez; Secretary of Legation, Francisco Sanchez Latour. Legation, No. 1745 Rhode Island avenue.

Honduras.—E. E. and M. P., Dr. Alberto Membreño; Secretary, R. Camilo Diaz. Legation, Hotel Gordon.

Hayti.—E. E. and M. P., Solon Ménos; Secretary, H. Price. Legation, No. 1429 Rhode Island avenue.

Netherlands.—E. E. and M. P., Jonkheer J. Loudon; First Secretary of Legation, F. M. Schmolck; Attaché, G. Thurkow. Legation, No. 1910 F street.

Nicaragua.—E. E. and M. P., Salvador Castrillo; Secretary, Dr. Joaquin Cuadra Zavala. Legation, Stoneleigh Court.

Norway.—E. E. and M. P., H. H. Bryn; Secretary of Legation, Wm. Malthe Johannessen; Attaché, Christopher F. Smith. Legation, The Wyoming.

Panama.—E. E and M. P., Ramon M. Valdes; First Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, J. E. Lefevre; Counsellors of Legation, Jorge E. Boyd; Attaché, Nicolas Remón. Legation, No. 436 Southern Building.

Persia.—E. E. and M. P., ————————.; Chargé d'Affaires, Mirza Ali Kuli Khan. Legation, Bluemont, Va.

Peru.—E. E. and M. P., Federico Alfonso Pezet; First Secretary, Manuel de Freyre y Santander; Military Attaché, Captain Enrique V. Gomez; Attaché, Alfonso Washington Pezet. Legation, No. 2223 R street.

Portugal.—E. E. and M. P., Viscount de Alte. Legation, Stoneleigh Court.

Salvador.—E. E. and M. P., Federico Mejia; Secretary of Legation, Enrique Borja. Legation, Hotel Bellevue.

Siam.—E. E. and M. P., Prince Traidos Prabandh; First Secretary of Legation, Edward H. Loftus; Attaché, Nai Choate. Legation, No. 1721 Rhode Island avenue.

Spain.—E. E. and M. P., Juan Riano y Gayangos; First Secretary, Manuel Walls y Merino; Second Secretary, Conde de San Esteban de Cañongo, absent; Military Attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Nicolas Urcullu y Cereijo. Legation, No. 1519 New Hampshire avenue.

Sweden.—E. E. and M. P., W. A. F. Ekengren; Secretary of Legation, Count Claës Bonde. Legation, No. 1820 N street.

Switzerland.—E. E. and M. P., Dr. Paul Ritter; First Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Henri Martin. Legation, No. 2013 Hillyer Place.

Uruguay.—E. E. and M. P., Carlos Maria de Pena; First Secretary of Legation, Dr. Alfredo de Castro; Honorary Secretary, Victor Benavidez; Second Secretary, Hugo V. de Pena; Honorary Attaché, Dr. Miguel Bercerro de Bengoa. Legation No. 1734 N street.

Venezuela.—E. E. and M. P., Ezequiel Rojas; First Secretary, Dr. Esteban Gil-Borges. Legation, No. 1017 16th street.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

(Corrected to December 1, 1912.

CONSULS GENERAL-AT-LARGE.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.
———— (for North America, including Mexico and the Bermudas)	.....	.....	.....
George H. Murphy (for Eastern Asia, including the Straits Settlements, Australia, Oceanica and the Islands of the Pacific)	North Carolina..	1906	$5,000
Charles C. Eberhardt (for South America, Central America, the West Indies and Curaçao)	Kansas.....	1910	5,000
Alfred L. M. Gottschalk (for European Russia,			

Name.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.
the Balkan States, Greece, Asia Minor, Persia, India as far as the western frontier of the Straits Settlements, and Africa)	New York	1908	5,000
James E. Dunning (for Europe, excepting Russia, the Balkan States and Greece)	Maine	1912	5,000

CONSULS GENERAL, CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ended June 30, 1912.
Abyssinia.					
Adis Ababa	——— ——— (C. G.)	———	———	$3,500	———
Argentine Republic.					
Buenos Ayres	Rich'd M. Bartleman (C. G.)	Mass	1909	4,500	———
Rosario	Robert T. Crane (C.)	Md.	1911	2,500	———
Santa Fé	George C. Norman (A.)	Argen	1910	———	$275 50
Austria-Hungary.					
Budapest, Hungary	Paul Nash (C. G.)	N. Y.	1908	3,500	———
Carlsbad, Austria	Charles L. Hoover (C.)	Mo.	1912	3,000	———
Fiume, Hungary	Samuel H. Shank (C.)	Ind.	1912	3,500	———
Prague, Austria	Joseph I. Brittain (C.)	Ohio	1907	3,500	———
Reichenberg, Austria	William J. Pike (C.)	Penn	1910	4,000	———
Trieste, Austria	Ralph J. Totten (C.)	Tenn.	1911	3,000	———
Vienna, Austria	Charles Denby (C. G.)	Ind	1909	6,000	———
Belgium.					
Antwerp	Henry W. Diederich (C. G.)	D. C.	1906	5,500	———
Brussels	Ethelbert Watts (C. G.)	Penn	1907	5,500	———
Ghent	Henry Abert Johnson (C.)	D. C.	1911	3,000	———
Liege	Alexander Heingartner (C.)	Ohio	1911	3,000	———
Brazil.					
Bahia	David R. Birch (C.)	Penn.	1912	4,000	———
Para	George H. Pickerell (C.)	Ohio	1906	4,000	———
Manaos	Frederic H. Sanford (A.)	N. Y.	1912	———	1,422 50
Maranhao	Joaquim M. A. dos Santos (A.)	Brazil	1908	———	112 50
Pernambuco	P. Merrill Griffith (C.)	Ohio	1910	4,000	———
Ceara	Antonio E. da Frota (A.)	Brazil	1897	———	325 00
Maceio	George Simpson (A.)	Brazil	1908	———	137 50
Rio de Janeiro	Julius G. Lay (G. C.)	D. C.	1910	8,000	———
Victoria	Jean Zinzen (A.)	Brazil	1890	———	1,005 00
Santos	Jay White (C.)	Mich.	1909	4,000	———
Sao Paulo	William E. Lee (A.)	Brazil	1908	———	294 50
Chili.					
Iquique	Percival Gassett (C.)	D. C.	1912	3,000	———
Antofagasta	Alfred W. Grimes (A.)	Chili	1912	———	942 00
Arica	——— ——— (A.)	———	———	———	165 00
Punta Arenas	Charles L. Latham (C.)	N. C.	1911	3,000	———
Valparaiso	Alfred A. Winslow (C.)	Ind	1906	4,500	———
Caldera	John Thomas Morong (A.)	Chili	1908	———	65 00
Coquimbo	H. Vernon Kerr (A.)	Chili	1912	———	224 50
Talcahuano	Joseph O. Smith (A.)	Chili	1895	———	308 50
China.					
Amoy	Lester Maynard (C.)	Cal.	1912	4,500	———
Antung	Adolph A. Wiamson (C.)	D. C.	1909	2,500	———
Canton	Fleming D. Cheshire (C.G.)	N. Y.	1912	5,500	———
Chefoo	Julean H. Arnold (C.)	Cal.	1912	4,500	———
Tsinan	——— ——— (A.)	———	———	———	———
Chungking	E. Carleton Baker (C.)	Cal.	1911	3,500	———
Foochow	John Fowler (C.)	Mass.	1912	4,500	———
Hankow	Roger S. Greene (C. G.)	Mass.	1911	4,500	———
Harbin	Southard P. Warner (C.)	Md.	1912	4,000	———
Mukden	Fred D. Fisher (C. G.)	Ore	1909	4,500	———
Nanking	Charles D. Tenny (C.)	Mass.	1912	4,000	———
Newchang	William P. Kent (C.)	Va	1910	4,500	———
Shanghai	Amos P. Wilder (C. G.)	Wis	1909	8,000	———
Swatow	Charles L. L. Williams	Ohio	1910	2,500	———
Tientsin	Sam'l S. Knabenshue (C.G.)	Ohio	1909	5,500	———
Colombia.					
Barranquilla	Isaac A. Manning (C.)	Ore.	1911	3,500	———
Cali	Edward H. Mason (A.)	Ill.	1910	———	13 00
Medellin	Silas H. Wright (A.)	Mich.	1908	———	248 00
Santa Marta	William A. Trout (A.)	Ind.	1909	———	807 50
Bogota	——— ——— (C. G.)	———	———	3,500	———
Cartagena	Graham H. Kempner (C.)	Ky.	1911	2,000	———

The number of cigars manufactured in the United States in 1910 was 8,117,546,625.

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed	Year appointed	Salary	Fees for year ended June 30, 1910
Costa Rica.					
Port Limon	Chester Donaldson (C.)	N. Y.	1905	2,500	—
San José	Samuel T. Lee (C.)	Mich	1909	3,000	—
Punta Arenas	Spencer Franklin (A.)	N. Y.	1912	—	525 50
Cuba.					
Cienfuegos	Max J. Baehr (C.)	Neb.	1902	$4,500	—
Calbarien	P. B. Anderson (A.)	Penn.	1903	—	672 00
Sagua la Grande	John F. Jova (A.)	N. Y.	1903	—	891 50
Havana	James Linn Rodgers (C. G.)	Ohio	1907	8,000	—
Cardenas	William W. Clark (A.)	Ohio	1912	—	1,206 00
Matanzas	Alfred Heydrich (A.)	N. Y.	1905	—	1,277 50
Nueva Gerona, I. o. P.	Vervie P. Sutherland (A.)	Minn.	1910	—	206 00
Santiago de Cuba	Ross E. Holaday (C.)	Ohio	1902	4,500	—
Antilla	George Bayliss (A.)	Cal.	1907	—	1,972 00
Baracoa	Arthur Field Lindley (A.)	N. Y.	1904	—	564 00
Manzanillo	Francis B. Bertot (A.)	N. Y.	1905	—	971 50
Neuvitas	Dean R. Wood (A.)	N. Y.	1908	—	768 50
Denmark and Dominions.					
Copenhagen	Edward D. Winslow (C.G.)	Ill.	1911	3,000	—
St. Thomas, West Indies	Christopher H. Payne (C.)	W. Va.	1903	3,000	—
Christiansted, St. Croix	Andrew J. Blackwood (A.)	W. I.	1893	—	39 50
Fredericksted, St. Croix Island	Robert L. Merwin (A.)	Conn.	1901	—	200 50
Dominican Republic.					
Puerto Plata	Charles M. Hathaway (C.)	Penn.	1911	2,000	—
Monte Christi	Isaac T. Petit (A.)	D. R.	1895	—	140 00
Samana	Federico Lample (A.)	D. R.	1904	—	355 50
Santo Domingo	Charles B. Curtis (C. G.)	N. Y.	1912	—	—
Azua	John Hardy (A.)	Mass.	1885	—	764 50
Macoris	Heinrich Schumacher (A.)	D. R.	1912	—	1,225 00
Sanchez	J. Enrique Leroux (A.)	D. R.	1908	—	2,221 50
Ecuador.					
Guayaquil	Herman R. Dietrich (C. G.)	Mo.	1903	4,500	—
Bahia de Caraquez	Alberto Santos (A.)	Ecuador	1900	—	500 00
Esmeraldas	George D. Hedian (A.)	N. Y.	1908	—	383 00
Salango	——— (A.)	...	—	—	—
France and Dominions.					
Algiers, Algeria	Dean B. Mason (C.)	Ohio	1911	2,500	—
Oran	Albert H. Elford (A.)	Algeria	1906	—	219 50
Bordeaux	Alfred K. Moe (C.)	N. J.	1909	4,000	—
Biarritz	Frederic E. Gibert (A.)	N. Y.	1905	—	238 10
Calais	James B. Milner (C.)	Ind.	1898	5,000	—
Boulogne-sur-Mer	William Whitman (A.)	France	1903	—	324 00
Cognac	George H. Jackson (C.)	Conn.	1908	2,500	—
Gorée-Dakar, Senegal	——— (C.)	—	—	2,000	—
Grenoble	Charles P. H. Nason (C.)	Penn.	1901	2,000	—
Guadeloupe, W. Indies	Frank Anderson Henry (C.)	Del.	1912	2,000	—
Havre	John Ball Osborne (C.)	Penn.	1912	5,000	—
Cherbourg	Auguste Lanièce (A.)	France	1911	—	456 00
Limoges	Eugene L. Belisle (C.)	Mass.	1906	2,500	—
Lyons	Carl Bailey Hurst (C.)	D. C.	1910	5,000	—
Dijon	Nicolas Chapuis (A.)	N. Y.	1906	—	1,705 50
Marseilles	Alphonse Gaulin (C. G.)	R. I.	1909	5,500	—
Bastia, Corsica	Simon Damiani (A.)	U. S.	1888	—	122 50
Cette	Carl D. Hagelin (A.)	France	1901	—	963 00
Toulon	F. M. Mansfield (A.)	N. Y.	1909	—	513 00
Martinique, West Indies	Thomas R. Wallace (C.)	Iowa	1910	2,500	—
Nantes	Louis Goldschmidt (C.)	N. H.	1904	3,000	—
Brest	A. Pitel (A.)	France	1910	—	830 00
Nice	William D. Hunter (C.)	Minn	1907	2,500	—
Paris	Frank H. Mason (C. G.)	Ohio	1905	12,000	—
Rheims	William Bardel (C.)	N. Y.	1908	3,500	—
Roubaix	Joseph E. Haven (C.)	Ill	1908	2,500	—
Dunkirk	Benjamin Morel (A.)	France	1883	—	385 38
Rouen	Julian Potter (C.)	N. Y.	1912	2,000	—
Amiens	Charles Tassencourt (A.)	France	1904	—	65 00
Dieppe	W.P.S. Palmer-Samborne(A)	France	1907	—	104 50
Saigon, Cochin China	——— (C.)	...	—	2,000	—
St. Etienne	William H. Hunt (C.)	N. Y.	1906	2,500	—
St. Pierre, St. P. I.	John K. Baxter (C.)	Tenn.	1912	2,000	—
Tahiti, Society Islands	North Winship (C.)	Ga	1910	2,000	—
Tamatave, Madagascar	James G. Carter (C.)	Ga	1908	2,500	—

The third largest city in India is Madras, which had a population of 509,346 in 1901.

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ended June 30, 1910.
German Empire.					
Aix la Chapelle, Prussia	Pendleton King (C.)	N. C.	1905	$3,000	——
Apia, Samoa	Mason Mitchell (C.)	N. Y.	1908	2,500	——
Barmen, Prussia	George Eugene Eager (C.)	Ill	1906	2,500	——
Berlin, Prussia	Alex. M. Thackara (C. G.)	Penn	1905	3,000	——
Sorau, Prussia	George A. Makinson (A.)	Cal.	1909	——	2,236 77
Bremen	William T. Fee (C.)	Ohio	1906	5,000	——
Brake, Oldenburg	Wilhelm Clemens (A.)	Ger.	1885	——	811 50
Bremerhaven, Bremen	Joseph F. Buck (A.)	Mich.	1912	——	1,590 50
Breslau, Prussia	Herman L. Spahr (C.)	S. C.	1906	2,500	——
Brunswick, Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert (C.)	Md	1897	2,500	——
Chemnitz, Saxony	Thomas H. Norton (C.)	Ohio	1906	3,500	——
Coburg, S.-C.-Gotha	Frank Dillingham (C. G.)	Cal	1906	4,500	——
Sonneberg, S.-M.	F. J. Dietzman (A.)	Mass.	1909	——	5,847 89
Cologne, Prussia	Hiram J. Dunlap (C.)	Ill	1905	3,500	——
Dresden, Saxony	T. St. John Gaffney (C. G.)	N. Y.	1905	4,500	——
Erfurt, Prussia	Ralph C. Busser (C.)	Penn	1909	2,500	——
Frankfort-o-M., Prus.	Heaton W. Harris (C. G.)	Ohio	1912	5,500	——
Cassel, Prussia	Gustav C. Kothe (A.)	Kan.	1894	——	1,493 96
Wiesbaden, Prussia	John B. Brewer (A.)	N. Y.	1903	——	2,392 32
Hamburg	Robert P. Skinner (C. G.)	Ohio	1908	8,000	——
Kiel, Prussia	Paul H. J. Sartori (A.)	Ger.	1899	——	354 00
Lübeck	Wolfgang Gaederts (A.)	Ger.	1903	——	1,016 50
Hanover, Prussia	Albert H. Michelson (C.)	Mass.	1912	3,000	——
Kehl, Baden	Milo A. Jewett (C.)	Mass.	1911	3,000	——
Leipzig, Saxony	Nicholas R. Snyder (C.)	Penn.	1912	4,000	——
Gera, Reuss-Schleitz	Charles Neuer (A.)	N. Y.	1904	——	2,033 52
Magdeburg, Prussia	Alfred W. Donegan (C.)	Ala	1910	2,500	——
Mannheim, Baden	Wm. C. Teichmann (C.)	Mo.	1907	3,500	——
Neustadt-an-der Hardt, Bavaria	Leopold Blum (A.)	Ger.	1893	——	1,133 00
Munich, Bavaria	Thomas W. Peters (C. G.)	D. C.	1907	4,500	——
Nuremberg, Bavaria	George N. Ifft (C.)	Ohio	1907	4,000	——
Plauen, Saxony	Robert Brent Mosher (C.)	D. C.	1911	4,000	——
Markneukirchen, Sax.	W. Bruce Wallace (A.)	Iowa	1908	——	2,654 00
Stettin, Prussia	Henry C. A. Damm (C.)	Tenn.	1912	2,500	——
Danzig, Prussia	Ernst A. Claaszen (A.)	Ger.	1902	——	352 38
Königsberg, Prussia	Alexander Eckhardt (A.)	N. Y.	1899	——	3,396 71
Swinemünde, Prussia	Wilhelm Potenberg (A.)	Ger.	1907	——	52 47
Stuttgart, Wurtemberg	Edward Higgins (C.)	Mass	1907	4,000	——
Tsingtau, China	James C. McNally (C.)	Penn	1910	4,000	——
Great Britain and Dominions.					
Aden, Arabia	Walter H. Schulz (C.)	Okla.	1911	2,500	——
Hodeida, Turkey	Erich Lindenmeyer (A.)	Arabia	1907	——	245 00
Auckland, New Zealand	William A. Prickitt (C. G.)	N. J.	1905	4,500	——
Christchurch	Frank Graham (A.)	N. Z.	1903	——	644 25
Dunedin	Freder'k O. Bridgeman (A.)	N. Z.	1900	——	341 50
Wellington	C. Harcourt Turner	N. Z.	1910	——	400 50
Barbados, West Indies	Chester W. Martin (C.)	Mich	1908	3,000	——
Roseau, Dominica	Henry A. Frampton (A.)	Domin	1896	——	760 50
St. Lucia	William Peter (A.)	S. Lucia	1873	——	2,143 50
St. Vincent	Ernest A. Richards (A.)	St. Vin.	1897	——	31 00
Belfast, Ireland	Hunter Sharp (C.)	N. C.	1910	5,000	——
Londonderry	Philip O'Hagan (A.)	Ireland	1908	——	828 90
Belize, British Honduras	William L. Avery (C.)	Mont.	1898	2,500	——
Birmingham, England	Albert Halstead (C.)	D. C.	1906	4,500	——
Kidderminster	James Morton (A.)	England	1870	——	912 00
Redditch	William U. Brewer (A.)	Penn.	1905	——	1,674 50
Bombay, India	Edward J. Norton (C.)	Tenn.	1912	4,000	——
Bradford, England	Augustus E. Ingram (C.)	Cal.	1909	3,500	——
Bristol, England	Homer M. Byington (C.)	Conn.	1909	2,000	——
Burslem (Stoke-on-Trent), England	Robert S. S. Bergh (C.)	N. D.	1911	3,000	——
Calcutta, India	William H. Michael (C. G.)	Nebr.	1905	6,000	——
Chitagong	William E. Bell (A.)	India	1912	——	10 00
Calgary, Alberta, Can.	E. Scott Hotchkiss (C.)	Wis.	1906	3,000	——
Lethbridge	Walter R. Dobbin (A.)	Iowa	1908	——	646 50
Campbellton, N. B.	Theodosius Botkin (C.)	Utah	1907	2,000	——
Paspebiac	Daniel Bisson (A.)	Canada	1889	——	323 50
Cape Town C. of G. H.	Richard Guenther (C. G.)	Wis	1910	6,000	——
Cardiff, Wales	Lorin A. Lathrop (C.)	Cal.	1907	2,500	——
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Wesley Frost (C.)	Ky.	1912	2,000	——
Summerside	Neil Sinclair (A.)	P. E. I.	1907	——	222 00

The oldest college in the United States is Harvard College, which was founded in 1636.

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ended June 30, 1910.
Colombo, Ceylon	Charles K. Moser	Va.	1911	3,000	——
Cork (Q'nstown), Irel'd.	George E. Chamberlin (C.)	N. Y.	1910	$2,500	——
Limerick	Edmund Ludlow (A.)	Ireland	1896	——	$516 57
Cornwall, Ontario	Giles R. Taggart (C.)	N. J.	1912	2,000	——
Dawson, Yukon Territ'y	George C. Cole (C.)	W. Va.	1906	5,000	——
Dublin, Ireland	Edward L. Adams (C.)	N. Y.	1909	4,000	——
Galway	Robert A. Tennant (A.)	Ireland	1901	——	450 94
Dundee, Scotland	E. Haldeman Dennison (C.)	Ohio	1910	4,000	——
Aberdeen	William P. Quann (A.)	Minn.	1906	——	2,889 22
Dunfermline, Scotland	Howard D. Van Sant (C.)	N. J.	1910	3,000	——
Durban, Natal	Nathaniel B. Stewart (C.)	Ga.	1910	3,500	——
Edinburgh, Scotland	Rufus Fleming (C)	Ohio	1897	3,500	——
Fernie, Br. Columbia	Frank C. Denison (C.)	Vt.	1908	2,000	——
Fort Erie, Ontario	Horace J. Harvey (C.)	N. Y.	1902	2,000	——
Georgetown, Guiana	Rea Hanna (C.)	California	1911	3,500	——
Cayenne	Louis H. R. Didier (A.)	Guiana	1910	——	61 00
Paramaribo	Henry L. Hirschfeld (A.)	Guiana	1909	——	1,091 00
Gibraltar, Spain	Richard L. Sprague (C.)	Mass.	1901	2,500	——
Glasgow, Scotland	John N. McCunn (C.)	Wis.	1908	4,500	——
Greenock	James A. Love (A.)	Scotland	1891	——	154 00
Troon	Peter H. Waddell (A.)	Scotland	1896	——	1,386 00
Halifax, Nova Scotia	James W. Ragsdale (C. G.)	Cal.	1909	4,500	——
Bridgewater	William H. Owen (A.)	N. S.	1872	——	379 50
Liverpool	Jason M. Mack (A.)	N. S.	1895	——	418 50
Lunenburg	Daniel J. Rudolf (A.)	N. S.	1907	——	540 00
Hamilton, Bermuda	W. Maxwell Greene (C.)	R. I.	1898	2,500	——
St. George	William H. Potter (A.)	Penn.	1909	——	233 00
Hamilton, Ontario	James M. Shepard (C.)	Mich.	1897	3,000	——
Galt	James Ryerson (A.)	Canada	1899	——	3,693 00
Hobart, Tasmania	George M. Hanson (C.)	Utah	1912	2,000	——
Hongkong, China	George E. Anderson (C. G.)	Ill	1910	8,000	——
Huddersfield, England	Franklin D. Hale (C.)	Vermont	1912	3,000	——
Hull, England	Lewis W. Haskell (C.)	S. C.	1903	2,500	——
Johannesburg, Transv'l.	Edwin N. Gunsaulus (C.)	Ohio	1908	5,000	——
Bloemfontein, O. R. C.	Arthur E. Fichardt (A.)	So. Africa.	1907	——	2 00
Karachi, India	Stuart K. Lupton (C.)	Tenn.	1909	3,000	——
Kingston, Jamaica	Leo Allen Bergholz (C.)	N. Y.	1912	4,500	——
Montego Bay	Harry M. Doubleday (A.)	N. Y.	1907	——	1,255 00
Port Morant	Cecil C. Langlois (A.)	Jamaica	1901	——	1,391 50
St. Ann's Bay	Anthony B. D. Rerrie (A.)	Jamaica	1902	——	1,018 00
Kingston, Ontario	Felix S. S. Johnson (C.)	N. J.	1910	2,500	——
Trenton	Stephen J. Young (A.)	Canada	1891	——	610 00
Leeds, England	Benjamin F. Chase (C.)	Penn.	1909	2,500	——
Liverpool, England	Horace L. Washington (C.)	D. C.	1909	8,000	——
Holyhead	Richard D. Robers (A.)	Wales	1909	——	2 00
St. Helens	Ernest L. Phillips (A.)	Ill.	1908	——	1,411 50
London, England	John L. Griffiths (C. G.)	Ind.	1909	12,000	——
Dover	Frederick Crundall (A.)	England	1908	——	228 80
Madras, India	José de Olivares (C.)	Mo.	1911	3,000	——
Malta, Maltese Islands.	James O. Laing (C.)	Mo.	1910	2,500	——
Manchester, England	——— ——— (C.)	——	——	6,000	——
Melbourne, Australia	William C. Magelssen (C.)	Minn.	1911	3,000	——
Adelaide	George H. Prosser (A.)	So. Aust.	1907	——	150 50
Fremantle, W. Aus.	Udolphoe W. Burke (A.)	Australia	1911	——	57 50
Moncton, N. Brunswick	Michael J. Hendrick (C.)	N. Y.	1908	2,000	——
Newcastle	Byron N. Call (A.)	Canada	1904	——	1,461 00
Montreal, Quebec	William H. Bradley (C. G.)	Ill.	1907	6,000	——
Hemmingford	Martin B. Fisher (A.)	Canada	1912	——	124 50
Nassau, N. P.	Henry D. Baker (C.)	Ill.	1912	3,000	——
Mathewtown	John I. Sargent (A.)	Bahama	1910	——	160 00
Newcastle, N. S. Wales	George B. Killmaster (C.)	Mich.	1908	3,000	——
Brisbane, Queensland.	James W. Collins (A.)	Queens	1909	——	903 00
Townsville, Q'sland	Joseph Botten (A.)	Queens	1910	——	326 50
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Walter C. Hamm (C.)	Penn	1912	3,000	——
West Hartlepool	Hans C. Nielsen (A.)	England	1899	——	701 50
Niagara Falls, Ont.	Edwin W. Trimmer (C.)	N. Y.	1905	2,000	——
Nottingham	Samuel M. Taylor (C.)	Ohio	1910	4,500	——
Derby	Charles K. Eddowes (A.)	England	1882	——	1,047 50
Leicester	Samuel S. Partridge (A.)	England	1891	——	1,854 00
Orillia, Ont.	Harry P. Dill (C.)	Me.	1908	2,500	——
Midland	Ronald F. White (A.)	Canada	1907	——	969 50
North Bay, Nipissing.	Edgar C. Wakefield (A.)	Maine	1906	——	3,199 00
Parry Sound	Walter R. Foot (A.)	Canada	1892	——	461 00

The Prussian public debt amounted to $2,380,000,000 in 1911-'12.

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ended June 30, 1910.
Ottawa, Ont.	John G. Foster (C. G.)	Vt.	1903	$6,000	—
Arnprior	William B. Murphy (A.)	N. C.	1909	—	4,514 50
Owen Sound, Ont.	——— ——— (C.)	—	—	2,500	—
Plymouth, Eng.	Joseph G. Stephens (C.)	Ind.	1897	2,500	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	Julius D. Drener (C.)	S. C.	1910	3,000	—
Port Maria	Henry T. Wilcox (A.)	N. J.	1912	—	2,882 02
Port Elizabeth, S. A.	Ernest A. Wakefield (C.)	Me.	1910	3,500	—
East London	William H. Fuller (A.)	Cape Col.	1884	—	47 00
Port Louis, Mauritius	——— ——— (C.)	—	—	2,000	—
Prescott, Ont.	Martin R. Sackett (C.)	N. Y.	1903	2,500	—
Quebec	Gerhard Wittrich (C.)	Wis.	1909	3,500	—
Victoriaville	G. W. Stephenson, jr. (A.)	Iowa	1912	—	3,634 50
Rangoon, India	Maxwell K. Moorhead (C.)	Penn	1910	3,500	—
Rimouski, Quebec	Frederick M. Ryder (C.)	Conn.	1908	3,500	—
Cabano	Thomas T. Hammond (A.)	Maine	1906	—	4,327 50
Edmunston	J. Adolphe Guy (A.)	N. B.	1896	—	4,795 00
St. John, N. B.	Henry S. Culver (C.)	Ohio	1910	3,000	—
Fredericton	William W. Heard (A.)	Md.	1912	—	4,316 50
St. John's, N. F.	James S. Benedict (C.)	N. Y.	1907	2,500	—
St. John's, Quebec	Andrew J. McConnico (C.)	Miss.	1909	2,000	—
St. Stephen, N. B.	Charles A. McCullough (C.)	Me.	1897	2,000	—
Sandaken, N. Borneo	Orlando H. Baker (C.)	Iowa	1908	3,000	—
Sarnia, Ont.	Fred C. Slater (C.)	Kan.	1909	2,500	—
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	George W. Shotts (C.)	Mich.	1906	2,500	—
Sudbury	David M. Brodie (A.)	Canada	1907	—	1,105 00
Sheffield	Robert J. Thompson (C.)	Ill.	1912	3,000	—
Sherbrooke, Quebec	Charles N. Daniels (C.)	Conn.	1912	3,500	—
Beebe Junction	Hoel S. Beebe (A.)	Vt.	1909	—	2,227 50
Cookshire	William F. Given (A.)	D. C.	1898	—	2,493 00
Megantic	Henry W. Albro (A.)	Canada	1898	—	1,297 50
Waterloo	Arthur S. Newell	Ill.	1910	—	2,593 00
Sierra Leone, W. A.	William J. Yerby (C.)	Tenn.	1906	2,000	—
Singapore, S. S.	E. S. Cunningham (C. G.)	Tenn.	1912	4,500	—
Penang	Otto Schule (A.)	S. S.	1907	—	841 50
Southampton,	Albert W. Swalm (C.)	Iowa	1903	4,500	—
Jersey	E. B. Renouf (A.)	Jersey	1892	—	116 50
Weymouth	Frederick W. Fuller (A.)	England	1902	—	350 50
Suva, Fiji Islands	——— ——— (C.)	—	—	2,000	—
Swansea, Wales	C. Ludlow Livingston (C.)	Penn	1910	3,000	—
Sydney, N. S. W.	John P. Bray (C. G.)	N. Dak.	1908	5,500	—
Sydney, Nova Scotia	Charles M. Freeman (C.)	Ohio	1908	3,000	—
Canso	Alfred W. Hart (A.)	N. S.	1885	—	185 50
Louisburg	Henry C. V. Le Vatte (A.)	N. S.	1898	—	671 50
Port Hawkesbury	Alexander Bain (A.)	N. S.	1886	—	361 50
Toronto, Ont.	Robert S. Chilton, jr. (C.)	D. C.	1905	4,000	—
Peterborough	Charles F. Leonard (A.)	Iowa	1910	—	1,443 50
Trinidad, West Indies	P. Emerson Taylor (C.)	Neb.	1912	3,000	—
Brighton, Trinidad	William E. Daly (A.)	Trin'd	1911	—	444 00
Grenada	P. J. Dean (A.)	Grenada	1891	—	478 50
Turks Island, W. I.	Charles Forman (C.)	La.	1912	2,000	—
Cockburn Harbor	Cleophas Hunt Durham (A.)	T. Isl.	1896	—	70 00
Salt Cay	Alexis W. Harriott (A.)	Turks I.	—	—	55 00
Vancouver, B. C.	David Wilber (C. G.)	N. Y.	1911	4,500	—
Nelson	Walter S. Riblet (A.)	Wash.	1902	—	1,682 50
White Horse, Y. T.	Elmer J. White (A.)	Wash.	1911	—	133 00
Victoria, B. C.	Abraham E. Smith (C.)	Ill.	1897	4,000	—
Cumberland	George W. Clinton (A.)	Penn.	1898	—	179 00
Nanaimo	Joseph H. Pashley (A.)	U. S.	1906	—	1,460 00
Windsor, Ont.	Harry A. Conant (C.)	Mich.	1905	2,500	—
Winnipeg, Manitoba	John Edward Jones (C. G.)	D. C.	1908	4,500	—
Fort William, Ont.	C. W. Jarvis (A.)	Canada	1895	—	1,881 00
Kenora, Ont.	Rupert H. Moore (A.)	Canada	1909	—	657,00
Yarmouth, N. S.	Alfred J. Fleming (C.)	Mo.	1907	2,500	—
Annapolis Royal	Jacob M. Owen (A.)	N. S.	1872	—	241 50
Digby	William B. Stewart (A.)	N. S.	1873	—	560 00
Greece.					
Athens	William H. Gale (C. G.)	Va.	1910	3,000	—
Patras	Arthur B. Cooke (C.)	S. C.	1910	2,000	—
Corfu	Charles E. Hancock (A.)	Greece	1902	—	33 50
Guatemala.					
Guatemala	Geo. A. Bucklin, jr. (C.G.)	Okla.	1910	$3,500	—
Champerico	Michael F. Friely (A.)	Guat.	1909	—	$675 50
Livingston	Edward Reed (A.)	Cal.	1901	—	1,937 00

In 1528 Budapest fell into the hands of the Turks.

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Where appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ended June 30, 1910.
San José de Guatemala	——— ——— (A.)	——	——	——	——
Hayti.					
Cape Haytien	Lemuel W. Livingston (C.)	Fla.	1898	2,000	——
Gonaives	J. William Wœl (A.)	Mass.	1899	——	354 00
Port de Paix	Carl Abegg (A.)	N. Y.	1896	——	401 00
Port-au-Prince	John B. Terres (C.)	N. Y.	1904	3,000	——
Aux Cayes	Adolph Strohm (A.)	Hayti	1906	——	332 50
Jacmel	Louis Vital (A.)	Conn.	1904	——	473 50
Jeremie	St. Charles Villedrouin (A.)	N. Y.	1903	——	389 50
Petit Goave	Georg Bohne (A.)	Hayti	1912	——	206 00
Honduras.					
Ceiba	Harold D. Clum (C.)	N. Y.	1912	2,000	——
Bonacca	Sandy Kirkconnell (A.)	Hond.	1906	——	308 00
Roatan	Oliver L. Hardgrave (A.)	Fla.	1910	——	390 00
Tela	Wallace C. Hutchinson (A.)	N. Y.	1905	——	416 00
Truxillo	John T. Glynn (A.)	La.	1899	——	188 00
Puerto Cortes	David J. D. Myers (C.)	Ga.	1912	2,500	——
San Pedro Sula	J. M. Mitchell, jr. (A.)	Penn.	1891	——	62 00
Tegucigalpa	Arminius T. Haeberle (C.)	Mo	1910	2,500	——
Amapala	Hans Hofer (A.)	Hond.	1912	——	183 50
San Juancito	Louis F. Valentine (A.)	N. Y.	1912	——	——
Italy.					
Catania	Alexander W. Weddell (C.)	Va.	1912	3,000	——
Florence	Leo J. Keena (C.)	Mich.	1910	3,000	——
Genoa	James A. Smith (C. G.)	Vt.	1908	4,500	——
Leghorn	Frank Deedmeyer (C.)	Ala.	1911	3,000	——
Carrara	Felix A. Dalmas (A.)	N. Y.	1910	——	2,329 00
Milan	Charles M. Caughy (C.)	Md.	1909	4,000	——
Naples	William W. Handley (C.)	N. Y.	1910	4,000	——
Bari	M. Amadeus Miescher (A.)	Italy	1912	——	692 50
Capri	Thomas Spencer Jerome (A.)	Mich.	1901	——	83 00
Palermo	Hernando de Soto (C.)	Cal	1910	3,500	——
Rome	Chapman Coleman (C.)	Ky.	1908	3,500	——
Turin	Charles B. Perry (C.)	Neb.	1906	2,000	——
Venice	James Verner Long (C.)	Penn.	1910	2,000	——
Japan.					
Dalny, Manchuria	Albert W. Pontius (C.)	Minn.	1911	3,500	——
Kobé	George N. West (C.)	D. C.	1910	5,000	——
Yokkaichi	W. de L. Kingsbury (A.)	Cal.	1909	——	1,685 00
Nagasaki	Carl F. Deichman (C.)	Mo.	1909	3,500	——
Seoul, Corea	George H. Scidmore (C. G.)	Wis.	1909	5,500	——
Tamsui, Formosa	Samuel C. Reat (C.)	Ill.	1909	3,000	——
Yokohama	Thomas Sammons (C. G.)	Wash.	1909	6,000	——
Hakodate	Edward Julian King (A.)	N. Y.	1904	——	235 00
Congo, Independent State of.					
Boma	——— ——— (C. G.)	——	——	4,500	——
Liberia.					
Monrovia	William D. Crum (C. G.[1])	S. C.	1910	——	——
Mexico.					
Acapulco, Guerrero	Clement S. Edwards (C.)	Minn.	1911	2,500	——
Aguascalientes, Agu'l'tes	Gaston Schmutz	La.	1910	2,000	——
Chihuahua, Chihuahua	Marion Letcher (C.)	Ga.	1911	2,500	——
Parral	James I. Long (A.)	Penn.	1895	——	604 42
Ciudad Juarez, Chi'hua.	Thomas D. Edwards (C.)	So. Dak.	1905	2,500	——
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Coahuila	Luther T. Ellsworth (C.)	Ohio	1907	2,500	——
Durango, Durango	Theodore C. Hamm (C.)	Va.	1911	2,000	——
Topia	Thomas J. Lawrence (A.)	Nev	1910	——	——
Torreon	George C. Carothers (A.)	Tex.	1910	——	1,843 00
Ensenada, Lower California	Frederick Simpich (C.)	Wash.	1911	2,000	——
Frontera, Tabasco	Alphonse J. Lespinasse (C.)	N. Y.	1908	3,000	——
Guadalajara, Jalisco	Samuel E. Magill (C.)	Ill.	1908	3,500	——
Hermosillo, Sonora	Louis Hostetter (C.)	Neb.	1905	2,000	——
Guaymas	Charles D. Taylor (A.)	N. Y.	1906	——	1,266 00
La Paz, Lower Cal.	Lucien N. Sullivan (C.)	Penn.	1909	2,000	——
Manzanillo, Colima	Milton B. Kirk (C.)	Ill.	1911	2,000	——
Matamoras, Tamaulipas	Jesse H. Johnson (C.)	Tex	1910	2,500	——
Mazatlan, Sinaloa	William E. Alger (C.)	Mass.	1909	$2,500	——
Los Mochis	Charles Hudson (A.)	Ill.	1912	——	——
Mexico	Arnold Shanklin (C. G.)	Mo.	1909	6,000	——
Guanajuato	John B. Glenn (A.)	N. C.	1912	——	$240 00
Oaxaca	Ezra M. Lawton (A.)	Ohio	1908	——	182 25

The total receipts of New York City in 1911 were $478,876,065; the total disbursements were $461,477,105.

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Where appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ended June 30, 1910.
Puebla	Frederick A. Lendrum	N. Y.	1911	—	1,006 50
Monterey, Nuevo Leon.	**Philip C. Hanna (C. G.)**	Iowa	1899	3,500	—
Nogales, Sonora	— — (C.)	—	—	2,500	—
Cananea	George A. Wiswall (A.)	Ill.	1909	—	3,850 00
Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas	Wilbur T. Grady (C.)	Cal.	1912	3,000	—
Progreso, Yucatan	Wilbur T. Gracey (C.)	Cal.	1912	3,000	—
Campeche	**Rafael Ramirez (A.)**	Mexico	1907	—	194 50
Salina Cruz, Oaxaca	Claude L. Guyant (C.)	Ill.	1912	2,000	—
Puerto Mexico	Chauncey M. Canada (A.)	Ind.	1909	—	806 50
Saltillo, Coahuila	Philip E. Holland (C.)	Tenn.	1911	2,000	—
San Luis Potosi	Wilbert L. Bonney (C.)	Ill	1910	2,500	—
Tampico, Tamaulipas	Clarence A. Miller (C.)	Mo	1910	3,000	—
Tuxpam, Vera Cruz	Arthur G. Payne (A.)	N. J.	1912	—	—
Tapachula, Chiapas	Frederick W. Cauldwell (C.)	D. C.	1912	2,000	—
Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz	**William W. Canada (C.)**	Ind.	1897	4,500	—
Morocco.					
Tangier	Maxwell Blake (C. G.)	Mo.	1910	3,500	—
Casa Blanca	— — (A.)	—	—	—	160 00
Mogador	**George Broome (A.)**	Morocco	1891	—	97 00
Netherlands and Dominions.					
Amsterdam	Frank W. Mahin (C.)	Iowa	1910	5,000	—
Batavia, Java	**Bradstreet S. Rairden (C.)**	Mo.	1900	3,000	—
Macassar, Celebes	**Wiebe P. de Jong (A.)**	Celebes	1906	—	372 50
Padang, Sumatra	Johann C. Bijleveld (A.)	Sumatra	1910	—	681 00
Samarang	James Richard Owen (A.)	Java	1910	—	490 50
Soerabaya	**Benjamin N. Powell (A.)**	Java	1897	—	1,518 50
Curacao, West Indies	**Elias H. Cheney (C.)**	N. H.	1899	2,500	—
Bonaire	**Gottlob W. Helmund (A.)**	Bonaire	1900	—	145 00
Rotterdam	**Soren Listoe (C. G.)**	Minn.	1902	5,500	—
Flushing	**Pieter F. Auer (A.)**	Neth.	1899	—	172 50
Luxemburg	**Ernest Derulle (A.)**	N. Y.	1904	—	312 50
Scheveningen	**Anders C. Nelson (A.)**	Ill.	1910	—	3,167 00
Nicaragua.					
Bluefields	Arthur J. Clare (C.)	D. C.	1911	3,500	—
Corinto	James W. Johnson (C.)	Fla.	1909	3,000	—
Matagalpa	**Wm. H. De Savigny (A.)**	Minn.	1905	—	12 00
San Juan del Sur	**Charles Holmann (A.)**	Nic.	1886	—	267 50
Managua	— —	—	—	3,000	—
Norway.					
Bergen	Bertil M. Rasmusen (C.)	Iowa	1910	2,500	—
Christiania	Charles A. Holder (C. G.)	Colo.	1912	3,000	—
Christiansand	Börre Rosenkilde (A.)	Norway	1910	—	389 00
Trondhjem	**Claus Berg (A.)**	Norway	1898	—	524 00
Stavanger	Walter A. Leonard (C.)	Ill.	1912	2,000	—
Oman.					
Maskat	Homer Brett (C.)	Miss.	1911	2,000	.
Panama.					
Colon	**James C. Kellogg (C.)**	La.	1905	4,000	—
Bocas del Toro	Paul Osterhout (A.)	Tex.	1908	—	1,851 00
Panama	**Alban G. Snyder (C. G.)**	W. Va.	1909	5,500	—
Santiago	**Nathaniel I. Hill (A.)**	U. S.	1904	—	—
Paraguay.					
Asuncion	**Cornelius Ferris, jr. (C.)**	Col.	1909	2,000	—
Persia.					
Tabriz	Gordon Paddock (C.)	N. Y.	1910	3,000	—
Teheran	Craig W. Wadsworth (C.G.)	N. Y.	1912	—	—
Peru.					
Callao	Wm. H. Robertson (C. G.)	Va	1910	4,500	—
Cerro de Pasco	Daniel C. Clarke (A.)	N. Y.	1911	—	35 50
Mollendo	Thomas Orams (A.)	Peru	1912	—	514 63
Paita	**Charles B. G. Wilson (A.)**	Peru	1908	—	1,337 00
Salaverry	John P. Brophy (A.)	Peru	1911	—	620 50
Iquitos	Stuart J. Fuller (C.)	Wisc.	1912	3,000	—
Portugal and Dominions.					
Lisbon	Will L. Lowry (C. G.)	Ill.	1912	3,500	—
Funchal, Madeira	W. L. Faber (A.)	Madeira	1911	—	875 00
Oporto	William H. Stuve (A.)	Portugal	1908	—	1,259 00
St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands	**J. B. Guimaraes (A.)**	C. V. I.	1895	—	275 00
Lorenco Marquez, East Africa	**Geo. A. Chamberlain (C.)**	N. M.	1909	5,000	—

The Fire Department of New York on December 31, 1911, numbered 4,420 uniformed officers and men and 560 civilian employes.

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed.	Year appointed.	Salary.	Fees for year ended June 30, 1910.
St. Michael's, Azores	Edward A. Creevey (C.)	Conn.	1908	3,000	——
Fayal	Moyses Benarus (A.)	Azores	1899	——	447 50
Terceira	Thomé de Castro (A.)	Azores	1908	——	248 00
Rumania.					
Bucharest	R. B. Strassburger (²C. G.)	N. Y.	1912	——	——
Sophia, Bulgaria	Acene C. Kermektchieff (A.)	Bulgaria	1912	——	——
Russia.					
Batum	Leslie A. Davis (C.)	N. Y.	1912	2,500	——
Moscow	John H. Snodgrass (C. G.)	W. Va.	1909	5,500	——
Omsk	Adolph F. Reinecke (A.)	No. Dak.	1908	——	4 00
Odessa	John H. Grout (C.)	Mass.	1908	3,500	——
Rostoff-on-Don	George R. Martin (A.)	Russia	1903	——	200 00
Riga	William F. Doty (C.)	N. J.	1910	3,000	——
Libau	Alfred Seligmann (A.)	Russia	1908	——	1,725 00
St. Petersburg	Jacob E. Conner (C.)	Iowa	1909	3,500	——
Helsingfors, Finland	Victor Ek (A.)	Russia	1906	——	624 50
Revel	Rustan E. A. Radan (A.)	Russia	1912	——	76 50
Vladivostok, Siberia	John F. Jewell (C.)	Ill.	1911	3,500	——
Warsaw	Thos. E. Heenan (C.)	Minn.	1909	4,000	——
Salvador.					
San Salvador	Thomas Hinckley (²C. G.)	D. C.	1912	——	——
Servia.					
Belgrade	Maddin Summers (C.)	Tenn.	1911	3,000	——
Siam.					
Bangkok	Sheldon L. Crosby (C. G.)	Cal.	1912	——	——
Spain and Dominions.					
Barcelona	Henry H. Morgan (C. G.)	La	1909	5,500	——
Bilbao	Louis J. Morilla (A.)	N. Y.	1911	——	881 00
Palma de Mallorca	Juan Morey y Cabanellas (A.)	Spain	1909	——	761 00
Tarragona	Louis J. Agostini (A.)	Cal.	1899	——	866 00
Jeres de la Frontera	W. Roderick Dorsey (C.)	Md.	1912	2,500	——
Madrid	Frederick T. F. Dumont (C.)	N. J.	1912	2,500	——
Corunna	Enrique Fraga (A.)	Spain	1906	——	537 00
Vigo	Enrique Mulder (A.)	Spain	1900	——	869 50
Malaga	Robert Frazer, jr. (C.)	Penn.	1912	3,000	——
Almeria	Ripley Wilson (A.)	Ill.	1912	——	2,004 22
Seville	Charles S. Winans (C.)	Mich.	1909	3,000	——
Cadiz	James Sanderson (A.)	Spain	1908	——	1,600 50
Huelva	William J. Alcock (A.)	Spain	1901	——	1,586 00
Teneriffe, C. I.	—— —— (C.)	——	——	2,500	——
Grand Canary	Peter Swanston (A.)	Can. Isl.	1900	——	562 00
Valencia	Claude I. Dawson (C.)	S. C.	1912	2,500	——
Alicante	Henry W. Carey (A.)	Spain	1905	——	1,152 27
Denia	Luis Tono (A.)	Spain	1906	——	367 50
Sweden.					
Gothenburg	Douglas Jenkins (C.)	S. C.	1912	2,500	——
Malmö	Hugo Lindgren (A.)	Sweden	1903	——	1,008 59
Stockholm	Ernest L. Harvis (C. G.)	Ill.	1911	3,500	——
Sundsvall	Ernst H. Amnéus (A.)	Sweden	1908	——	451 76
Switzerland.					
Basel	George Gifford (C.)	Me	1884	3,500	——
Berne	George Heimrod (C.)	Neb	1908	3,500	——
Geneva	Francis B. Keene (C.)	Wis	1905	3,500	——
Vevey	Theodore F. Dwight (A.)	Mass.	1904	——	1,245 83
St. Gall	Dominic I. Murphy (C.)	D. C.	1909	4,500	——
Zurich	Robert E. Mansfield (C. G.)	Ind.	1909	4,500	——
Lucerne	Julius Hartman (A.)	Switz	1909	——	722 50
Turkey and Dominions.					
Aleppo, Syria	Jesse B. Jackson (C.)	Ohio	1908	3,000	——
Alexandretta	John T. Peristiany (A.)	Turkey	1908	——	489 50
Alexandria, Egypt	Arthur Garrels (C.)	Mo.	1912	3,500	——
Bagdad	Emil Sauer (C.)	Tex.	1911	2,000	——
Bassorah	Arvid Konoff (A.)	Turkey	1912	——	175 50
Beirut, Syria	W. Stanley Hollis (C. G.)	Mass.	1910	4,500	——
Damascus	Nasif Meshaka (A.)	Syria	1870	——	449 00
Haifa	Theodore J. Struve (A.)	N. Y.	1906	——	94 25
Tripoli	Ira Harris (A.)	N. Y.	1899	——	406 50
Cairo, Egypt	Peter Augustus Jay (³G. C.)	R. I.	1909	——	——
Assioot	George Wissa Bey (A.)	Egypt	1903	——	4 00
Port Said	Harry Broadbent (A.)	Egypt	1900	——	683 00
Suez	Frederick T. Peake (A.)	Egypt	1905	——	747 00
Constantinople	Gabriel Bie Ravndal (C. G.)	S. Dak.	1910	6,000	——
Dardanelles	Alfred R. Grech (A.)	——	——	——	6 00

The average number of wage-earners employed in the United States in the manufacture of malt liquors was 54,579 in 1909.

PLACE.	NAME AND RANK.	Whence appointed....	Year appointed....	Salary.....	Fees for year ended June 30, 1910.....
Harput	William W. Masterson (C.).	Ky.	1908	3,000	——
Jerusalem, Syria	William Coffin (C.)	Ky.	1910	3,000	——
Jaffa	Jacob Hardegg	Turkey	1910	——	131 00
Mersine	Edward I. Nathan (C.)	Penn.	1909	2,500	——
Saloniki	John E. Kehl (C.)	Ohio	1911	3,500	——
Sivas	—— —— (C.)	——	——	2,000	——
Smyrna	George Horton (C. G.)	Ill.	1911	3,500	——
Mitylene	Apostolos P. Hadji Christofa (A.)	Turkey	1912	——	——
Trebizond	Alfred S. Northrup (C.)	Ill.	1912	2,500	——
Samsoun	William Peter (A.)	Turkey	1906	——	491 50
Tripoli-in-Barbary, N. Africa	John Q. Wood (C.)	Hawaii	1910	2,500	——
Uruguay.					
Montevideo	Frederic W. Goding (C.)	Ill	1907	3,500	——
Venezuela.					
La Guayra	Thomas W. Voetter (C.)	Ohio	1911	3,000	——
Caracas	Richard J. Biggs, jr. (A.)	Md.	1912	——	490 00
Carupano	José Blasini (A.)	Venez.	1904	——	215 00
Ciudad Bolivar	William D. Henderson (A.)	Venez.	1910	——	906 00
Maracaibo	John A. Ray (C.)	Tex.	1911	2,500	——
Puerto Cabello	Herbert R. Wright (C.)	Iowa	1909	2,000	——
Coro	—— ——	——	——	——	——
Zanzibar.					
Zanzibar	Perry C. Hays (C.)	N. J.	1912	2,500	——

[4]Consular Assistants.

London	Richard Westacott	Massachusetts, 1898	$1,800
Smyrna	John W. Dye	Minnesota, 1906	1,800
Paris	Lucien Memminger	South Carolina, 1907	1,600
Vancouver	Ozro C. Gould	Minnesota, 1907	1,400
Paris	Bartley F. Yost	Kansas, 1908	1,400
Santo Domingo	Frank Bohr	Kansas, 1908	1,400
Lisbon	Kenneth S. Patton	Virginia, 1908	1,400
Washington	Charles Lyon Chandler	Massachusetts, 1908	1,400
Boma	Ross Hazeltine	Indiana, 1909	1,200
Washington	Roger Culver Tredwell	Indiana, 1909	1,200
Milan	Charles C. Broy	Virginia, 1909	1,200
Genoa	James B. Young	Pennsylvania, 1909	1,200
Almeria	Ripley Wilson	Illinois, 1910	1,000
Berlin	DeWitt C. Poole, jr	Illinois, 1910	1,000
Mexico	Ely E. Palmer	Rhode Island, 1910	1,000
Callao	Louis G. Dreyfus, jr	California, 1910	1,000
Berlin	Alfred R. Thomson	Maryland, 1911	1,000
Yokohama	Hasell H. Dick	South Carolina, 1911	1,000
Barcelona	Charles H. Albrecht	Pennsylvania, 1911	1,000
Washington	Herbert C. Biar	Indiana, 1911	1,000
Naples	John S. Armstrong, jr	North Carolina, 1911	1,000
London	Tracy Lay	Alabama, 1912	1,000
Berlin	Harold B. Quarton	Iowa, 1912	1,000
Liverpool	Harry B. Richardson	Pennsylvania, 1912	1,000
Tampico	Thomas H. Bevan	Maryland, 1912	1,000
Zurich	Harry A. McBride	Michigan, 1912	1,000
Washington	Ilo C. Funk	Colorado, 1912	1,000

[1]The Consul General is also Minister Resident. [2]The Consul General is also Secretary of Legation. [3]The Consul General is also Agent (Diplomatic). [4]Originally Consular Clerks; title changed July 1, 1908.

Abbreviations: (C. G.), Consul General; (C.), Consul; (A.), Consular Agent.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

March 4, 1911, to March 3, 1913.

THE SENATE.

—— —— —— ——

Vice-President and President of the Senate.....$12,000

CHARLES G. BENNETT, of New York, Secretary..... 6,500

—— ——, of Indiana, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper..... 6,500

Salary of each Senator, $7,500.

Republicans, 48; Democrats, 43; Progressives, 3; vacancies, 2. Republican majority, 2.

The people of the United States consumed 133,377,458 gallons of whiskey in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

Name.	Party.	Home. P. O.	Service Began.	Present Term Ends.
Alabama.				
[1]John H. Bankhead	**Democrat**	**Fayette**	**June 17, 1907**	**March 3, 1913**
Joseph F. Johnston	Democrat	**Birmingham**	**Aug. 6. 1907**	**March 3, 1915**
Arizona.				
Marcus A. Smith	Democrat	Tucson	March 26, 1912	March 3, 1915
Henry F. Ashurst	Democrat	Prescott	March 26, 1912	March 3, 1917
Arkansas.				
James P. Clarke	**Democrat**	**Little Rock**	**March 4, 1903**	**March 3, 1915**
Jeff Davis	Democrat	**Little Rock**	**March 4, 1907**	**March 3, 1913**
California.				
George C. Perkins	**Republican**	**Oakland**	**July 24, 1893**	**March 3, 1915**
John D. Works	Republican	Los Angeles	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
Colorado.				
Simon Guggenheim	**Republican**	**Denver**	**March 4. 1907**	**March 3, 1913**
Connecticut.				
Frank B. Brandegee	**Republican**	**New London**	**May 9, 1905**	**March 3, 1915**
George P. McLean	Republican	Simsbury	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
Delaware.				
Henry A. Du Pont	**Republican**	**Wilmington**	**June 13, 1906**	**March 3, 1917**
Harry A. Richardson	**Republican**	**Dover**	**March 4, 1907**	**March 3, 1913**
Florida.				
Duncan V. Fletcher	**Democrat**	**Jacksonville**	**March 4, 1909**	**March 3, 1915**
Nathan P. Bryan	Democrat	Jacksonville	April 24, 1911	March 3, 1917
Georgia.				
Augustus O. Bacon	**Democrat**	**Macon**	**March 4, 1895**	**March 3, 1913**
[2]Hoke Smith	Democrat	Atlanta	July 12, 1911	March 3, 1915
Idaho.				
[3]Kirtland I. Perky	Democrat	Boise	Nov. 18, 1912	March 3, 1915
William E. Borah	**Republican**	**Boise City**	**March 4, 1907**	**March 3, 1913**
Illinois.				
Shelby M. Cullom	**Republican**	**Springfield**	**Dec. 4, 1883**	**March 3, 1913**
[4]———	———	———	——, ———	March 3, 1915
Indiana.				
Benjamin F. Shively	Democrat	**South Bend**	**March 4, 1909**	**March 3, 1915**
John W. Kern	Democrat	Indianapolis	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
Iowa.				
Albert B Cummins	**Republican**	**Des Moines**	**Nov. 24, 1908**	**March 3, 1915**
[5]William S. Kenyon	Republican	Des Moines	April 24, 1911	March 3, 1913
Kansas.				
Charles Curtis	Republican	Topeka	Jan. 29, 1907	March 3, 1913
Joseph L. Bristow	Republican	**Salina**	**March 4, 1909**	**March 3, 1915**
Kentucky.				
[6]Thomas H. Paynter	Democrat	**Greenup**	**March 4, 1907**	**March 3, 1913**
William O. Bradley	Republican	**Beechmont**	**March 4, 1909**	**March 3, 1915**
Louisiana.				
[7]Murphy J. Foster	Democrat	**Franklin**	March 4 1901	March 3, 1913
[8]James R. Thornton	Democrat	**Alexandria**	**Aug. 27, 1910**	**March 3, 1915**
Maine.				
Charles F. Johnson	Democrat	Waterville	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
[9]Obadiah Gardner	Democrat	Rockland	Sept. 23, 1911	March 3, 1913
Maryland.				
John Walter Smith	Democrat	Snow Hill	March 24, 1908	**March 3, 1915**
[10]William P. Jackson	Republican	Salisbury	Nov. 29, 1912	March 3, 1917
Massachusetts.				
Henry Cabot **Lodge**	Republican	**Nahant**	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1917
Winthrop **Murray Crane**	Republican	**Dalton**	Oct. 12, 1904	**March 3, 1913**
Michigan.				
William Alden Smith	Republican	Grand Rapids	Feb. 11, 1907	March 3, 1913
Charles E. Townsend	Republican	Jackson	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
Minnesota.				
Knute Nelson	**Republican**	**Alexandria**	**March 4, 1895**	**March 3, 1913**
Moses E. Clapp	Progressive	St. Paul	Jan. 23, 1901	March 3, 1917
Mississippi.				
[11]Leroy Percy	**Democrat**	Greenville	Feb. 22, 1910	March 3, 1913
John Sharp Williams	Democrat	Benton	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
Missouri.				
William J. Stone	**Democrat**	**Jefferson City**	March 4, 1903	**March 3, 1915**
James A. Reed	Democrat	Kansas City	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917

The number of passengers carried in 1912 by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was 607,244,697.

Montana.

Name.	Party.	Home. P. O.	Service Began.	Term Ends.
Joseph M. Dixon	Progressive	Missoula	**March 4, 1907**	**March 3, 1913**
Henry L. Myers	Democrat	Hamilton	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917

Nebraska.

Norris Brown	**Republican**	**Kearney**	**March 4, 1907**	**March 3, 1913**
Gilbert M. Hitchcock	Democrat	Omaha	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917

Nevada.

Francis G. Newlands	**Democrat**	**Reno**	March 4, 1903	**March 3, 1915**
[12]William A. Massey	Republican	Reno	July 1, 1912	March 3, 1917

New Hampshire.

Jacob H. Gallinger	Republican	**Concord**	March 4, 1891	**March 3, 1915**
Henry E. Burnham	**Republican**	**Manchester**	**March 4, 1901**	**March 3, 1913**

New Jersey.

Frank O. Briggs	**Republican**	**Trenton**	**March 4, 1907**	**March 3, 1913**
James E. Martine	Democrat	Plainfield	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917

New Mexico.

[13]Albert B. Fall	Republican	Three Rivers	March 27, 1912	March 3, 1913
Thomas B. Catron	Republican	Santa Fe	March 27, 1912	March 3, 1917

New York.

Elihu Root	Republican	New York	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915
James A. O'Gorman	Democrat	New York	March 31, 1911	March 3, 1917

North Carolina.

F. M. Simmons	Democrat	Newbern	**March 4, 1901**	**March 3, 1913**
Lee S. Overman	**Democrat**	**Salisbury**	March 4, 1903	**March 3, 1915**

North Dakota.

Porter J. McCumber	**Republican**	**Wahpeton**	**March 4, 1899**	**March 3, 1911**
[14]Asle J. Gronna	Republican	Lakota	Feb. 2, 1911	March 3, 1915

Ohio.

Theodore E. Burton	Republican	Cleveland	March 4, 1909	**March 3, 1915**
Atlee Pomerene	Democrat	Canton	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917

Oklahoma.

Robert L. Owen	**Democrat**	**Muskogee**	**Dec. 11, 1907**	**March 3, 1913**
Thomas P. Gore	Democrat	**Lawton**	Dec. 11, 1907	**March 3, 1915**

Oregon.

Jonathan Bourne, jr.	**Republican**	**Portland**	**March 4, 1907**	**March 3, 1913**
George E. Chamberlain	Democrat	Portland	March 4, 1909	**March 3, 1915**

Pennsylvania.

Boies Penrose	**Republican**	**Philadelphia**	**March 4, 1897**	March 3, 1915
George T. Oliver	**Republican**	**Pittsburg**	March 17, 1909	March 3, 1917

Rhode Island.

George P. Wetmore	Republican	Newport	Jan 21, 1908	March 3, 1913
Henry F. Lippitt	Republican	Providence	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917

South Carolina.

Benjamin R. Tillman	Democrat	Trenton	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1913
Ellison D. Smith	Democrat	**Florence**	March 4, 1909	**March 3, 1915**

South Dakota.

Robert J. Gamble	Republican	Yankton	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1913
Coe I. Crawford	Republican	**Huron**	March 4, 1909	Marvm 3, 1915

Tennessee.

Luke Lea	Democrat	Nashville	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
[15]Newell Sanders	Republican	Chattanooga	April 8, 1912	March 3, 1913

Texas.

Charles A. Culberson	Democrat	Dallas	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1917
Joseph W. **Bailey**	Democrat	Gainesville	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1913

Utah

Reed Smoot	Republican	Provo City	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1915
George Sutherland	Republican	Salt Lake City	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1917

Vermont.

William P. Dillingham	Republican	Waterbury	Oct. 18, 1900	March 3, 1915
Carroll S. **Page**	**Republican**	Hyde Park	Oct. 21, 1908	March 3, 1917

Virginia.

[16]Thomas S. Martin	Democrat	Charlotteville	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1913
[17]Claude A. Swanson	Democrat	Chatham	Aug. 1, 1910	March 3, 1917

Washington.

Wesley L. Jones	Republican	North Yakima	March 4, 1909	**March 3, 1915**
Miles Poindexter	Progressive	Spokane	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, the people of the United States smoked 11,221,624,048 cigarettes.

West Virginia.

Name.	Party.	Home. P. O.	Service Began.	Term Ends.
[18]Clarence W. Watson	Democrat	Fairmount	Feb. 2, 1911	March 3, 1913
William E. Chilton	Democrat	Charleston	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917

Wisconsin.

Robert M. La Follette	Republican	Madison	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1917
Isaac Stephenson	Republican	Marinette	May 17, 1907	March 3, 1915

Wyoming.

Francis E. Warren	Republican	Cheyenne	Nov. 18, 1890	March 3, 1913
Clarence D. Clark	Republican	Evanston	Jan. 23, 1895	March 3, 1917

[1]Re-elected for the term ending March 3, 1919.

[2]Elected to fill vacancy caused by the death of Alexander S. Clay, Democrat.

[3]Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Weldon B. Heyburn, Republican.

[4]Election of William Lorimer, Republican, declared invalid by vote of the Senate on July 13, 1912.

[5]Elected on April 12, 1911, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Jonathan P. Dolliver, Republican.

[6]Ollie M. James, Democrat, elected for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919.

[7]Joseph E. Ransdell, Democrat, elected for the six-year term ending March 3, 1919.

[8]Robert F. Broussard, Democrat, elected for six-year term ending March 3, 1921.

[9]Appointed September 23, 1911, to fill vacancy caused by the death of William P. Frye, Republican, and subsequently elected by the Legislature to fill out Mr. Frye's unexpired term, ending March 3, 1913.

[10]Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Isidor Rayner, D.

[11]Elected to fill vacancy caused by the death of Anselm G. McLaurin, Democrat, succeeding James Gordon, Democrat, who served by appointment from December 27, 1909, to February 23, 1910. James K. Vardaman, Democrat, has been elected for term ending March 3, 1919.

[12]Appointed July 1, 1912, to fill vacancy caused by the death of George S. Nixon, Republican.

[13]Re-elected for term ending March 3, 1919.

[14]Elected on January 17, 1911, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Martin N. Johnson, Republican.

[15]Appointed April 12, 1912, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Robert L. Taylor, Democrat.

[16]Re-elected for the term ending March 3, 1919.

[17]Appointed on August 1, 1910, to fill vacancy caused by the death of John W. Daniel, Democrat, and subsequently elected by the Legislature for the term ending March 3, 1917.

[18]Elected to fill vacancy caused by the death of Stephen B. Elkins, Republican, succeeding Davis Elkins, Republican, appointed ad interim.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHAMP CLARK, D., of Missouri, Speaker	$12,000
SOUTH TRIMBLE, D., of Kentucky, Clerk	6,500
CHARLES F. RIDDELL, of Indiana, Sergeant-at-Arms	6,500

Salary of each Representative, Delegate and Resident Commissioner, $7,500.

Whole number of Representatives, 394; Democrats, 228; Republicans, 159; Progressive Republican, 1; Socialist, 1; vacancies, 5; Democratic majority, 67.

Alabama.

1. Geo. W. Taylor, D. Demopolis.
2. S. H. Dent, jr., D. Montgomery.
3. Henry D. Clayton, D. Eufala.
4. F. L. Blackmon, D. Anniston.
5. J. T. Heflin, D. Lafayette.
6. R. P. Hobson, D. Greensboro.
7. J. L. Burnett, D. Gadsden.
8. Wm. Richardson, D. Huntsville.
9. O. W. Underwood, D. Birmingham.

Arizona.

At Large—Carl Hayden, D. Phoenix.

Arkansas.

1. R. B. Macon, D. Helena.
2. W. A. Oldfield, D. Batesville.
3. J. C. Floyd, D. Yellville.
4. Ben Cravens, D. Fort Smith.
5. H. M. Jacoway, D. Dardanelle.
6. J. T. Robinson, D. Lonoke.
7. W. S. Goodwin, D. Warren.

California.

1. John E. Raker, D. Alturas.
4. Wm. Kent, R. Kentfield.
3. J. R. Knowland, R. Alameda.
4. Julius Kahn, R. San Francisco.
5. E. A. Hayes, R. San José.
6. J. C. Needham, R. Modesto.
7. W. D. Stephens, R. Los Angeles.
8. S. C. Smith, R. Bakersfield.

Colorado.

At Large—Ed. T. Taylor, D. Glenwood Springs.

1. Atterson W. Rucker, D. Ft. Logan.
2. John A. Martin, D. Pueblo.

Connecticut.

At Large—J. Q. Tilson, R. New Haven.

1. E. Stevens Henry, R. Rockville.
2. T. L. Reilly, D. Meriden.
3. Edwin W. Higgins, R. Norwich.
4. Ebenezer J. Hill, R. Norwalk.

Delaware.

At Large—W. H. Heald, R. Wilmington.

Florida.

1. S. M. Sparkman, D. Tampa.
2. Frank Clark, D. Gainesville.
3. Dannitte H. Mays, D. Monticello.

Georgia.

1. C. G. Edwards, D. Savannah.

The consumption of beer in the United States during the year ended June 30, 1912, was 62,108,733 barrels.

2. S. A. Roddenbery, D.. Thomasville.
3. D. M. Hughes, D..... Danville.
4. W. C. Adamson, D..... Carrollton.
5. W. S. Howard, D..... Decatur.
6. C. L. Bartlett, D..... Macon.
7. Gordon Lee, D..... Chickamauga.
8. S. J. Tribble, D..... Athens.
9. T. M. Bell, D..... Gainesville.
10. T. W. Hardwick, D..... Sandersville.
11. W. G. Brantley, D..... Brunswick.

Idaho.

At Large—Burton L. French, R..... Moscow.

Illinois.

1. M. B. Madden, R..... Chicago.
2. J. R. Mann, R..... Chicago.
3. W. W. Wilson, R..... Chicago.
4. J. T. McDermott, D.... Chicago.
5. A. J. Sabath, D..... Chicago.
6. E. J. Stack, D..... Chicago.
7. Frank Buchanan, D.... Chicago.
8. Thomas Gallagher, D... Chicago.
9. Lynden Evans, D..... Chicago.
10. G. E. Foss, R..... Chicago.
11. I. C. Copley, R..... Aurora.
12. C. E. Fuller, R..... Belvidere.
13. J. C. McKenzie, R..... Elizabeth.
14. James McKinney, R.... Aledo.
15. G. W. Prince, R..... Galesburg.
16. C. U. Stone, D..... Peoria.
17. J. A. Sterling, R..... Bloomington.
18. J. G. Cannon, R..... Danville.
19. W. B. McKinley, R..... Champaign.
20. H. T. Rainey, D..... Carrollton.
21. J. M. Graham, D..... Springfield.
22. W. A. Rodenberg, R..... E. St. Louis.
23. M. D. Foster, D..... Olney.
24. H. R. Fowler, D..... Elizabeth-town.
25. N. B. Thistlewood, R... Cairo.

Indiana.

1. John W. Boehne, D..... Evansville.
2. William A. Cullop, D... Vincennes.
3. William E. Cox, D..... Jasper.
4. Lincoln Dixon, D..... No. Vernon.
5. Ralph W. Moss, D..... Center Point.
6 Finly H. Gray, D..... Connersville.
7. Chas. A. Korbly, D..... Indianapolis.
8. J. A. M. Adair, D..... Portland.
9. M. A. Morrison, D..... Frankfort.
10. E. D. Crumpacker, R... Valparaiso.
11. Geo. W. Rauch, D..... Marion.
12. Cyrus Cline, D..... Anola.
13. Henry A. Barnhart, D.. Rochester.

Iowa.

1. C. A. Kennedy, R..... Montrose.
2. I. S. Pepper, D..... Muscatine.
3. C. E. Pickett, R..... Waterloo.
4. G. N. Haugen, R..... Northwood.
5. J. W. Good, R..... Cedar Rapids.
6. N. E. Kendall, R..... Albia.
7. S. F. Prouty, R..... Des Moines.
8. H. M. Towner, R..... Corning.
9. [1]W. R. Green, R..... Audubon.
10. F. P. Woods, R..... Estherville.
11. [2]George C. Scott, R... Sioux City.

Kansas.

1. D. R. Anthony, jr., R.... Leavenworth.
2. [3]Joseph Taggart, D.... Kansas City.
3. P.P.Campbell, R..... Pittsburg.
4. F. S. Jackson, R..... Eureka.
5. R. R. Rees, R..... Minneapolis.
6. I. D. Young, R..... Beloit.
7. E. H. Madison, R..... Dodge City.
7. [4]George A. Neeley, D.... Hutchinson.
8. Victor Murdock, R..... Wichita.

Kentucky.

1. O. M. James, D..... Marion.
2. A. O. Stanley, D..... Henderson.
3. R. Y. Thomas, jr., D.... Central City.
4. B. Johnson, D..... Bardstown.
5. Swager Sherley, D..... Louisville.
6. A. B. Rouse, D..... Burlington.
7. J. C. Cantrill, D..... Georgetown.
8. Harvey Helm, D..... Stanford.
9. W. J. Fields, D..... Olive Hill.
10. J. W. Langley, R..... Pikeville.
11. Caleb Powers, R..... Barbourville.

Louisiana.

1. Albert Estopinal, D.... Estopinal.
2. H. G. Dupré, D..... New Orleans.
3. Robert F. Broussard, D. New Iberia.
4. J. T. Watkins, D..... Minden.
5. Jos. E. Ransdell, D..... L. Providence
6. [5]Lewis L. Morgan..... ———.
7. A. P. Pujo, D..... Lake Charles.

Maine.

1. A. C. Hinds, R..... Portland.
2. D. J. McGillicuddy, D.. Lewiston.
3. S. W. Gould, D..... Skowhegan.
4. F. E. Guernsey, R..... Dover.

Maryland.

1. J. H. Covington, D..... Easton.
2. J. F. C. Talbott, D..... Towson.
3. George Konig, D..... Baltimore.
4. J. C. Linthicum, D..... Baltimore.
5. Thomas Parran, R..... St. Leonard.
6. D. J. Lewis, D..... Cumberland.

Massachusetts.

1. G. P. Lawrence, R..... No. Adams.
2. F. H. Gillett, R..... Springfield.
3. J. A. Thayer, D..... Worcester.
4. W. H. Wilder, R..... Gardner.
5. Butler Ames, R..... Lowell.
6. A. P. Gardner, R..... Hamilton.
7. E. W. Roberts, R..... Chelsea.
8. S. W. McCall, R..... Winchester.
9. W. F. Murray, D..... Boston.
10. J. M. Curley, D..... Boston.
11. A. J. Peters, D..... Jamaica Plain.
12. J. W. Weeks, R..... West Newton.
13. W. S. Greene, R..... Fall River.
14. R. O. Harris, R..... East Bridge-water.

Michigan.

1. F. E. Doremus, D..... Detroit.
2. W. W. Wedemeyer, R... Ann Arbor.
3. J. M. C. Smith, R..... Charlotte.
4. E. L. Hamilton, R..... Niles.
5. E. F. Sweet, D..... Gr'nd Rapids.
6. S. W. Smith, R..... Pontiac.
7. H. McMorran, R..... Port Huron.
8. J. W. Fordney, R..... Saginaw.
9. J. C. McLaughlin, R.... Muskegon.
10. G. A. Loud, R..... Au Sable.
11. F. H. Dodds, R..... Mt. Pleasant.
12. H. O. Young, R..... Ishpeming.

Minnesota.

1. Sidney Anderson, R.... Lanesboro.
2. W. S. Hammond, D..... St. James.
3. C. R. Davis, R..... St. Peter.
4. F. C. Stevens, R..... St. Paul.
5. F. M. Nye, R..... Minneapolis.
6. C. A. Lindbergh, R..... Little Falls.
7. A. J. Volstead, R..... Granite Falls.
8. C. B. Miller, R..... Duluth.
9. Halvor Steenerson, R... Crookston.

Mississippi.

1. E. S. Candler, jr., D.... Corinth.
2. H. D. Stephens, D..... New Albany.
3. B. G. Humphreys, D.... Greenville.
4. T. U. Sisson, D..... Winona.
5. S. A. Witherspoon, D... Meridian.
6. B. P. Harrison, D..... Gulfport.
7. W. A. Dickson, D..... Centreville.
8. J. W. Collier, D..... Vicksburg.

In 1912 the value of automobiles and parts of automobiles exported from the United States was $28,000,000.

Missouri.

1. J. T. Lloyd, D. . . . . Shelbyville.
2. W. W. Rucker, D. . . . . Keytesville.
3. J. W. Alexander, D. . . . . Gallatin.
4. C. F. Booher, D. . . . . Savannah.
5. W. P. Borland, D. . . . . Kansas City.
6. C. C. Dickinson, D. . . . . Clinton.
7. C. W. Hamlin, D. . . . . Springfield.
8. D. W. Shackelford, D. . . Jefferson City.
9. Champ Clark, D. . . . . Bowling Gr'n.
10. R. Bartholdt, R. . . . . St. Louis.
11. [6]Patrick Gill, D. . . . . St. Louis.
12. L. C. Dyer, R. . . . . St. Louis.
13. W. L. Hensley, D. . . . . Farmington.
14. J. J. Russell, D. . . . . Charleston.
15. J. A. Daugherty, D. . . . . Webb City.
16. T. L. Rubey, D. . . . . Lebanon.

Montana.

At Large—C. N. Pray, R. . . . Ft. Benton.

Nebraska.

1. John A. Maguire, D. . . . . Lincoln.
2. C. O. Lobeck, D. . . . . Omaha.
3. [7]D. V. Stephens, D. . . . . Fremont.
4. C. H. Sloan, R. . . . . Geneva
5. G. W. Norris, R. . . . . McCook.
6. M. P. Kinkaid, R. . . . . O'Neill.

Nevada.

At Large—E. E. Roberts, R Carson City.

New Hampshire

1. C. A. Sulloway, R. . . . . Canaan.
2. F. D. Currier, R. . . . . Manchester.

New Jersey.

1. [8]William J. Browning, R. Camden.
2. J. J. Gardner, R. . . . . Atlantic City.
3. T. J. Scully, D. . . . . Perth Amboy.
4. Ira W. Wood, R. . . . . Trenton.
5. W. E. Tuttle, jr., D. . . . Westfield.
6. [9]A. V. Hart, D. . . . . Haskensack.
7. E. W. Townsend, D. . . . . Montclair.
8. W. I. McCoy, D. . . . . So. Orange.
9. E. F. Kinkead, D. . . . . Jersey City.
10. J. A. Hamill, D. . . . . Jersey City.

New Mexico.

At Large—George Curry, R. Tularosa.
H. B. Fergusson, D. . . Albuquerque.

New York.

1. M. W. Littleton. D. . . . . Pt. Washington
2. G. H. Lindsay, D. . . . . Brooklyn.
3. J. P. Maher, D. . . . . Brooklyn.
4. F. E. Wilson, D. . . . . Brooklyn.
5. W. C. Redfield, D. . . . . Brooklyn.
6. Wm. M. Calder, R. . . . . Brooklyn.
7. J. J. Fitzgerald, D. . . . . Brooklyn.
8. D. J. Riordan, D. . . . . New York.
9. H. M. Goldfogle, D. . . . . New York.
10. [10]——— ——— . . . . . ———.
11. C. V. Fornes, D. . . . . New York.
12. M. F. Conry, D. . . . . New York.
13. J. M. Levy, D. . . . . New York.
14. J. J. Kindred, D. . . . . L. I. City.
15. T. G. Patten, D. . . . . New York.
16. F. B. Harrison, D. . . . . New York.
17. Henry George, jr., D. . . . New York.
18. S. B. Ayres, D. . . . . New York.
19. J. E. Andrus, R. . . . . Yonkers.
20. T. W. Bradley, R. . . . . Walden.
21. [11]——— ——— . . . . . ———.
22. W. H. Draper, R. . . . . Troy.
23. H. S. DeForest, R. . . . . Schenectady.
24. G. W. Fairchild, R. . . . . Oneonta.
25. Theron Akin, Prog. R. . . . Akin.
26. [12]Edwin A. Merritt, jr., R. . . . . Potsdam.
27. C. A. Talcott, D. . . . . Utica.
28. L. W. Mott, R. . . . . Oswego.
29. M. E. Driscoll, R. . . . . Syracuse.
30. J. W. Dwight, R. . . . . Dryden.
31. S. E. Payne, R. . . . . Auburn.
32. H. G. Danforth, R. . . . . Rochester.
33. E. S. Underhill, D. . . . . Bath.
34. J. S. Simmons, R. . . . . Niagara Falls.
35. D. A. Driscoll, D. . . . . Buffalo.
36. C. B. Smith, D. . . . . Buffalo.
37. E. B. Vreeland. R. . . . . Salamanca.

North Carolina.

1. John H. Small, D. . . . . Washington.
2. Claude Kitchin, D. . . . . Scotland Neck.
3. J. M. Faison, D. . . . . Faison.
4. Edward W. Pou, D. . . . . Smithfield.
5. C. M. Stedman, D. . . . . Greensboro.
6. H. L. Godwin, D. . . . . Dunn.
7. Robert N. Page, D. . . . . Biscoe.
8. R. L. Doughton, D. . . . . Laurel Springs.
9. Edw. Y. Webb, D. . . . . Shelby.
10. J. M. Gudger, jr., D. . . . Asheville.

North Dakota.

At Large—L. B. Hanna, R. . Fargo.
H. T. Helgesen, R. . . . . Milton.

Ohio.

1. Nicholas Longworth, R. Cincinnati.
2. A. G. Allen, D. . . . . Cincinnati.
3. James M. Cox, D. . . . . Dayton.
4. J. H. Goeke, D. . . . . Wapakoneta.
5. T. T. Ansberry, D. . . . . Defiance.
6. M. R. Denver, D. . . . . Wilmington.
7. J. D. Post, D. . . . . Washington C. H.
8. Frank B. Willis, R. . . . . Ada.
9. I. R. Sherwood, D. . . . . Toledo.
10. Robert M. Switzer, R. . . . Gallipolis.
11. H. C. Claypool, D. . . . . Chillicothe.
12. E. L. Taylor, jr., R. . . . . Columbus.
13. [13]——— ——— . . . . . ———.
14. W. G. Sharp, D. . . . . Elyria.
15. George White, D. . . . . Marietta.
16. W. B. Francis, D. . . . . Martin's Ferry.
17. W. A. Ashbrook, D. . . . . Johnstown.
18. J. J. Whitacre, D. . . . . Canton.
19. E. R. Bathrick, D. . . . . Akron.
20. Paul Howland, R. . . . . Cleveland.
21. R. J. Bulkley, D. . . . . Cleveland.

Oklahoma.

1. B. S. McGuire, R. . . . . Pawnee.
2. D. T. Morgan, R. . . . . Woodward.
3. J. S. Davenport, D. . . . . Vinita.
4. C. D. Carter, D. . . . . Ardmore.
5. Scott Ferris, D. . . . . Lawton.

Oregon.

1. W. C. Hawley, R. . . . . Salem.
2. A. W. Lafferty, R. . . . . Portland.

Pennsylvania.

1. [14]William S. Vare, R. . . Philadelphia.
2. [15]William S. Reyburn, R Philadelphia.
3. J. Hampton Moore, R. . Philadelphia.
4. Reuben O. Moon, R. . . . . Philadelphia.
5. Michael Donohoe, D. . . . . Philadelphia.
6. Geo. D. McCreary, R. . . . Philadelphia.
7. Thomas S. Butler, R. . . . . West Chester.
8. R. E. Difenderfer, D. . . . . Ashbourne.
9. W. W. Griest, R. . . . . Lancaster.
10. John R. Farr, R. . . . . Scranton.
11. [16]——— ——— . . . . . ———.
12. R. E. Lee, D. . . . . Pottsville.
13. J. H. Rothermel, D. . . . . Reading.
14. [17]W. D. B. Ainey, R. . . . . Montrose.
15. W. B. Wilson, D. . . . . Blossburg.
16. J. G. McHenry, D. . . . . Benton.
17. Benj. K. Focht, R. . . . . Lewisburg.
18. M. E. Olmsted, R. . . . . Harrisburg.
19. J. L. Hartman. R. . . . . Hollidaysburg.
20. D. F. Lafean, R. . . . . York.
21. C. E. Patton, R. . . . . Curwensville.
22. C. H. Gregg, D. . . . . Greensburg.
23. Thomas S. Crago, R. . . . Waynesburg.
24. Charles Matthews, R. . . . Newcastle.

In Virginia, of cities with less than 100,000 population, Petersburg had the highest death rate in 1910, 26.5 per 1,000, and Lynchburg the lowest, 16.

25. A. L. Bates, R..... Meadville.
26. A. M. Palmer, D.....Stroudsburg.
27. J. N. Langham, R..... Indiana.
28. P. M. Speer, R..... Oil City.
29. S. G. Porter, R..... Pittsburg.
30. John Dalzell, R..... Pittsburg.
31. J. F. Burke, R..... Pittsburg.
32. A. J. Barchfeld, R..... Pittsburg.

Rhode Island.

1. G. F. O'Shaunessy, D... Providence.
2. [18]——— ——— .....———

South Carolina.

1. George S. Legare, D.... Charleston.
2. James F. Byrnes, D.... Aiken.
3. Wyatt, Aiken, D..... Abbeville.
4. J. T. Johnson, D..... Spartanburg.
5. D. E. Finley, D.....Yorkville.
6. J. E. Ellerbe, D..... Marion.
7. A. F. Lever, D..... Lexington.

South Dakota.

At Large—C. H. Burke, R.. Pierre.
At Large—E. W. Martin, R. Deadwood.

Tennessee.

1. Samuel R. Sells, R..... Johnson City.
2. R. W. Austin, R.....Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon, D..... Chattanooga.
4. Cordell Hull, D.....Carthage.
5. W. C. Houston, D.....Woodbury.
6. Joseph W. Byrns, D.... Nashville.
7. L. P. Padgett, D..... Columbia.
8. Thetus W. Sims, D..... Linden.
9. F. J. Garrett, D..... Dresden.
10. [19]Kenneth D. McKellar, D Memphis

Texas.

1. Morris Sheppard, D.... Texarkana
2. Martin Dies, D.....Beaumont
3. James Young, D.....Kaufman
4. Choice B. Randell, D... Sherman
5. Jack Beall, D.....Waxahachie
6. Rufus Hardy, D.....Corsicana.
7. A. W. Gregg, D.....Palestine.
8. John M. Moore, D..... Richmond.
9. George F. Burgess, D... Austin.
10. Albert S. Burleson, D.... Waco.
11. Robert L. Henry, D.....Fort Worth
12. Oscar Callaway, D..... Vernon.
13. John H. Stephens, D.... San Antonio
14. James L. Slayden, D.... Uvalde.
15. John N. Garner, D..... Colorado.
16. W. R. Smith, D..... Gonzales

Utah.

At Large—Jos. Howell, R.. Logan.

Vermont.

1. [20]Frank L. Greene, R....St. Albans.
2. Frank Plumley, R..... Northfield.

Virginia.

1. William A. Jones, D.....Warsaw.
2. E. E. Holland, D..... Suffolk.
3. John Lamb, D..... Richmond.
4. Robert Turnbull, D..... Lawrenceville.
5. E. W. Saunders, D.....Rocky Mount
6. Carter Glass, D..... Lynchburg.
7. James Hay, D.....Madison.
8. C. C. Carlin, D..... Alexandria.
9. C. Bascom Slemp, R.... Big Stone Gap
10. Henry D. Flood, D..... Appomattox.

Washington.

1. W. E. Humphrey, R.... Seattle.
2. Stanton Warburton, R.. Tacoma.
3. Wm. L. LaFollette, R...Pullman.

West Virginia.

1. J. W. Davis, D..... Clarksburg.
2. W. G. Brown, D..... Kingwood.
3. A. B. Littlepage, D.... Charleston.
4. J. M. Hamilton, D..... Grantsville.
5. James A. Hughes, R.... Huntington

Wisconsin.

1. H. A. Cooper, R..... Racine.
2. J. M. Nelson, R..... Madison
3. A. W. Kopp, R..... Platteville.
4. Wm. J. Cary, R.....Milwaukee.
5. V. L. Berger, Soc.....Milwaukee.
6. M. E. Burke, D.....Beaver Dam.
7. John J. Esch, R..... La Crosse.
8. J. H. Davidson, R..... Oshkosh.
9. T. F. Konop, D.....Kewaunee.
10. E. A. Morse, R.....Antigo.
11. I. L. Lenroot, R..... Superior.

Wyoming.

Frank W. Mondell, R... Newcastle.

DELEGATES.

Alaska.

James Wickersham, R..... Fairbanks.

Hawaii.

J. K. Kalanianaole, R..... Honolulu.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS.

Philippine Islands.

Benito Legarda, Prog..... Manila.
Manuel L. Quezon, Nat..... Manila.

Porto Rico.

Luis Munoz Rivera, Union.. San Juan.

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[1]Elected June 5, 1911, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Walter I. Smith, R.
[2]Elected November 5, 1912, to fill vacancy caused by death of E. H. Hubbard, R.
[3]Elected November 7, 1911, to fill vacancy caused by death of A. C. Mitchell, R.
[4]Elected January 9, 1912, to fill vacancy caused by death of E. H. Madison, R.
[5]Elected November 5, 1912, to fill vacancy caused by death of R. C. Wickliffe, D.
[6]Seated August 12, 1912, in place of Theron E. Catlin, R.
[7]Elected November 7, 1911, to fill vacancy caused by death of J. P. Latta, D.
[8]Elected November 7, 1911, to fill vacancy caused by death of Henry C. Loudenslager, R.
[9]Elected November 5, 1912, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of William Hughes, D.
[10]William Sulzer, D., resigned January 1, 1913.
[11]Vacancy caused by death of R. E. Connell, D.
[12]Elected November 5, 1912, to fill vacancy caused by death of Geo. R. Malby, R.
[13]Vacancy caused by the death of C. C. Anderson, D.
[14]Elected April 24, 1912, to fill vacancy caused by death of H. H. Bingham, R.
[15]Elected May 23, 1911, to fill vacancy caused by death of Joel Cook, R.
[16]C. C. Bowman, R., unseated December 12, 1912.
[17]Elected November 7, 1911, to fill vacancy caused by death of George W. Kipp, D.
[18]Vacancy caused by death of George H. Utter, R.
[19]Elected November 7, 1911, to fill vacancy caused by death of George W. Gordon, D.
[20]Elected July 30, 1912, to fill vacancy caused by death of David J. Foster, R.

On July 28 the Turks won over the Venetians at Sapienza, their first great victory at sea.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

March 4, 1913, to March 3, 1915.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Salary of each Representative, Delegate and Resident Commissioner, $7,500. Whole number of Representatives, 435; Democrats, 292; Republicans, 104; Republicans and Progressives, 25; Progressives, 12; Republicans and Democrats, 2; Democratic majority, 133.

Alabama.

At Large—John W. Abercrombie, D.....Tuscaloosa.
1. Geo. W. Taylor, D.....Demopolis.
2. S. H. Dent, jr. D.....Montgomery.
3. Henry D. Clayton, D....Eufala.
4. F. L. Blackmon, D.....Enniston.
5. J. T. Heflin, D.....Lafayette.
6. R. P. Hobson, D.....Greensboro.
7. J. L. Burnett, D.....Gadsden.
8. Wm. Richardson, D.....Huntsville.
9. O. W. Underwood, D....Birmingham.

Arizona.

At Large—Carl Hayden, D..Phoenix.

Arkansas.

1. Thos. H. Caraway, D....Jonesboro.
2. W. A. Oldfield, D.....Batesville.
3. J. C. Floyd, D.....Yellville.
4. Otis T. Wingo, D.....Dequeen.
5. H. M. Jacoway, D.....Dardanelle.
6. Samuel M. Taylor, D....Pine Bluff.
7. W. S. Goodwin, D.....Warren.

California.

1. William Kent, Prog.....Kentfield.
2. John E. Raker, D.....Alturas.
3. C. F. Curry, R.....Sacramento.
4. Julius Kahn, R.....San Francisco.
5. John I. Nolan, Prog.....San Francisco.
6. J. R. Knowland, R.....Alameda.
7. D. S. Church, D.....Fresno.
8. E. A. Hayes, R.....San José.
9. C. W. Bell, Prog.....Pasadena.
10. W. D. Stephens, Prog...Los Angeles.
11. William Kettner, D.....San Diego.

Colorado.

At Large—Edward T. Taylor, D.....Glenwood Springs.
Edward Keating, D.....Pueblo.
1. George Kindel, D.....Denver.
2. H. H. Seldomridge, D...Colorado Springs.

Connecticut.

1. Augustine Lonergan, D..Hartford.
2. Bryan F. Mahan, D.....New London.
3. Thos. L. Reilly, D.....Meriden.
4. Jeremiah Donovan, D....So. Norwalk.
5. William Kennedy, D....Naugatuck.

Delaware.

At Large—Franklin Brockson, D.....Clayton.

Florida.

At Large—Claude L'Engle, D.....Jacksonville.
1. S. M. Sparkman, D.....Tampa.
2. Frank Clark, D.....Gainesville.
3. Emmett Wilson, D.....Pensacola.

Georgia.

1. C. G. Edwards, D.....Savannah.
2. S. A. Roddenbery, D....Thomasville.
3. C. R. Crisp, D.....Americus.
4. W. C. Adamson, D.....Carrollton.
5. W. S. Howard, D.....Decatur.
6. C. L. Bartlett, D.....Macon.
7. Gordon Lee, D.....Chickamauga.
8. S. J. Tribble, D.....Athens.
9. T. M. Bell, D.....Gainesville.
10. T. W. Hardwick, D.....Sandersville.
11. J. Randolph Walker, D..Valdosta.
12. Dudley M. Hughes, D....Danville.

Idaho.

At Large—Burton L. French, R.....Moscow.
Addison T. Smith, R....Twin Falls.

Illinois.

At Large—William E. Williams, D.....Pittsfield.
Lawrence B. Stringer, D.Lincoln.
1. M. B. Madden, R.....Chicago.
2. J. R. Mann, R.....Chicago.
3. Geo. E. Gorman, D.....Chicago.
4. J. T. McDermott, D.....Chicago.
5. A. J. Sabath, D.....Chicago.
6. James McAndrews, D....Chicago.
7. Frank Buchanan, D.....Chicago.
8. Thomas Gallagher, D....Chicago.
9. F. A. Britten, R.....Chicago.
10. C. M. Thompson, Prog...Chicago.
11. I. C. Copley, R.....Aurora.
12. Wm. H. Hinebaugh, Prog Ottawa.
13. J. C. McKenzie, R.....Elizabeth.
14. C. H. Tavenner, D.....Cordova.
15. S. A. Hoxworth, D.....Rapatee.
16. C. U. Stone, D.....Peoria.
17. Louis Fitz Henry, D.....Bloomington.
18. Frank T. O'Hair, D.....Paris.
19. C. M. Borchers, D.....Decatur.
20. H. T. Rainey, D.....Carrollton.
21. J. M. Graham, D.....Springfield.
22. W. N. Baltz, D.....Millstadt.
23. M. D. Foster, D.....Olney.
24. H. R. Fowler, D.....Elizabethtown.
25. R. P. Hill, D.....Marion.

Indiana.

1. Charles Lieb, D.....Rockport.
2. William A. Cullop, D..Vincennes.
3. William E. Cox, D.....Jasper.
4. Lincoln Dixon, D.....North Vernon.
5. Ralph W. Moss, D.....Center Point.
6. Finly H. Gray, D.....Connersville.
7. Chas. A. Korbly, D.....Indianapolis.
8. J. A. M. Adair, D.....Portland.
9. M. A. Morrison, D.....Frankfort.
10. J. B. Peterson, D.....Crown Point.
11. Geo. W. Rauch, D.....Marion.
12. Cyrus Cline, D.....Anola.
13. Henry A. Barnhart, D...Rochester.

Iowa.

1. C. A. Kennedy, R.....Montrose.
2. I. S. Pepper, D.....Muscatine.
3. Maurice Connolly, D.....Dubuque.
4. G. N. Haugen, R.....Northwood.
5. J. W. Good, R.....Cedar Rapids.
6. S. Kirkpatrick, D.....Ottumwa.
7. S. F. Prouty, R.....Des Moines.
8. H. M. Towner, R.....Corning.
9. W. R. Green, R.....Audubon.
10. F. P. Woods, R.....Eastherville.
11. A Van Wagenen, D.... ———.

The total earnings of the New Zealand railways in 1910 were $17,000,437, the highest in the history of the railway department of the commonwealth.

Kansas.

1. D. R. Anthony, jr., R...Leavenworth.
2. Jos. A. Taggart, D.....Topeka.
3. P. P. Campbell, R.....Pittsburg.
4. Dudley Doolittle, D.....Strong City.
5. G. T. Helverling, D.....Marysville.
6. J. R. Connelly, D.....Colby.
7. George A. Neeley, D....Hutchison.
8. V. Murdock, R. and Prog. Wichita.

Kentucky.

1. A. W. Barkley, D.....Paducah.
2. A. O. Stanley, D.....Henderson.
3. R. Y. Thomas, jr., D....Central City.
4. B. Johnson, D.....Bardstown.
5. Swager Sherley, D.....Louisville.
6. A. B. Rouse, D.....Burlington.
7. J. C. Cantrill, D.....Georgetown.
8. Harvey Helm, D.....Stanford.
9. W. J. Fields, D.....Olive Hill.
10. J. W. Langley, R.....Pikeville.
11. Caleb Powers, R.....Barbourville.

Louisiana.

1. Albert Estopinal, D.....Estopinal.
2. H. G. Dupré, D.....New Orleans.
3. Rob't F. Broussard, D..New Iberia.
4. J. T. Watkins, D.....Minden.
5. J. W. Elder, D.....Monroe.
6. L. L. Morgan, D.....Covington.
7. L. Lazaro, D.....Washington.
8. J. S. Aswell, D.....Nachitoches.

Maine.

1. A. C. Hinds, R.....Portland.
2. D. J. McGillicuddy, D..Lewiston.
3. Forrest Goodwin, R.....Skowhegan.
4. F. E. Guernsey, R.....Dover.

Maryland.

1. J. H. Covington, D.....Easton.
2. J. F. C. Talbot, D.....Towson.
3. George Konig, D.....Baltimore.
4. J. C. Linthicum, D.....Baltimore.
5. Frank O. Smith, D.....Dunkirk.
6. D. J. Lewis, D.....Cumberland.

Massachusetts.

1. Allen T. Treadway, R...Stockbridge.
2. F. H. Gillett, R.....Springfield.
3. W. H. Wilder, R.....Gardner.
4. S. E. Winslow, R.....Worcester.
5. J. J. Rogers, R.....Lowell.
6. A. P. Gardner, R.....Hamilton.
7. M. F. Phelan, D.....Lynn.
8. F. S. Dietrich, D.....Cambridge.
9. E. W. Roberts, R.....Chelsea.
10. Wm. F. Murray, D.....Boston.
11. Andrew J. Peters, D....Jamaica Plain.
12. J. M. Curley, D.....Boston.
13. John W. Weeks, R.....West Newton.
14. Edward Gilmore, D.....Brockton.
15. Wm. S. Greene, R.....Fall River.
16. T. C. Thacher, D.....Yarmouth.

Michigan.

At Large—P. H. Kelley, R..Lansing.

1. F. E. Doremus, D.....Detroit.
2. S. W. Beakes, D.....Ann Arbor.
3. J. M. C. Smith, R.....Charlotte.
4. E. L. Hamilton, R.....Niles.
5. C. E. Mapes, R.....Grand Rapids.
6. S. W. Smith, R.....Pontiac.
7. L. C. Crampton, R.....Lapeer.
8. J. W. Fordney, R.....Saginaw.
9. J. C. McLaughlin, R....Muskegon.
10. R. O. Woodruff, Prog....————
11. F. O. Lindquist, R....Greenville.
12. H. Olin Young, R.....Ishpeming.

Minnesota.

At Large—James Manahan, R. and Prog.....St. Paul

1. Sidney Anderson, R.....Lanesboro.
2. W. S. Hammond, D.....St. James.
3. C. R. Davis, R.....St. Peter.
4. F. C. Stevens, R.....St. Paul.
5. Geo. R. Smith, R.....Minneapolis.
6. C. A. Lindbergh, R.....Little Falls.
7. A. J. Volstead, R.....Granite Falls.
8. C. B. Miller, R.....Duluth.
9. Halvor Steenerson, R....Crookston.

Mississippi.

1. E. S. Candler, jr., D....Corinth.
2. H. D. Stephens, D.....New Albany.
3. B. G. Humphreys, D....Greenville.
4. T. U. Sisson, D.....Winona.
5. S. A. Witherspoon, D...Meridian.
6. B. P. Harrison, D.....Gulfport.
7. P. E. Quin, D.....McComb City.
8. J. W. Collier, D.....Vicksburg.

Missouri.

1. J. T. Lloyd, D.....Shelbyville.
2. W. W. Rucker, D.....Keytesville.
3. J. W. Alexander, D.....Gallatin.
4. C. F. Booher, D.....Savannah.
5. W. P. Borland, D.....Kansas City.
6. C. C. Dickinson, D.....Clinton.
7. C. W. Hamlin, D.....Springfield.
8. D. W. Shackelford, D....Jefferson City.
9. Champ Clark, D.....Bowling Green.
10. R. Bartholdt, R.....St. Louis.
11. Wm. L. Igoe, D.....St. Louis.
12. L. C. Dyer, R.....St. Louis.
13. W. L. Hensley, D.....Farmington.
14. J. J. Russell, D.....Charleston.
15. P. D. Decker, D.....Joplin.
16. T. L. Rubey, D.....Lebanon.

Montana.

At Large—Thomas Stout, D..Lewiston.
John M. Evans, D.....Missouri.

Nebraska.

1. John A. Maguire, D.....Fremont.
2. C. O. Lobeck, D.....Lincoln.
3. D. V. Stephens, D.....Omaha.
4. C. H. Sloan, R. and Prog. Geneva.
5. S. R. Barton, R. and Prog. .....Grand Island.
6. M. P. Kinkaid, R.....O'Neill.

Nevada.

At Large—E. E. Roberts, R. Carson City.

New Hampshire.

1. E. E. Reed, D.....Manchester.
2. R. B. Stevens, D.....Lisbon.

New Jersey.

1. William J. Browning, R. Camden.
2. J. T. Baker, D.....Wildwood.
3. T. J. Scully, D.....Perth Amboy.
4. Allen B. Walsh, D.....Trenton.
5. W. E. Tuttle, jr., D....Westfield.
6. Lewis J. Martin, D.....Newton.
7. Robert G. Bremner, D...Passaic.
8. E. F. Kinkead, D.....Jersey City.
9. W. I. McCoy, D.....South Orange.
10. E. W. Townsend, D.....Montclair.
11. John J. Egan, D.....Weehawken.
12. James A. Hamill, D....Jersey City.

New Mexico.

At Large—H. B. Fergusson, D. .....Albuquerque.

New York.

1. Lathrop Brown, D.....St. James.
2. Dennis J. O'Leary, D....Douglaston.
3. Frank E. Wilson, D.....Brooklyn.
4. H. H. Dale, D.....Brooklyn.
5. J. P. Maher, D.....Brooklyn.
6. Wm. M. Calder, R.....Brooklyn.

The largest city in Rumania is Bucharest, the capital and seat of government, which had a population of 300,000 in 1909.

7. J. J. Fitzgerald, D.....Brooklyn.
8. D. J. Griffin, D.....Brooklyn.
9. J. H. O'Brien, D.....Brooklyn.
10. Herman A. Metz, D....Brooklyn.
11. D. J. Riordan, D.....New York.
12. H. M. Goldfogle, D.....New York.
13. T. D. Sullivan, D.....New York.
14. Jefferson M. Levy, D....New York.
15. M. F. Conry, D.....New York.
16. P. J. Dooling, D.....New York.
17. J. S. Carew, D.....New York.
18. T. G. Patten, D.....New York.
19. W. M. Chandler, Prog...New York.
20. F. B. Harrison, D.....New York.
21. Henry George, jr., D....New York.
22. Henry Bruckner, D.....New York.
23. J. A. Goulden, D.....New York.
24. W. S. Oglesby, D.....Mohegan Park.
25. B. I. Taylor, D.....Harrison.
26. Edmund Platt, R.....Poughkeepsie.
27. George McClellan, D....Kinderhook.
28. P. G. Ten Eyck, D.....Albany.
29. J. S. Parker, R.....Salem.
30. Samuel Wallen, R.....Amsterdam.
31. Edwin A. Merritt, jr., R..Potsdam.
32. Luther W. Mott, R.....Oswego.
33. C. A. Talcott, D.....Utica.
34. G. W. Fairchild, R.....Oneonta.
35. J. R. Clancy, D.....Syracuse.
36. S. E. Payne, R.....Auburn.
37. E. S. Underhill, D.....Bath.
38. Thos. B. Dunn, R.....Rochester.
39. H. G. Danforth, R.....Rochester.
40. R. H. Gittins, D.....Niagara Falls.
41. C. B. Smith, D.....Buffalo.
42. D. A. Driscoll, D.....Buffalo.
43. C. M. Hamilton, R.....Ripley.

North Carolina.

1. John H. Small, D.....Washington.
2. Claude Kitchin, D.....Scotland Neck.
3. J. M. Faison, D.....Faison.
4. Edward W. Pou, D.....Smithfield.
5. C. M. Stedman, D.....Greensboro.
6. H. L. Godwin, D.....Dunn.
7. Robert N. Page, D.....Biscoe.
8. R. L. Doughton, D.....Laurel Springs
9. Edw. Y. Webb, D.....Shelby.
10. J. M. Gudger, jr., D.....Asheville.

North Dakota.

1. H. T. Hegelsen, R.....Milton.
2. G. M. Young, R.....Valley City.
3. P. D. Norton, R.....Nottinger.

Ohio.

At Large—R. M. Crosser, D...Cleveland.
1. S. E. Bowdle, D.....Cincinnati.
2. A. G. Allen, D.....Cincinnati.
3. Warren Gard, D.....Hamilton.
4. J. H. Goeke, D.....Wapakoneta.
5. T. T. Ansberry, D.....Defiance.
6. S. D. Fess, R.....Yellow Springs.
7. J. D. Post, D.....Washington.
8. F. B. Willis, R.....Ada.
9. I. R. Sherwood, D.....Toledo.
10. R. M. Switzer, R.....Ironton.
11. H. C. Claypool, D.....Chillicothe.
12. C. L. Brumbaugh, D.....Columbus.
13. John A. Key, D.....Marion.
14. W. G. Sharp, D.....Elyria.
15. George White, D.....Marietta.
16. W. B. Francis, D.....Martin's Ferry.
17. W. A. Ashbrook, D.....Johnstown.
18. J. J. Whitacre, D.....Canton.
19. E. R. Bathrick, D.....Akron.
20. William Gordon, D.....Cleveland.
21. R. J. Bulkley, D.....Cleveland.

Oklahoma.

At Large—W. H. Murray, D. Tishomingo.
Claude Weaver, D.....Oklahoma City.
J. B. Thompson, D.....Pauls Valley.
1. B. S. McGuire, R.....Pawnee.
2. D. T. Morgan, R.....Woodward.
3. J. S. Davenport, D.....Vinita.
4. C. D. Carter, D.....Ardmore.
5. Scott Ferris, D.....Lawton.

Oregon.

1. W. C. Hawley, R.....Salem.
2. N. J. Sinnott, R.....Portland.
3. A. W. Lafferty, R. and Prog. .....Portland.

Pennsylvania.

At Large—Arthur R. Rupley, R. and Prog.....Carlisle.
John M. Morin, R. and Prog. .....Pittsburgh.
A. H. Walters, R. and Prog. .....Johnstown.
F. E. Lewis, R. and Prog. .....Allentown.
1. Wm. S. Vare, R. and Prog. .....Philadelphia.
2. G. S. Graham, R.....Philadelphia.
3. J. Hampton Moore, R....Philadelphia.
4. G. W. Edmonds, R. and Prog. .....Philadelphia.
5. Michael Donohoe, D....Philadelphia.
6. J. W. Logue, D.....Philadelphia.
7. Thos. S. Butler, R.....West Chester.
8. R. E. Difenderfer, D....Ashbourne.
9. W. W. Griest, R.....Lancaster.
10. John R. Farr, R. and Prog. .....Scranton.
11. J. J. Casey, D.....Wilkes-Barre.
12. R. E. Lee, D.....Pottsville.
13. J. H. Rothermel, D.....Reading.
14. W. D. B. Ainey, R.....Montrose.
15. E. R. Kiess, R. and Prog. .....Williamsport.
16. J. V. Lesher, D.....Sunbury.
17. F. L. Dersham, D.....Lewisburg.
18. A. S. Kreider, R.....Sunville.
19. W. W. Bailey, D.....Johnstown.
20. A. R. Brodbeck, D.....Hanover.
21. C. E. Patton, R.....Curwensville.
22. A. L. Keister, R. and Prog. .....Scottdale.
23. W. N. Carr, D.....Uniontown.
24. H. W. Temple, Prog....Washington.
25. M. W. Shreve, R. and Prog. .....Erie.
26. A. Mitchell Palmer, D..Stroudsburg.
27. J. N. Langham, R. and Prog. .....Indiana.
28. W. J. Hulings, Prog.....Oil City.
29. S. G. Porter, R. and Prog. .....Pittsburgh.
30. M. C. Kelly, R. and Prog. Pittsburgh.
31. J. F. Burke, R.....Pittsburgh.
32. A. J. Barchfeld, R. and Prog. .....Pittsburgh.

Rhode Island.

1. G. F. O'Shaunessy, D...Providence.
2. Peter G. Gerry, D.....Newport.
3. Ambrose Kennedy, R....Woonsocket.

South Carolina.

1. George S. Legare, D.....Charleston.
2. James F. Byrnes, D.....Aiken.
3. Wyatt Aiken, D.....Abbeville.
4. J. T. Johnson, D.....Spartanburg.
5. D. E. Finley, D.....Yorkville.
6. J. W. Ragsdale, D.....Florence.
7. A. F. Lever, D.....Lexington.

South Dakota.

1. C. H. Dillon, R. and Prog. .....Yankton.

The fire losses in New York City in 1911 aggregated $12,470,806.

2. C. H. Burke, R.....Pierre.
3. E. W. Martin, R.....Deadwood.

Tennessee.

1. Samuel R. Sells, R.....Johnson City.
2. R. W. Austin, R.....Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon, D.....Chattanooga.
4. Cordell Hull, D.....Carthage.
5. W. C. Houston, D.....Woodbury.
6. Joseph W. Byrns, D.....Nashville.
7. L. P. Padgett, D.....Columbia.
8. Thetus W. Sims, D.....Linden.
9. F. J. Garrett, D.....Dresden.
10. Kenneth D. McKellar, D. Memphis.

Texas.

At Large—H. W. Summers, D. .....Dallas.
D. E. Garrett, D.....Houston.
1. H. W. Vaughn, D.....Texarkana.
2. Martin Dies, D.....Beaumont.
3. James Young, D.....Kaufman.
4. S. Rayburn, D.....Bonham.
5. Jack Beall, D.....Waxahachie.
6. Rufus Hardy, D.....Corsicana.
7. A. W. Gregg, D.....Palestine.
8. J. H. Eagle, D.....Houston.
9. George F. Burgess, D..Gonzales.
10. Albert S. Burleson, D....Austin.
11. Robert L. Henry, D.....Waco.
12. Oscar Callaway, D.....Fort Worth.
13. John H. Stephens, D....Vernon.
14. James L. Slayden, D....San Antonio.
15. John N. Garner, D.....Uvalde.
16. W. R. Smith, D.....Colorado.

Utah.

At Large—Jos. Howell, R...Logan.
Jacob Johnson, R.....Spring City.

Vermont.

1. Frank L. Green, R.....St. Albans.
2. Frank H. Plumley, R....Northfield.

Virginia.

1. William A. Jones, D....Warsaw.
2. E. E. Holland, D.....Suffolk.
3. A. J. Montague, D.....Richmond.
4. W. A. Watson, D.....Jennings.
5. E. W. Saunders, D.....Rocky Mount.
6. Carter Glass, D.....Lynchburg.
7. James Hay, D.....Madison.
8. C. C. Carlin, D.....Alexandria.
9. C. Bascom Slemp, R...Big Stone Gap.
10. Henry D. Flood, D.....Appomattox.

Washington.

At Large—J. A. Falconer, Prog. .....Seattle.
J. W. Bryan, Prog.....Bremerton.
1. W. E. Humphrey, R....Seattle.
2. Albert Johnson, R.....Hoquiam.
3. W. L. La Follette, R....Pullman.

West Virginia.

At Large—Howard Sutherland, R. and Prog.....Elkins.
1. J. W. Davis, D.....Clarksburg.
2. W. G. Brown, jr., D...Kingwood.
3. S. V. Avis, R. and Prog. Charleston.
4. H. H. Moss, jr., R. and Prog. .....Parkersburg.
5. J. A. Hughes, R. and Prog. .....Huntington.

Wisconsin.

1. H. A. Cooper, R.....Racine.
2. M. E. Burke, D.....Beaver Dam.
3. J. M. Nelson, R.....Madison.
4. Wm. J. Cary, R. and D. Milwaukee.
5. Wm. H. Stafford, R. and D. .....Milwaukee.
6. M. K. Reilly, D.....Fond du Lac.
7. J. J. Esch, R.....La Crosse.
8. E. E. Browne, R.....Waupaca.
9. T. F. Konop, D.....Kewaunee.
10. James A. Frear, R.....Hudson.
11. I. L. Lenroot, R.....Superior.

Wyoming.

Frank W. Mondell, R....Newcastle.

DELEGATES.

Alaska.

James Wickersham, Prog....Fairbanks.

Hawaii.

J. K. Kalanianaole, R.....Honolulu.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS.

Philippine Islands.

Manuel Quezon..... Lucena.
Manuel Earnshaw..... Manila.

Porto Rico.

Luis Munoz Rivera, Union..San Juan.

RULE TO FIND THE NUMBER OF ANY CONGRESS.

To determine the years covered by a given Congress, double the number of the Congress and add the product to 1789; the result will be the year in which the Congress closed. Take, for example, the 35th Congress: Doubling it gives us 70; add 1789, and we have 1859, the year in which, on March 4, the 35th Congress closed. To find the number of a Congress sitting in any year subtract 1789 from the year. If the result is an even number, half that number will give the Congress of which the year in question saw the close. If the result is an odd number, add one, and half the result will give the Congress of which the year in question was the first year. Take again the Congress sitting in 1858. Subtract 1789 from 1858 and the result is 69. Add one, making 70, and divide by two, showing that the 35th Congress was holding its first regular session in that year.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

JUDGES OF DIFFERENT CLASSES.

The federal judiciary comprises judges of six different classes, as follows: Justices of the Supreme Court, judges of Circuit Court of Appeals, District judges, judges of special courts, like the courts of Commerce, Claims and Customs Appeals; judges of territorial courts, including those of the District of Columbia, and judges in the dependencies. The federal jurisdiction includes nine circuits, one justice of the Supreme Court being assigned to each circuit. Next below the Supreme Court are the Circuit Courts of Appeals, which hear appeals from the district courts having original jurisdiction. The Circuit Court of Appeals

In New York City 13,868 fires occurred during 1911.

for each circuit is composed of the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to that circuit, the circuit judges and the district judges of the districts included in that circuit.

In the territorial and dependency courts two systems of organization have been used. Arizona and New Mexico until their admission to statehood had, and the District of Columbia still has, Supreme courts similar in organization to the state courts, and no district judges. Arizona and New Mexico now have district courts. Alaska has four division of district judges, each with a separate jurisdiction. Hawaii has both territorial courts and district judges. Porto Rico has a district judge and an insular judiciary. The Philippines have an insular judiciary and no district judges. The District of Columbia has a Court of Appeals of its own and is not included in any of the circuits. Porto Rico and the Philippines are not attached to any circuit.

The laws relating to the federal judiciary were codified in the act approved March 3, 1911, and some material changes in the judicial system were made, the most important being the abolition of the circuit courts and the conveyance of their former functions to the district courts, the circuit judges being assigned to duty in the Circuit Courts of Appeals.

The District Courts.

There are seventy-seven districts in the United States and ninety district judges Each district has one judge, except that in the northern district of California, the northern district of Illinois, the district of Maryland, the district of Minnesota, the district of Nebraska, the district of New Jersey, the eastern district of New York, the northern and southern districts of Ohio, the district of Oregon, the eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania and the western district of Washington there is an additional district judge, and in the southern district of New York there are three additional judges. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of the district judge for the district of Maryland, senior in commission, such vacancy is not to be filled and the district is to have but one judge thereafter. There is only one judge for the eastern and western districts of South Carolina, one for the middle and northern districts of Alabama, one for the northern and southern districts of Mississippi and one for the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee.

The district courts have original jurisdiction as follows:

Jurisdiction.

First—Of all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, brought by the United States or by any officer thereof authorized by law to sue, or between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants from different states; or where the matter in controversy exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of $3,000, and (a) arises under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, or (b) is between citizens of different states, or (c) is between citizens of a state and foreign states, citizens or subjects. No district court shall have cognizance of any suit (except upon foreign bills of exchange) to recover upon any promissory note or other chose in action in favor of any assignee, or of any subsequent holder if such instrument be payable to bearer and be not made by any corporation, unless such suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover upon said note or other chose in action if no assignment had been made; provided, however, that the foregoing provision as to the sum or value of the matter in controversy shall not be construed to apply to any of the cases mentioned in the succeeding paragraphs of this section.

Second—Of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States.

Third—Of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, saving to suitors in all cases the right of a common-law remedy where the common law is competent to give it; of all seizures on land or waters not within admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; of all prizes brought into the United States, and of all proceedings for the condemnation of property taken as prize.

Fourth—Of all suits arising under any law relating to the slave trade.

Fifth—Of all cases arising under any law providing for internal revenue, or from revenue from imports or tonnage, except those cases arising under any law providing revenue from imports, jurisdiction of which has been conferred upon the Court of Customs Appeals.

Sixth—Of all cases arising under the postal laws.

Seventh—Of all suits at law or in equity arising under the patent, the copyright and the trade-mark laws.

Eighth—Of all suits and proceedings arising under any law regulating commerce, except those suits and proceedings exclusive jurisdiction of which has been conferred upon the Commerce Court.

Ninth—Of all suits and proceedings for the enforcement of penalties and forfeitures incurred under any law of the United States.

Tenth—Of all suits by the assignee of any debenture for drawback of duties, issued under any law for the collection of duties, against the person to whom such debenture was originally granted, or against any indorser thereof, to recover the amount of such debenture.

Eleventh—Of all suits brought by any person to recover damages for any injury to his person or property on account of any act done by him, under any law of the United States, for the protection or collection of any of the revenues thereof, or to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states.

Twelfth—Of all suits authorized by law to be brought by any person for

The annual income of the public schools of the United States was $425,000,000 in 1910, against $220,000,000 in 1900.

the recovery of damages on account of any injury to his person or property, or of the deprivation of any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, by any act done in furtherance of any conspiracy mentioned in section 1980, Revised Statutes.

Thirteenth—Of all suits authorized by law to be brought against any person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs mentioned in Section 1980, revised statutes, are about to be done, and, having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, neglects or refuses to do so, to recover demages for any such wrongful act.

Fourteenth—Of all suits at law or in equity authorized by law to be brought by any person to redress the deprivation, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any state, of any right, privilege or immunity, secured by the Constitution of the United States, or of any right secured by any law of the United States providing for equal rights of citizens of the United States or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Fifteenth—Of all suits to recover possession of any office, except that of elector of President or vice-president, Representative in or Delegate to Congress or member of a State Legislature, authorized by law to be brought, wherein it appears that the sole question touching the title to such office arises out of the denial of the right to vote to any citizen offering to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; provided, that such jurisdiction shall extend only so far as to determine the rights of the parties to such office by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and secured by any law to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in all the states.

Sixteenth—Of all cases commenced by the United States or by direction of any officer thereof against any national banking association and cases for winding up the affairs of any such bank; and of all suits brought by any banking association established in the district for which the court is held, under the provisions of title "National Banks," revised statutes, to enjoin the Comptroller of the Currency or any receiver acting under his direction, as provided by said title. And all national banking associations established under the laws of the United States shall, for the purposes of all other actions by or against them, real, personal or mixed, and all suits in equity, be deemed citizens of the states in which they are respectively located.

Seventeenth—Of all suits brought by any alien for a tort only in violation of the laws of nations or of a treaty of the United States.

Eighteenth—Of all suits against consuls and vice-consuls.

Nineteenth—Of all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy.

Twentieth—Concurrent with the Court of Claims of all claims not exceeding $10,000 founded upon the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, or for damages, liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort in respect to which claims the party would be entitled to redress against the United States, either in a court of law, equity or admiralty, if the United States were suable, and of all set-offs, counter-claims, claims for damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, or other demands whatsoever on the part of the government of the United States against any claimant against the government in said court; provided, however, that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as giving to either the district courts or the Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and determine claims growing out of the late Civil War and commonly known as "war claims," or to hear and determine other claims which had been rejected or reported on adversely prior to the third day of March, 1887, by any court, department or commission authorized to hear and detemine the same or to hear and determine claims for pensions; or as giving to the district courts jurisdiction of cases brought to recover fees, salary or compensation for official services of officers of the United States or brought for such purpose by persons claiming as such officers or as assignees or legal representatives thereof; but no suit pending on June 27, 1898, shall abate or be affected by this provision; and provided further, that no suit against the government of the United States shall be allowed under this paragraph unless the same shall have been brought within six years after the right accrued for which the claim is made; provided, that the claims of married women, first accrued during marriage, of persons under the age of twenty-one years, first accrued during minority, and of idiots, lunatics, insane persons and persons beyond the seas at the time the claim accrued, entitled to the claim, shall not be barred if the suit be brought within three years after the disability has ceased; but no other disability than those enumerated shall prevent any claim from being barred, nor shall any of the said disabilities operate cumulatively. All suits brought and tried under the provisions of this paragraph shall be tried by the court without a jury.

Twenty-first—Of proceedings in equity, by writ of injunction, to restrain violations of the provisions of laws of the United States to prevent the unlawful inclosure of public lands; and it shall be sufficient to give the court jurisdiction if service of original process be had in any civil proceeding on any agent or employe having charge or control of the inclosure.

Twenty-second—Of all suits and proceedings arising under any law regulating the immigration of aliens or under the contract labor laws.

Twenty-third—Of all suits and proceedings arising under any law to protect trade and commerce against restraints and monopolies.

Twenty-fourth—Of all actions, suits or proceedings involving the right of any person, in whole or in part of Indian blood or descent, to any allotment of land under any law or treaty.

Twenty-fifth—Of suits in equity brought by any tenant in common or joint tenant for the partition of lands in cases where the United States is one of such

The salaries and wages paid out in the manufacture of malt liquors in the United States amounted to $64,000,000 in 1909.

tenants in common or joint tenants, such suits to be brought in the district in which such land is situate.

Circuit Courts of Appeals.

There are nine Circuit Courts of Appeals, one for each of nine judicial districts of the United States, and thirty-four judges of the Circuit Courts of Appeals—three for the first circuit, four for the second, three for the third, two for the fourth, three for the fifth, three for the sixth, four for the seventh, four for the eighth and three for the ninth circuit, and five are assigned for service in the Court of Commerce. The Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court are allotted among the circuits by an order of the Supreme Court. If a member of the Supreme Court sits on the bench of the Circuit Court of Appeals he shall preside. Each Circuit Court of Appeals must consist of three judges and two constitute a quorum. In order to facilitate the work of these courts the several district judges in any circuit are qualified to sit as judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals in that circuit. Circuit judges may also be assigned for duty in the district courts.

Jurisdiction.

The Circuit Courts of Appeals exercise appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal or writ of error final decisions in the District Courts, including the Territorial Courts of Alaska and the Territorial Supreme Courts of Arizona and New Mexico and the United States Court for China, in all cases other than those in which appeals and writs of error may be taken to the Supreme Court (see hereafter, under Supreme Court), and, except as to the right of the Supreme Court to interfere through certiorari, the judgments and decrees of the Circuit Courts of Appeals are final in all cases in which the jurisdiction is dependent entirely upon the opposite parties to the suit being aliens and citizens of the United States or citizens of different states; in all cases arising under the patent laws, the copyright laws, the revenue laws, the criminal laws and in admiralty cases.

Court of Claims.

The United States Court of Claims consists of a chief justice and four associate justices, and holds its sessions in the city of Washington. It has jurisdiction to hear and determine the following matters:

First—All claims (except for pensions) founded upon the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress, upon any regulation of an executive department, upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, or for damages, liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort, in respect of which claims the party would be entitled to redress against the United States either in a court of law, equity or admiralty if the United States were suable; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed as giving to the said court jurisdiction to hear and determine claims growing out of the late Civil War, and commonly known as "war claims," or to hear and determine other claims which, prior to March 3, 1887, had been rejected or reported on adversely by any court, department or commission authorized to hear and determine the same.

Second—All set-offs, counterclaims, claims for damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, or other demands whatsoever on the part of the government of the United States against any claimant against the government in said court; provided, that no suit against the government of the United States, brought by any officer of the United States to recover fees for services alleged to have been performed for the United States, shall be allowed under this chapter until an account for said fees shall have been rendered and finally acted upon as required by law, unless the proper accounting officer of the treasury fails to act finally thereon within six months after the account is received in said office.

Third—The claim of any paymaster, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence or other disbursing officer of the United States, or of his administrators or executors, for relief from responsibility on account of loss, by capture or otherwise, while in the line of his duty, of government funds, vouchers, records or papers in his charge, and for which such officer was and is held responsible.

Appeals are allowed to the Supreme Court on all judgments adverse to the United States and on behalf of the plaintiff in any case where the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000, or where his claim is forfeited to the United States by the judgment of said court on account of fraud.

Court of Customs Appeals.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals consists of a presiding judge and four associate justices, and holds its sessions in the city of Washington. It exercises exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal final decisions by a board of general appraisers in all cases as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, and the fees and charges connected therewith, and all appealable questions as to the jurisdiction of said board, and all appealable questions as to the laws and regulations governing the collection of the customs revenues; and the judgments and decress of said court are final in all such cases.

Commerce Court.

The Commerce Court consists of five circuit judges assigned to service on that court. It was created by the Interstate Commerce Act of 1910, which authorized the President to appoint five additional circuit judges. Those appointed were designated to serve for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, and on the termination of each of these assignments the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is authorized to designate a Circuit Court of Appeals judge to fill the vacancy. After 1914 no Circuit Court of Appeals judge shall be redesignated to serve in the Commerce Court until

The net corporate income of the New York Interborough Rapid Transit Company in year ended June 30, 1912, was 16.07 per cent on the capital stock of $35,000,000.

one year after the expiration of his last previous designation. The Commerce Court exercises exclusively jurisdiction possessed by the Circuit Courts of the United States prior to June 18, 1910, over all cases of the following kinds:

First—All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money.

Second—Cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul or suspend in whole or in part any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Third—Such cases as by section 3 of the act entitled "An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among states," approved February 19, 1903, are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

Fourth—All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of section 20 or section 23 of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

Appeals are allowed to the Supreme Court if taken within sixty days.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Act for 1912-13 provided that the salaries of the officers of the court, the judges excepted, should terminate on March 4, 1913.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices, any six of whom constitute a quorum. The court has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature where a state is a party, except between a state and its citizens, or between a state and citizens of other states, or aliens, in which latter cases it has original but not exclusive jurisdiction. It has exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against ambassadors or other public ministers, or their domestics or domestic servants, as a court of law can have consistently with the law of nations; and original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction of all suits brought by ambassadors or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice-consul is a party.

It also has power to issue writs of prohibition to the district courts, when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and writs of mandamus, in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed under the authority of the United States, or to persons holding office under the authority of the United States, where a state, or an ambassador, or other public minister, or a consul or vice-consul, is a party.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in final judgments in suits in the state courts where there is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any state, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity; or where any title, right, privilege or immunity is claimed under the Constitution, or any treaty or statute of, or commission held or authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege or immunity especially set up or claimed, by either party, under such Constitution, treaty, statute, commission or authority, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court upon a writ of error. The writ shall have the same effect as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a court of the United States. The Supreme Court may reverse, modify or affirm the judgment or decree of such state court, and may, at their discretion, award execution or remand the same to the court from which it was removed by the writ.

Appeals and writs of error may be taken from the district courts, including the United States District Court for Hawaii, direct to the Supreme Court in the following cases: In any case in which the jurisdiction of the court is in issue, in which case the question of jurisdiction alone shall be certified to the Supreme Court from the court below for decision; from the final sentences and decrees in prize causes; in any case that involves the construction or application of the Constitution of the United States; in any case in which the constitutionality of any law of the United States, or the validity or construction of any treaty made under its authority, is drawn in question, and in any case in which the constitution or law of a state is claimed to be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States.

In any case in which the judgment or decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals is not final there is a right of appeal to the Supreme Court where the matter in controversy exceeds $1,000, besides costs.

The Supreme Court hears appeals from the Court of Claims, the Commerce Court, the highest courts of the territories, of the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and the Philippines, under restrictions and regulations varying somewhat according to the jurisdiction involved. It also has a special appellate jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases.

All judges of the United States are appointed by the President for service during good behavior, and are confirmed by the Senate. District attorneys and marshals are appointed for four-year terms.

Of the fractional currency notes issued during the Civil War, familiarly known as "shinplasters," $15,232,953 is outstanding, of which $8,375,934 is estimated as lost or destroyed.

PRINCIPAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Salary of Chief Justice, $15,000; of each Associate Justice, $14,500.)

Circuit.	Justices.	Appointed.
4.	EDWARD D. WHITE, Chief Justice, Louisiana	*1910
9.	JOSEPH M'KENNA, California	1898
1.	OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Massachusetts	1902
7.	WILLIAM R. DAY, Ohio	1903
3.	HORACE H. LURTON, Tennessee	1909
2.	CHARLES E. HUGHES, New York	1910
8.	WILLIS VAN DEVANTER, Wyoming	1910
5.	JOSEPH R. LAMAR, Georgia	1910
6.	MAHLON PITNEY, New Jersey	1912

*Appointed Associate Justice 1894.

Reporter of the Supreme Court—Charles Henry Butler (1902), New York, $4,500.
Clerk—James H. McKenney (1880), District of Columbia, $6,000.
Marshal—J. M. Wright (1888), Kentucky, $4,500.

Circuit Judges.

(Annual salary, $7,000.)

First — Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island; Le Baron B. Colt, Rhode Island; William L. Putnam, Maine; Frederick Dodge, Massachusetts.

Second—Connecticut, New York and Vermont; E. Henry Lacombe, Alfred C. Coxe and Henry Galbraith Ward, New York; Walter C. Noyes, Connecticut.

Third — Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; George Gray, Delaware; Joseph Buffington, Pennsylvania; John B. McPherson, Pennsylvania.

Fourth — Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia; Nathan Goff, West Virginia; Jeter C. Pritchard, North Carolina.

Fifth — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas; Don A. Pardee, Louisiana; Andrew P. McCormick, Texas; David D. Shelby, Alabama.

Sixth—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee; John W. Warrington, Ohio; Loyal E. Knappen and Arthur C. Dennison, Michigan.

Seventh—Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin; Francis E. Baker, Indiana; William H. Seaman, Wisconsin; Christian C. Kohlsaat, Illinois.

Eighth—Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico; Walter H. Sanborn, Minnesota; William C. Hook, Kansas; Elmer B. Adams, Missouri; Walter I. Smith, Iowa.

Ninth—Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, and Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; William W. Morrow and Erskine M. Ross, California; William B. Gilbert, Oregon.

Court of Commerce.

(Composed of Circuit Judges. Appointed as additional judges in the various circuits, assignable to duty in such circuits on the completion of their terms on the Commerce Court bench; regular term of assignment, five years; salary, $7,000, with $1,500 expense allowance.)

Martin A. Knapp, New York (1915); Robert W. Archbald, Pennsylvania (1914); William H. Hunt, Montana (1913); John E. Carland, South Dakota (1912); Julian W. Mack, Illinois (1916). Clerk—George F. Snyder, West Virginia, $4,000. Marshal—Frank J. Starek, Ohio, $3,000.

Congress in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act for 1912-'13 provided that the compensation of the officers of the court, the judges excepted, should terminate on March 4, 1913.

District Judges.

(Annual salary, $6,000.)

Alabama—(N. D.) William I. Grubb, Birmingham; (N. D. and M. D. I.), Thomas G. Jones, Montgomery; (S. D.) H. T. Toulmin, Mobile.

Alaska—(1st D.) Thomas R. Lyons, Juneau; (2d D.) Cornelius D. Murane, Nome; (3d D.) Frederick E. Fuller, Valdez; (4th D.) Peter D. Overfield, Fairbanks. Salary of judges, $7,500.

Arizona—Richard E. Sloan, Phoenix.

Arkansas—(E. D.) Jacob Trieber, Little Rock; (W. D.) Frank A. Youmans, Fort Smith.

California—(N. D.) J. J. De Haven and W. C. Van Fleet, San Francisco; (S. D.) Olin Wellborn, Los Angeles.

Colorado—Robert E. Lewis, Denver.

Connecticut—James P. Platt, Hartford.

Delaware—E. G. Bradford, Wilmington.

Florida—(N. D.) Wm. B. Sheppard, Pensacola; (S. D.) John M. Cheney, Jacksonville.

Georgia—(N. D.) W. T. Newman, Atlanta (S. D.) Emory Speer, Macon.

Hawaii—Sanford B. Dole and Charles F. Clemons, Honolulu.

Idaho—Frank S. Dietrich, Boise City.

Illinois—(N. D.) Kenesaw M. Landis and George A. Carpenter, Chicago; (E. D.) Francis M. Wright, Urbana; (S. D.) J. O. Humphrey, Springfield.

Indiana—Albert B. Anderson, Indianapolis.

Iowa—(N. D.) Henry T. Reed, Cresco; (S. D.) Smith McPherson, Red Oak.

Kansas—John C. Pollock, Topeka.

Kentucky—(E. D.) A. M. J. Cochran, Maysville; (W. D.) Walter Evans, Louisville.

Louisiana—(E. D.) Rufus E. Foster, New Orleans; (W. D.) Aleck Boarman, Shreveport.

Maine—Clarence Hale, Portland.

Maryland—John C. Rose, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—James M. Morton, jr., Boston.

Michigan—(E. D.) Arthur J. Tuttle, Detroit; (W. D.) Clarence W. Sessions, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—Charles A. Willard, Minneapolis; Page Morris, Duluth.

The consumption of malt liquors in the United Kingdom is about 31½ gallons a head per annum.

Mississippi—(N. and S. D.) Henry C. Niles, Kosciusko.

Missouri—(E. D.) David P. Dyer, St. Louis (W. D.) Arba S. Van Valkenburgh, Kansas City.

Montana—George M. Bourquin, Helena.

Nebraska—William H. Munger, Omaha, and Thomas C. Munger, Lincoln.

Nevada—Edward S. Farrington, Carson City.

New Hampshire—Edgar Aldrich, Littleton.

New Jersey—John Rellstab, Trenton; Joseph Cross, Elizabeth.

New Mexico—William H. Pope, Santa Fé.

New York—(N. D.) George W. Ray, Norwich; (S. D.) George C. Holt, Charles M. Hough, Learned Hand and Julius M. Mayer, New York City; (E. D.) T. I. Chatfield and Van Vechten Veeder, Brooklyn; (W. D.) John R. Hazel, Buffalo.

North Carolina—(E. D.) **Henry G. Connor**, Wilson; (W. D.) J. E. Boyd, Greensboro.

North Dakota—Charles F. Amidon, Fargo.

Ohio—(N. D.) John M. Killits, Toledo, and William L. Day, Cleveland; (S. D.) John E. Sater, Columbus, and Howard C. Hollister, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—(E. D.) Ralph E. Campbell, Muskogee; (W. D.) John H. Cotteral, Guthrie.

Oregon—Charles E. Wolverton and Robert S. Bean, Portland.

Panama Canal Zone—

Pennsylvania—(E. D.) James B. Holland and J. Whitaker Thompson, Philadelphia; (M. D.) Charles B. Witmer, Sunbury; (W. D.) James S. Young and Charles P. Orr, Pittsburg.

Porto Rico—Paul Charlton, San Juan.

Rhode Island—A. L. Brown, Providence.

South Carolina — Henry A. Middleton Smith, Charleston.

South Dakota—James D. Elliott, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—(E. and M. D.) Edward T. Sanford, Chattanooga; (W. D.) John E. McCall, Memphis.

Texas—(N. D.) Edward R. Meek, Dallas; (S. D.) Waller T. Burns, Houston; (E. D.) Gordon Russell, Sherman; (W. D.) Thomas S. Maxey, Austin.

Utah — John A. Marshall, Salt Lake City.

Vermont — James L. Martin, Brattleboro.

Virginia—(E. D.) Edmund Waddill, jr., Richmond; (W. D.) Henry C. McDowell, Lynchburg.

Washington—(E. D.) Frank H. Rudkin, Spokane; (W. D.) Edward E. Cushman and Clinton W. Howard, Seattle.

West Virginia—(N. D.) Alston G. Dayton, Philippi; (S. D.) Benjamin F. Keller, Charleston.

Wisconsin—(E. D.) Ferdinand A. Geiger, Milwaukee; (W. D.) Arthur L. Sanborn, Madison.

Wyoming—John A. Riner, Cheyenne.

Courts in Territories and Dependencies.

Hawaii—Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Alexander G. M. Robinson. Associate Justices—Antonio Perry and John T. De Bolt. Annual salary of Chief Justice, $6,000; of Associates, $5,500. Circuit Judges—First Circuit, Henry E. Cooper, William L. Whitney and W. J. Robinson, Honolulu; Second Circuit, Selden B. Kingsbury, Wailuku; Third Circuit, John A. Matthewman, Kailua; Fourth Circuit, Charles F. Parsons, Hilo; Fifth Circuit, Lyle A. Dickey, Hawaii. Annual salary, $4,000.

Porto Rico—**Chief Justice, José C. Hernandez y Usera.** Associate Justices—Adolph Grant Wolf, Emilio del Toro y Cuevas, James H. McLeary and Pedro de Aldrey. Annual salary of Chief Justice, $5,000; of Associate Justices, $4,500.

The Philippines—**Chief Justice, Cayetano Arellano, Philippines.** Associate Justices—Florentino Torres, Philippines; Victorino Mapa, Philippines; E. Finley Johnson, Michigan; Adam C. Carson, Virginia; Sherman Morehead, New York; Grant T. Trent, Tennessee. Salary of Chief Justice and Associate Justices, $10,500.

Court of Customs Appeals.

Presiding Judge—Robert M. Montgomery, Michigan. Associate Judges—James F. Smith, California; Orion M. Barber, Vermont; Marion De Vries, California; George E. Martin, Ohio. Salaries of judges fixed by law of August 5, 1909, at $10,000, but Congress appropriated only $7,000 for the year 1909-'10, and the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation act, approved February 25, 1910, made that allowance permanent. Clerk of Court—Arthur B. Shelton, District of Columbia; salary, $3,500. Marshal — Frank H. Briggs, Maine; salary, $3,000.

United States Court of Claims.

Chief Justice—Stanton J. Peelle, Indiana. **Associate Justices—C. B. Howry, Mississippi;** Fenton W. Booth, Illinois; George W. Atkinson, West Virginia; Samuel S. **Barney, Wisconsin. Annual salary of** Chief Justice, $6,500; of Associate Justices, $6,000. Chief Clerk—Archibald Hopkins, Massachusetts; salary, $3,500.

Court of Appeals, D. C.

Chief Justice—Seth Shepard, D. C. Associate **Justices—Charles H. Robb, Vermont;** Josiah A. Van Orsdel, Wyoming. Annual salary of Chief Justice, $7,500; of Associates, $7,000.

Supreme Court, D. C.

Chief Justice—Harry M. Clabaugh, Maryland. Associate Justices—Job Barnard, D. C.; T. H. Anderson, Ohio; Ashley M. Gould, Maryland; Wendell P. Stafford, **Vermont; Daniel Thew Wright,** Ohio. Annual salary, $6,000.

United States Court for China.

Judge—Rufus H. Thayer, District of Columbia, $8,000; District Attorney, Frank E. Hinckley, California, $4,000; Marshal, Daniel A. Wilson, jr., Michigan, $3,000.

United States District Attorneys.

(Salaries range from $3,000 to $10,000, according to relative importance of posts.)

Alabama—(N. D.) Oliver D. Street, Birmingham; (M. D.) Warren S. Reese, Montgomery; (S. D.) James B. Sloan, Mobile.

Alaska—(1st D.) **John Rustgard,** Juneau; (2d D.) Bernard S. Rodey, Nome; (3d D.) George R. Walker, Valdez; (4th D.) James J. Crossley, Fairbanks.

Arizona—Joseph E. Morrison, Tucson.

Arkansas—(E. D.) W. G. Whipple, Little **Rock; (W. D.) John I. Worthington, Fort Smith.**

The world's leading coffee-producing country is Brazil, with 2,250,000,000 pounds in 1909.

California—(N. D.) John L. McNab, San Francisco; (S. D.) Aloysius I. McCormick, Los Angeles.

Colorado—Harry Eugene Kelly, Denver.

Connecticut—Frederick A. Scott, Hartford.

Delaware—John P. Nields, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Clarence R. Wilson, Washington.

Florida—(N. D.) **Fred. C. Cubberly**, Pensacola; (S. D.) Richard P. Marks, Jacksonville.

Georgia—(N. D.) Farish C. Tate, Atlanta; (S. D.) Alexander Akerman, Macon.

Hawaii—Robert W. Breckons, Honolulu.

Idaho—C. H. Lingenfelter, Boise.

Illinois—(N. D.) James H. Wilkerson, Chicago; (E. D.) William E. Trautmann, Danville; (S. D.) William A. Northcott, Springfield.

Indiana—C. W. Miller, Indianapolis.

Iowa—(N. D.) Fred. F. Faville. (S. D.) M. L. Temple.

Kansas—Harry J. Bone, Topeka.

Kentucky—(E. D.) Edwin P. Morrow, Covington; (W. D.) George Du Relle, Louisville.

Louisiana—(E. D.) Charlton R. Beattie, New Orleans; (W. D.) E. H. Randolph, Shreveport.

Maine—Robert T. Whitehouse, Portland.

Maryland—John P. Hill, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Asa P. French, Boston.

Michigan—(E. D.) Clyde I. Webster, Detroit; **(W. D.) F. C. Wetmore, Grand Rapids.**

Minnesota—Charles C. Houpt, St. Paul.

Mississippi—(N. D.) Lester G. Fant, Oxford; (S. D.) Robert C. Lee, Jackson.

Missouri—(E. D.) Charles A. Houts, St. Louis; **(W. D.) Leslie J. Lyons, Kansas City.**

Montana—James W. Freeman, Helena.

Nebraska—Francis S. Howell, Omaha.

Nevada—Samuel Platt, Carson City.

New Hampshire—C. W. Holtt, Concord.

New Jersey—J. B. Vreeland, Morristown.

New Mexico—Stephen B. Davis, jr., Santa Fé.

New York—(N. D.) G. B. Curtiss, Binghamton; **(S. D.) Henry A. Wise, New York City**; (E. D.) William J. Youngs, **Brooklyn; (W. D.) John Lord O'Brian**, Buffalo.

North Carolina—(E. D.) Herbert F. Seawell, Raleigh; (W. D.) A. E. Holton, Winston.

North Dakota — Edward Engerud, Fargo.

Ohio—(N. D.) U. G. Denman, Cleveland; (S. D.) Sherman T. McPherson, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—(E. D.) William J. Gregg, Muskogee; (W. D.) Homer N. Boardman, Oklahoma City.

Oregon—John McCourt, Portland.

Pennsylvania—(E. D.) John C. Swartley, Philadelphia; (M. D.) Andrew B. Dunsmore, Scranton; (W. D.) John H. Jordan, Pittsburgh.

Porto Rico—William N. Landers, San Juan.

Rhode Island—Walter R. Stiness, Providence.

South Carolina—Ernest F. Cochran, Charleston.

South Dakota—Edward E. Wagner, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee — (E. D.) James B. Cox, Knoxville; (M. D.) A. M. Tillman, Nashville; (W. D.) Casey Todd, Memphis.

Texas—(N. D.) William H. Atwell, Dallas; (S. D.) Lock McDaniel, Houston; (E. D.) James W. Ownby, Paris; (W. D.) Charles A. Boynton, Waco.

Utah—Hiram E. Booth, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Alex. Dunnett, St. Johnsbury.

Virginia—(E. D.) D. Lawrence Groner, Norfolk; (W. D.) Barnes Gillespie, Roanoke.

Washington—(W.D.) Beverly W. Coiner, Seattle (E. D.) Oscar Cain, Spokane.

West Virginia (N. D.) H. Roy Waugh, **Parkersburg; (S. D.) Harold A. Ritz**, Huntington.

Wisconsin—(E. D.) Guy D. Goff, Milwaukee; (W. D.) George H. Gordon, Madison.

Wyoming—Hilliard S. Ridgely, Cheyenne.

United States Marshals.

(Salaries range from $2,000 to $5,000, **according to importance of posts.)**

Alabama—(N. D.) Pope M. Long, Birmingham; (M. D.) Benjamin E. Walker, Montgomery; (S. D.) Gilbert B. Deans, Mobile.

Alaska—(1st D.) Herbert L. Faulkner, Juneau; **(2d D.) Thomas C. Powell, Nome**; (3d D.) Harvey P. Sullivan, **Valdez; (4th** D.) H. K. Love, Fairbanks.

Arizona—Charles A. Overlock, **Tucson.**

Arkansas—(E. D.) Harmon L. Remmel, Little Rock; (W. D.) John Frank Mayes, Fort Smith.

California—(N. D.) Charles T. Elliott, San Francisco; (S. D.) Leo V. Youngworth, **Los Angeles.**

Colorado—Dewey C. Bailey, Denver.

Connecticut—Sidney E. Hawley, Hartford.

Delaware—George L. Townsend, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Aulick Palmer, Washington.

Florida—(N. D.) Thomas F. McGourin, Pensacola; (S. D.) John F. Horr, **Jacksonville.**

Georgia—(N. D.) Walter H. Johnson, Atlanta; (S. D.) George F. White, Macon.

Hawaii—E. R. Hendry, Honolulu.

Idaho—S. L. Hodgin, Boisé.

Illinois—(N. D.) Luman T. Hoy, Chicago; (E. D.) Charles P. Hitch, Danville; (S. D.) William H. Behrens, Springfield.

Indiana — Edward H. Schmidt, Indianapolis.

Iowa—(N. D.) Edward Knott, Dubuque; (S. D.) Frank B. Clark, Des Moines.

Kansas—John R. Harrison, Topeka.

Kentucky—(E. D.) Asbury B. Patrick, **Covington; (W. D.) George W. Long**, Louisville.

Louisiana—(E. D.) Victor Loisel, New Orleans; **(W. D.)** Ben Ingouf, Shreveport.

Maine—Henry W. Mayo, Portland.

Maryland—George W. Padgett, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Guy Murchie, Boston.

Michigan—(E. D.) Milo D. Campbell, Detroit; (W. D.) Nicholas J. Whelan, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—William H. Grimshaw, St. Paul.

Mississippi—(N. D.) Aaron M. Storer, Oxford; (S. D.) William O. Ligon, Jackson.

Missouri—(E. D.) Edward F. Regenhardt, St. Louis; (W. D.) Albert J. Martin, Kansas City.

Montana—William Lindsay, Helena.

Nebraska—William P. Warner, Omaha.

Nevada—H. J. Humphreys, Carson City.

New Hampshire—E. P. Nute, Concord.

The quantity of sugar consumed in continental United States in 1911 was 7,670,000 pounds, 81,78 pounds per capita.

New Jersey—Thomas J. Alcott, Trenton.
New Mexico—Secundino Romero, Albuquerque.

New York—(N. D.) Daniel F. Breitenstein, Utica; (S. D.) William Henkel, New York City; (E. D.) Charles J. Haubert, Brooklyn; (W. D.) Henry L. Fassett, Elmira.

North Carolina—(E. D.) Claudius Dockery, Raleigh; (W. D.) William E. Logan, Greensboro.

North Dakota—James F. Shea, Fargo.
Ohio—(N. D.) Hyman D. Davis, Cleveland; (S. D.) Eugene L. Lewis, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—(E. D.) Samuel G. Victor, Muskogee; (W. D.) William S. Cade, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—Leslie M. Scott, Portland.
Pennsylvania—(E. D.) John B. Robinson, **Philadelphia; (M. D.) James M. Yeager**, Scranton; (W. D.) Enos H. Porter, Pittsburg.
Porto Rico—H. S. Hubbard, San Juan.
Rhode Island—Daniel R. Ballou, Providence.

South Carolina—J. D. Adams, Charleston.
South Dakota—Seth Bullock, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—(E. D.) James G. Crumbliss, Knoxville; (M. D.) John W. Overall, Nashville; (W. D.) J. Sam Johnson, Memphis.
Texas—(N. D.) George H. Green; Dallas (S. D.) C. G. Brewster, Galveston; (E. D.) P. E. Baer, Paris; (W. D.) B. J. McDowell, El Rio.
Utah—J. H. Anderson, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Horace Ward Bailey, Rutland.
Virginia—(E. D.) Clarence G. Smithers, Norfolk; (W. D.) Robert A. Fulwiler, Harrisonburg.
Washington—(E. D.) W. A. Halteman, Spokane; (W. D.) Joseph R. H. Jacoby, Tacoma.
West Virginia—(N. D.) James E. Doyle, Parkersburg; (S. D.) Frank H. Tyree, Huntington.
Wisconsin — (E. D.) Harry A. Weil, Milwaukee; (W. D.) Rockwell J. Flint, Madison.
Wyoming—Hugh L. Patton, Cheyenne.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The actual strength of the army on June 30, 1912, including the Philippine Scouts, was 4,650 officers and 83,315 enlisted men—total, 87,965. There were lost to the army in the year ended June 30, 1912, 138 officers and 33,462 enlisted men. There were in the Philippine Scouts 180 officers and 5,480 enlisted men. The Hospital Corps (Medical Department) contains 3,496 enlisted men not included in the above totals.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Major General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff.

Major General William W. Witherspoon. Brigadier General Albert L. Mills
Brigadier General Erasmus M. Weaver.

Colonels.

John Biddle, Engineer Corps.
A. William Mann, Infantry.
Edwin St. J. Greble, Field Artillery.
William A. Nichols, Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Charles R. Noyes, Infantry.
John E. McMahon, Field Artillery.
Henry C. Hodges, jr., Infantry.
Harry C. Benson, Cavalry.
Wm. G. Haan, Coast Artillery.
Frederick S. Foltz, Cavalry.

Majors.

Carl Reichmann, 24th Infantry.
Henry D. Todd, jr., Coast Artillery.
William Lassiter, Field Artillery.
Daniel B. Devore, Infantry.
Daniel W. Ketcham, Coast Artillery.
Benjamin A. Poore, 22d Infantry.
Wm. D. Connor, Engineers.
Robert A. Brown, Cavalry.
Jesse McI. Carter, Cavalry.
Joseph D. Leitch, 28th Infantry.
Arthur S. Conklin, Coast Artillery.

Captains.

James T. Moore, 27th Infantry.
S. J. B. Schnidel, Infantry.
Wm. J. Glasgow, Cavalry.
George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cavalry.
Halstead Dorey, Infantry.
Harrison Hall, Coast Artillery.
John R. Procter, Coast Artillery.
Frank R. McCoy, Cavalry.
Charles E. Kilbourne, Coast Artillery.
Wm. H. Raymond, Coast Artillery.
James P. Robinson, Coast Artillery.
John W. Wright, Infantry.

DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The Eastern Division.—Embracing the Department of the East and the Department of the Gulf and the Panama Canal Zone. Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Commander, Major General T. H. Barry.

Department of the East.—Embracing the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Ohio, Porto Rico and the islands and keys adjacent thereto. Headquarters, Fort Totten, N. Y. Commander, Brigadier General T. H. Bliss.

Department of the Gulf.—Embracing the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and the Artillery Districts of New Orleans and Galveston. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Commander, Brigadier General R. K. Evans.

The Central Division.—Embracing the Department of the Lakes, the Department of Missouri, the Department of Texas, and the military reservations of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Riley, Kansas. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Major General William H. Carter.

The broadest street in the world is in Versailles, France, whose Avenue de Paris is 100 meters wide.

Department of the Lakes.—Embracing the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and North Dakota. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Commander, Brigadier General, R. W. Hoyt.

Department of the Missouri.—Embracing the states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas (except that part included in the military reservations of Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley), Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming (except that part included in the Yellowstone National Park and the military reservation of Fort D. A. Russell), and Colorado. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Commander, Brigadier General Frederick A. Smith.

Department of Texas.—Embracing the states of Texas (except that part included in the Artillery District of Galveston), Louisiana (except that part included in the Artillery District of New Orleans), Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Commander, Brigadier General E. Z. Steever.

The Western Division.—Embracing the Department of California, the Department of the Columbia, and the Department of Hawaii. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Major General A. Murray.

Department of California.—Embracing the states of California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona. Headquarters, Fort Miley, California. Commander, Brigadier General W. S. Schuyler.

Department of the Columbia.—Embracing the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, so much of Wyoming as is included in the National Yellowstone Park, and Alaska. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Commander, Brigadier General Marion P. Maus.

Department of Hawaii.—Embracing the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies. Headquarters, Honolulu, H. T. Commander, Brigadier General M. M. Macomb.

The Philippines Division.—Embracing the Department of Luzon and Department of Mindanao. Headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Major General J. T. Bell.

Department of Luzon.—Embracing all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying west of longitude 121 degrees 45 minutes east of Greenwich, and north of the parallel of latitude 11 degrees 30 minutes north (excluding the Island of Linapacan), and lying east of longitude 121 degrees 45 minutes east of Greenwich and north of the ninth parallel of latitude, except the Island of Mindanao, and all the islands east of the Straits of Surigao. Headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Brigadier General Frederick Funston.

Department of Mindanao.—Embracing all islands of the Philippine Archipelago not included in Department of Luzon. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P. I. Commander, Brigadier General John J. Pershing.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

MAJOR GENERALS OF THE LINE.

	Date of appointment.	Date of retirement.
Leonard Wood	Aug. 8, 1903	Oct. 9, 1924
J. Franklin Bell	Jan. 3, 1907	Jan. 9, 1920
Thomas H. Barry	April 29, 1908	Oct. 13, 1919
William H. Carter	Nov. 13, 1909	Nov. 19, 1915
Arthur Murray	Mar. 14, 1911	April 29, 1915
William W. Wotherspoon	May 12, 1912	Nov. 16, 1914

BRIGADIER GENERALS OF THE LINE.

Frederick Funston	April 1, 1901	Nov. 9, 1929
Tasker H. Bliss	July 21, 1902	Dec. 31, 1917
Albert L. Mills	May 7, 1904	May 7, 1918
John J. Pershing	Sept. 20, 1906	Sept. 13, 1924
Ramsay D. Potts	Jan. 31, 1908	Sept. 1, 1914
Frederick A. Smith	Oct. 24, 1908	May 15, 1913
Marion P. Maus	June 10, 1909	Aug. 25, 1914
Ralph W. Hoyt	Mar. 18, 1910	Oct. 9, 1913
Montgomery M. Macomb	Nov. 15, 1910	Oct. 12, 1916
Walter S. Schuyler	Jan. 5, 1911	April 26, 1913
Robert K. Evans	Jan. 30, 1911	Nov. 19, 1916
Clarence R. Edwards	May 12, 1912	Jan. 1, 1923
Edgar Z. Steever	Aug. 5, 1912	Aug. 20, 1913
Edward J. McClernand	Aug. 27, 1912	Dec. 29, 1912

CHIEF OFFICERS OF STAFF CORPS.

Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General (rank of brigadier general)....Oct. 1, '06

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

George Andrews, Adjutant General (rank of brigadier general).....Aug. 5, '12

Colonels.
Heistand, H. O. S.
Simpson, W. A.
McCain, H. P.
Kerr, James T.
Brodie, Alexander O.

Lieutenant Colonels.
Alvord, Benjamin.
Ladd, Eugene F.
*Kernan, Francis J.
*Barth, Charles H.
*Lewis, Thomas J.
*March, Peyton C.
*Campbell, Archibald

Majors.
*Wright, William.
*Baker, David J., jr.
*Scott, William S.
*Whitney, Henry H.
*Winn, Frank L.
*Dean, James T.
*Evans, Frederick D.
*Sample, William R.
*Patterson, George T.
*Fleming, Adrian S.

The second broadest street in the world is Unter den Linden, Berlin, which is 65 metres in width.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General (rank of brigadier general).....Oct. 1, '06

Colonels.
Mills, Stephen C.
Chamberlain, J. L.
*Kingsbury, Henry P.

Lieutenant Colonels.
*Erwin, James B.
*Bell, George, jr.
*Beacom, John H.
*Hunter, Alfred M.

Majors.
*Brewster, A. W.
*Mauldin, F. G.
*Gordon, W. H.
*Frier, James H.
*Helmick, Eli A.
*Jenkins, John M.
*Lyon, Le Roy S.
*Gray, Alonzo.
*Dade, Alexander L.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Crowder, Enoch H., Judge Advocate General (rank of brigadier general), Feb. 15, '11

Colonels.
Carbaugh, H. C.
Hull, John A.

Lieutenant Colonels.
Dunn, George M.
Dodds, Frank L.
Porter, John B.

Majors.
Goodier, Lewis E.
Morrow, Henry M.
Bethel, W. A.
Winship, Blanton
Read, Beverly A.
Kreger, Edward A.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

James B. Aleshire, Chief of Quartermaster Corps (rank of major gen.) Aug. 24, '12
Sharpe, Henry G. (rank of brigadier general).....Oct. 12, '05
Smith, George R. (rank of brigadier general).....Feb. 16, '12

Colonels.
Clem, John L.
Dravo, Edward E.
Smith, Abiel L.
Rogers, Harry L.
Miller, Wm. H.
Von Schrader, Fred.
Hodgson, Fred. G.
Bellinger, John B.
Littell, Isaac W.
Bingham, G. S.
Vinson, Webster.
Devol, Carrol A.
Wallace, H. S.
Brainard, David L.

Lieutenant Colonels.
Davis, George B.
Knisken, Albert D.
Eastman, Frank E.
Downey, George E.
Cruse, Thomas
McCarthy, Dan'l E.
Knight, John T.
Carson, John M.
Baxter, John E.
Zalinski, Moses G.
Wood, Winthrop S.
Baker, Chauncey B.
Williamson, G. McK.
Slavens, Thomas H.
Stanley, David S.
Goodman, Thos. C.
Houston, James B.
Schofield, R. McA.
Ray, Beecher B.
Krauthoff, Chas. R.

Majors.
Lord, Herbert M.
Rochester, W. B.
Smith, Robert S.
Hart, William H.
Gambrill, W. G.
Gallagher, H. J.
Davis, Alex. M.
Canby, James
Wilkins, H. E.
Yates, A. W.
Stanton, C. E.
Kimball, A. W.
Stevens, Pierre C.
Horton, W. E.
Cheatham, B. F.
Bailey, George G.
Davidson, J. T.
Penrose, George F.
Young, H. P.
Cannon, W. C.
Scott, W. S.
Rolfe, R. H.
Garrard, L. F., jr.
Clayton, Bertram T.
Fredendall, Ira L.
Pettus, Harry L.
Grant, Frank A.
Hampton, Kensey J.
Lawton, Frank H.
Grove, Wm. R.
Hacker, Theo. B.
Henry, Morton J.
*Waterman, J. C.
*Irwin, Geo. Le R.
*Jones, William K.
*Carnahan, Earl C.
*Wilder, William T.
*Sargent, Fred. H.
*Normoyle, Jas. E.
*Evans, Ellwood W.
*Paxton, Robert G.
*Ferguson, Henry T.
*Miller, L. S.
*Buckey, M. C.
*Uline, Willis
*Hartman, J. D. L.
*Carmichael, R. L.
*Ashburn, Thos. E.
*Bottoms, Sam F.
*Ward, Philip R.
*Stockle, Geo. E.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

George H. Torney, Surgeon General (rank of brigadier general).....Jan. 4, '09

Colonels.
Gorgas, William C.
Maus, Louis M.
Appel, D. M.
Perley, H. O.
Brechemin, L.
La Garde, L. A.
Richard, Charles
Ebert, Rudolph G.
Arthur, William H.
Bushnell, George E.
Birmingham, H. P.
Stephenson, Wm.
Phillips, J. L.
Edie, Guy L.
Crosby, William D.

Lieutenant Colonels.
Gandy, Charles M.
McCaw, W. D.
Kean, J. R.
Raymond, H. I.
Harris, H. S. T.
Kendall, William P.
Banister, William B.
Woodruff, C. E.
Mason, Charles F.
Glennan, James D.
Bradley, A. E.
Frick, Euclid B.
Keefer, Frank R.
Wilcox, Charles
Raymond, T. U.
Snyder, Henry D.
Smith, Allen M.
Clarke, Joseph T.
Ireland, Merritte W.
Fisher, Henry C.
Shaw, Henry A.
Winter, F. A.
Deshon, G. D.
McCulloch, C. C., jr.

Majors.
Reynolds, F. P.
Straub, Paul F.
Stark, A. N.
Lynch, Charles
Munson, E. L.
Kennedy, J. M.
Howard, D. C.
Wilson, W. H.
Lewis, William F.
Bratton, Thomas S.
Kirkpatrick, T. J.
Rand, Irving W.
Fauntleroy, P. C.
Wilson, James S.
Dutcher, Basil H.
Fuller, Leigh A.
Skinner, George A.
Darnall, Carl R.
Page, Henry
Ashford, B. K.
Webber, Henry A.
Clayton, Jere B.
Chamberlain, W. P.
Schreiner, E. R.
Hartsock, F. M.
Duval, Douglas F.
Manly, Clarence J.
Baker, David
Truby, Albert E.
Church, James R.
Ford, Joseph H.
Ashburn, P. M.
Dean, E. A.
Usher, F. M. C.
Truby, Willard F.
Russell, Frederick F.
Wolfe, Edwin P.
Greenleaf, Henry S.
Hess, Louis T.
Collins, Chris. C.
Edger, Benj. J., jr.
Waterhouse, Sam M.
Hartnett, Eugene H.
Ford, Clyde S.
Marrow, Charles E.
Shockley, M. A. W.
Winn, Robert N.
Lyster, Theodore C.
Wadhams, S. H.
Robbins, C. P.
Rhoads, Thomas L.
Gilchrist, Harry L.
Lyster, Wm. J. L.
Persons, Elbert E.
Bispham, Wm. N.
Geddings, E. F.
Morse, Arthur W.
Baker, Frank C.
Reynolds, Chas. R.
Hutton, Paul C.
Dale, Frederick A.
Roberts, W. M.
Shook, Jay Ralph.
Vose, Wm. E.
Woodbury, F. T.
Rutherford, H. H.
Ruffner, E. L.
Brooks, Wm. H.
Whitmore, D. R.
McAndrew, P. H.
Brownlee, C. Y.
Murtagh, John A.
Ekwurzel, G. M.
Van Poole, G. McD.
Reno, William W.
Buck, Carroll D.
Gosman, G. H. R.
Koerper, Conrad E.
Allen, John H.
Patterson, R. U.
O'Connor, R. P.
Noble, Robert E.
Van Dusen, J. W.

Of the 875,000,000 pounds of coffee imported in 1911 into the United States, 651,000,000 pounds came from Brazil.

Brooke, Roger.
De Witt, Wallace.
Thornburgh, R. M.
Grubbs, Robert B.
DeLaney, M. A.
Bloombergh, H. D.
Halloran, Paul S.
Nelson, Kent
Field, Peter C.
Shaw, Herbert G.
Brechemin, L., jr.
Whitcomb, C. C.
Crabtree, George H.
Davidson, Wilson T.
Bartlett, Cosam J.
Miller, Reuben B.
Ragan, Charles A.
Eastman, Wm. R.
Hall, James F.
Metcalfe, R. F.
Rich, Edwin W.
Boyer, P. L.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers (rank of brigadier general)....June 12, '10

Colonels.

Rossell, William T.
Kingman, Dan C.
Black, William M.
Roessler, S. N.
Abbot, F. V.
Townsend, C. McD.
Goethals, G. W.
Mills, John
Biddle, John
Hodges, Harry F.
Warren, James G.
Burr, Edward

Lieutenant Colonels.

Beach, L. H.
Zinn, George A.
Langfitt, Wm. C.
Sanford, Jas. C.
Gaillard, D. Du B.
Taylor, Harry
Sibert, W. L.
Kuhn, J. E
Craighill, W. E.
Newcomer, H. C.
Patrick, M. M.
Riché, Charles S.
Rees, Thomas H.
Potter, Charles L.
Shunk, Francis R.
Jervey, Henry
McKinstry, C. H.
Judson, W. V.

Majors.

Winslow, E. E.
Flagler, C. A. F.
Harding, Chester
Harts, W. W.
Jadwin, Edgar
Keller, Charles
Deakyne, Herbert
Bromwell, C. S.
Cosby, Spencer
McIndoe, J. F.
Morrow, Jay J.
Cavanaugh, J. B.
Jervey, James P.
Howell, George P.
Kutz, Charles W.
Walker, M. L.
Raymond, R. R.
Ladue, William B.
Barden, Wm. J.
Schulz, E. H.
Burgess, H.
Hoffman, G. N.
Connor, W. D.
Oakes, J. C.
Cheney, S. A.
Altstaetter, F. W.
Ferguson, Harley B.
Boggs, Frank C.
Smith, Clarke S.
Wooten, William P.
Brown, Lytle
Brown, Earl I.
Fries, Amos A.
Woodruff, Jas. A.
Kelly, William
Stickle, Horton W.
Rand, Lewis H.
Markham, Edw. M.
Jackson, Thos. H.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance (rank of brigadier general).....Nov. 22, '01

Colonels.

Birnie, Rogers
Baker, Frank
Mitcham, O. B.
Clark, C. H.
Benét, J. Walker
Gibson, W. W.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Babbit, E. B.
Thompson, J. T.
Wheeler, C. B.
Peirce, William S.
Burr, George W.
Ruggles, C. L'H.
Horney, Odus C.
Montgomery, G.
Dickson, T. C.

Majors.

Joyes, John W.
Hoffer, Jay E.
Morton, Kenneth
Williams, C. C.
Hof, Samuel
Tschappat, W. H.
Rice, J. H.
King, David M.
Ames, T. L.
O'Hern, Edw. P.
Bricker, E. D.
*Phillips, W. A.
*Schull, H. W.
*Penfield, Walter G.
*Nicholls, Jesse C.
*Hillman, Leroy T.
*Wesson, Charles M.
*Shinkle, Edward M.
*Hawkins, W. J.

SIGNAL CORPS.

James Allen, Chief Signal Officer (rank of brigadier general).....Feb. 10, '06

Colonel.

Scriven, George P.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Glassford, W. A.
Greene, Frank
Reber, S.

Majors.

Squier, George O.
Russel, Edgar
Saltzman, C. M'K.
Carr, Daniel J.
Hartman, Carl F.

CHAPLAINS.

Rank of Major.

Bateman, C. C.
Groves, Leslie R.
Gavitt, H. C.
Brown, H. A.
Randolph, J. A.
Easterbrook, E. P.
Hillman, J. W.
Perry, Barton W.
Pruden, Aldred A.
Rice, George D.
Stull, George C.
Dickson, Thomas J.
Mensom, Ernest P.
O'Keefe, T. P.
Headley, I. H. B.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Frank McIntyre, Chief (rank of brigadier general).....Aug. 24, '12
Charles C. Walcutt, jr., Assistant (rank of colonel).....Aug. 27, '12
George H. Shelton, Assistant (rank of major).....July 24, '08

PROFESSORS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Rank of Colonel.

Fiebeger, G. J.
Gordon, Wm. B.

Rank Lieut. Col.

Echols, C. P.
Holt, Lucius H.
Willcox, C. D. W.
Robinson, Wirt
Stuart, Edwin R.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

CAVALRY.

Colonels.

Hatfield, C. A. P.
Kingsbury, H. P.
West, F.
Parker, J.
Garrard, J.
Dodd, G. A.
Murray, C. H.
Hunter, G. K.
O'Connor, C. M.
Wilder, W. E.
Guilfoyle, J. F.
Finley, W. L.
Gresham, J. C.
Gale, G. H. G.
Taylor, C. W.
Beach, W. D.
Shunk, W. A.
Bishop, H. S.
Andrus, E. P.
Sibley, F. W.
Read, R. D.
Swift, E.
Lockett, J
Scott, H. I.
McCormick, L. S.
Sickel, H. G.
Slocum, H. J.
Nicholson, W. J.
Brewer, E. P.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Blocksom, A. P.
Gaston, J. A.
Galbraith, J. G.
Erwin, J. B.

The third broadest street in the world is the Ringstrafse in Vienna, 57 metres in width.

Morgan, G. H.
Boughton, D. H.
Johnson, F. O.
Brown, W. C.
Brett, L. M.
Macomb, A. C.
Lewis, T. J.
Grierson, C. H.
Benson, H. C.
Sands, G. H.
Dickman, J. T.
Foltz, F. S.
Carleton, G.
Dugan, T. B.
McDonald, J. B.
Rivers, T. R.
Allen, H. T.
Heard, J. W.
Forsyth, W. W.

Majors.

Scott, W. S.
Tate, D. L.
Waterman, J. C.
Macdonald, G. H.
Steele, M. F.
Cameron, G. H.
Walsh, R. D.
Read, G. W.
Cole, James A.
Cabell, De R. C.
Sayre, F.
Hutcheson, G.
Cress, G. O.
Hughes, J. B.
Brown, R. A.
Holbrook, W. A.
Koehler, L. M.
Michie, R. E. L.
Byram, G. L.
Farber, C. W.
Tompkins, S. R. H.
Rice, S.
Thaver. A.
Walcutt, C. C., jr.
Traub, P. E.
Carter, J. McI.
Barnum, M. H.
Hardeman, L.
Wright, E. S.
Hay, W. H.
Elliott, S. H.
Jenkins, J. M.
Lochridge, P. D.
McClure, N. F.
Rivers, W. C.
Evans, E. W.
Paxton, R. G.
Donaldson, T. Q., Jr.
Beach, F. H.
Gray, A.
Dade, A. L.
Winn, J. S.
Hedekin, C. A.
Koester, F. J.
Hartman, J. D. L.
Howze, R. L.
Preston, G. H.
Suplee, E. M.
Ryan, J. P.
Anderson, E.
Stockle, G. E.
Littlebrant, W. T.
Butler, W. C., jr.
McNamee, M. M.
Harrison, R.
Rhodes, C. D.
Langhorne, G. T.
Young, C.
Marshall, F. C.
Ryan, J. A.
Caldwell, F. M.
Hornbrook, J. J.
Clark, W. F.

ARTILLERY.

E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery (rank of brigadier general)...March 15, '11

Field Artillery.

Colonels.

Dyer, A. B.
Hoyle, E. D.
Adams, G.
Greble, E. St. J.
Rumbough, D. J.
Treat, C. G.
Van Dusen. — —
Millar, E. A.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Sturgis, S. D.
Berry, L. G.
McMahon, J. E.
Menoher, C. T.
Mott, T. B.
Hinds, E.
March, P. C.
Kenly, W. L.

Majors.

McGlachlin, E. F., jr.
Lassiter, W.
Irwin, G. Le R.
McNair, W. S.
Snow, W. J.
Gatley, G. G.
Lyon, Le R. S.
Horn, T. N.
Summerall, C. P.
Cruikshank, W. M.
Farr, O. W. B.
Aultman, D. E.
Fleming, A. S.
Payne, B.
Guignard, W. S.
Bowley, A. J.
Bishop, H. G.

Coast Artillery.

Colonels.

Wisser, J. P.
Slaker, A.
Ludlow, H. H.
White, J. V.
Weaver, E. M.
Marsh, F.
Allen, S. E.
Strong, F. S.
Rafferty, W. C.
Phillips, C. L.
Bailey, C. J.
Townsley, C. P.
Harmon, M. F.
Cronkhite, A.
Hunter, C. H.
Foote, S. M.
Bartlett, G. T.
Bennett, C. A.
Davis, H. C.
Ridgway, T.
Ruckman, J. W.
Haynes, L. A.
Walke, W.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Lewis, I. N.

Hawthorne, H. L.
Barrette, J. D.
Stevens, G. W. S.
Davis, R. P.
Landers, G. F.
Gatchell, G. W.
Straub, O. I.
Schumm, H. C.
Hunter, A. M.
Hayden, J. L.
Wilson, E. T.
Blake, E. M.
Haan, W. G.
Jordan, S. S.
Barroll, M. K.
Skerrett, D.
Campbell, A.

Majors.

Ellis, W. E.
Hains, J. P.
Todd, H. D., jr.
Winston, T. W.
Hearn, C. C.
Davis, W. C
Mauldin, F. G.
Ketcham, D. W.
Lamoreux, T. B.
Hero, A., jr.
Harris, F. E.
Blakely, G.
Coe, F. W.
Smith, W. R.
Whitney, H. H.
Chase, A. W.
Kephart, S. A.
Burgess, L. R.
Shipton, J. A.
Chamberlaine, W.
Heiner, G. G.
McManus, G. H.
Timberlake, E. J.
Pence, W. P.
Williams, J. M.
Hamilton, A.
Gilmore, J. C., jr.
Knowlton, J. L.
Wheeler, J., jr.
Callan, R. E.
Landon, E.
McNeil, C. H.
Tracy, J. P.
Kessler, P. M.
Hagood, J.
Patterson, G. T.
Fergusson, F. K.
Abernethy, R. S.
Sarratt, E. O.
Miller, L. S.
Buckey, M. C.
Johnston, F. E.
Pearce, E. D'A.
Conklin, A. S.
Koehler, B. M.
Brady, J. F.
Carmichael, R. L.
Moses, A.
Ashburn, T. Q.
Bottoms, S. F.
Cloke, H. E.
Vestal, S. C.
Ward, P. R.
Nugent, G. A.
Cole, W. E.
Spinks, M. G.
Johnson, J. C.

INFANTRY.

Colonels.

Cornman, D.
Van Orsdale, J. T.
Cowles, C. D.
Gardener, C.
McGunnegle, G. K.
Greene, H. A.
Loughborough, R. H. R
Davis, T. F.
Booth, C. A.
Crane, C. J.
Paulding, W.
Sharpe, A. C.
Bowen, W. H. C.
Williams, A.
Irons, J. A.
Chubb, C. St. J.
Wood, W. T.
Wilson, R. H.
Febiger, L.
French, F. H.
McClure, C.
Buttler, W. C.
Rogers, J. S.
Young, G. S.
Bullard, R. L.
Glenn, E. F.
Cecil, G. R.
Mann, W. A.
Waltz, M. F.
Getty, R. N.
Jones, F. B.
Nichols, W. A.
Paxton, A. R.
Frederick, D. A.
Tillson, J. C. F.
Ducat, A. C.
Liggett, H.
Kennon, L. W. V.
Lassiter, W.
Morton, C. G.
Pickering, A.
Mallory, J. S.
Van Vliet, R. C.
Buck, W. L.
Plummer, E. H.
Kirby, H.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Miller, S. W.
Dunning, S. W.
Truitt, C. M.
Bell, G., jr.
Parke, J. S.
McCoy, F. B.
Noyes, C. R.

The longest railroad tunnel in the United States is the Hoosac Tunnel, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, which is about 4¾ miles long.

Blatchford, R. M.	**Majors.**	Hall, H.	Normoyle, J. E.
Beacom, J. H.	Noble, R. H.	Cronin, M. D.	Alexander, R.
May, W. T.	Morse, B. C.	Farnsworth, C. S.	Johnson, W. O.
Wright, W. K.	Finley, J. P.	Gerhardt, C.	Lindsay, J. R.
Pendleton, E. P.	Day, F. R.	Seay, S.	Sladen, F. W.
Penrose, C. W.	Reichmann, C.	Dean, James T.	Bandholtz, H. H.
Howell, D. L.	Roudiez, L. S.	McAlexander, U. G.	Ferguson, H. T.
Kernan, F. J.	Buffington, A. P.	Jones, W. K.	Learnard, H. S.
Kennedy, C. W.	Moore, T. W.	Wittenmyer, E.	Murray, P.
Griffith, T. W.	Wright, W. M.	Lenihan, M. J.	Wolf, P. A.
McIver, G. W.	Brewster, A. W.	Hersey, M. L.	Moore, G. D.
Richardson, W. P.	Muir, C. H.	Albright, F. H.	Uline, W.
Barth, C. H.	Parmenter, A. L.	Evans, F. D.	Gose, E. B.
Bundy, O.	Smiley, S. E.	Baylies, J.	Clark, C. C.
Hatch, E. E.	Devore, D. B.	Carnahan, E. C.	Caldwell, V. A.
Shanks, D. C.	Buck, B. B.	Lewis, E. A.	Butts, E. L.
Allaire, W. H.	Martin, W. F.	Tayman, C. E.	Hunt, H. J.
Stamper, W. Y.	Johnson, E. M., jr.	McAndrew, J. W.	Miller, C.
Blauvelt, W. F.	McIntyre, F.	Chrisman, E. R.	Murphy, T. D.
Hodges, H. C., jr.	Baker, D. J., jr.	Harris, P. C.	Bertsch, W. H.
Hirst, R. L.	Poore, B. A.	McFarland, M.	Bush, R. I.
Roberts, H. L.	McRae, J. H.	Wilder, W. T.	Bennet, J. B.
Chatfield, W. H.	Shattuck, A. B.	Sample, W. R.	Jarvis, M. S.
Morrison, J. F.	Gordon, W. H.	Dashiell, W. R.	Heavey, J. W.
Sage, W. H.	Lasseigne, A. I.	Helmick, E. A.	Hirsch, H. J.
Root, E. A.	Frier, J. H.	Rose, R. W.	Frazier, J.
Hale, H. C.	Winn, F. L.	Bennett, W. C.	Upton, LaR. S.
Taggart, E. F.	Ballou, C. C.	Sargent, F. H.	Smith, H. A.
Faison, S. L.	Smith, E. V.	Chase, W.	Saffarans, G. C.
Hasbrouck, A.	Duncan, G. B.	Hagadorn, C. B.	Pierce, P. E.
Kreps, J. F.	Durfee, L. L.	Lee, H. R.	French, C. G.
Perkins, F.	Penn, J. A.	Bookmiller, E. V.	Wahl, L.
Burnham, W. P.	Lewis, E. M.	Phillips, W. A.	Jackson, W. P.
Arrasmith, J. M.	Croxton, R. C.	Taylor, J. R. M.	Hines, J. L.
Johnston, W. H.	Jones, E. N., jr.	Lacey, F. E., jr.	Crowley, M.
Atkinson, B. W.	Holley, D. E.	Cloman, S. A.	Bradley, J. J.
Nichols, M.	Johnson, A.	Crawford, C.	Settle, D.
O'Neil, J. P.	Martin, G. W.	Graves, W. S.	Switzer, J. S.
Dentler, C. E.	Martin, C. H.	Webster, F. D.	William, H. O.
Styer, H. D.	Weigel, W.	Leitch, J. D.	Guyer, G. D.
Ayer, W. E.	Hanson, T. G.	Burkhardt, S., jr.	

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Majors (commanding battalions).

*Ely, H. E.	*Peyton, E. G.	*Erickson, H.	*Ripley, H. A.
*Anderson, A. Van P.	*Harbeson, J. P.	*Brown, F. R.	*Sirmyer, E. A.
*Worrilow, U. G.	*Van Voorhis, D.	*Smith, A., jr.	*Sweezy, C. B.

*Detailed.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Situated at West Point, N. Y.

Superintendent, Colonel Clarence P. Townsley, U. S. A.

The United States Military Academy at West Point was founded in 1802. Each Congress district and Territory, the District of Columbia and Porto Rico is entitled to have one cadet at the academy. Each state is also entitled to have two cadets at the academy from the state at large. Forty are also appointed from the United States at large. The appointments (except those from the United States at large and from the District of Columbia) are made by the Secretary of War at the request of the Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the state, district or territory from which the appointment is made. The appointments from the United States at large and from the District of Columbia are specially conferred by the President. The number of cadets authorized under the apportionment of 1910 is 575. The attendance at the Military Academy is much below the proper strength of the corps. At the beginning of the academic year 1910-'11 there were only 413 cadets on the rolls. In order to remedy this condition Congress provided in the Military Academy appropriation act, approved April 10, 1910, that for six years from July 1, 1910, whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course his successor may be appointed. On August 1, 1912, after three examinations of candidates had been held, there were still 79 vacancies.

Strength of the Cadet Corps.

Appointments are required by law to be made one year in advance of the date of admission, and may be made either after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. For each candidate appointed there may be nominated two alternates, who will be examined with the regular nominee, and one of whom may be admitted in the event of the latter's failure to pass the prescribed preliminary examination. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age at date of admission, at least five feet three inches in height, weigh 100 pounds, be unmarried, free from any infectious or moral

Qualifications.

The consumption of distilled liquors in the United States is 1.45 gallons a head per annum.

disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease or infirmity; must be well versed in reading, in writing (including orthography) in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography (particularly of the United States), and of the history of the United States. The course covers four years.

The principal subjects taught are mathematics, French, drawing, tactics of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology and electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish and civil military engineering and science of war. Academic duties commence September 1 and continue until June 1. Examinations are held in each December and June, and cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged. From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp and receive practical military instruction. The pay of a cadet is $600 a year. Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants.

The Military Academy appropriation act, approved April 19, 1910, contained the following provisions concerning hazing: "The Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, shall make appropriate regulations for putting a stop to the practice of hazing, such regulations to prescribe dismissal, suspension or other adequate punishment for infraction of the same, and to embody a clear definition of hazing. Any cadet who shall be charged with offenses under such regulations which would involve his dismissal from the academy shall be granted, upon his written request, a trial by a general court-martial, and any cadet dismissed from the academy for hazing shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets nor be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the army or navy or marine corps until two years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member.

Hazing.

"The regulations of the United States Military Academy upon the subject of hazing having been modified, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to dispose of any cases which are now pending, and in which final action has not yet been taken, under the provisions of the said regulations as modified."

THE NATIONALIZED MILITIA, 1912.

An act of Congress, approved January 21, 1903, defined as the organized militia of the United States the regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed militia of the various states and territories, and provided that the organization, armament and discipline of this militia should be within five years from the date of the approval of the act the same as those prescribed for the regular and volunteer forces of the United States. By an act approved May 27, 1908, the time limit within which conformity was to be effected was extended to January 21, 1910. The following table gives the militia strength in each state and territory:

State or Territory.	Adjutants General.	Headquarters.	Officers.	Men.
Alabama	Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Scully	Montgomery	213	3,212
Arizona	Col. Charles W. Harris	Phoenix	51	491
Arkansas	Brig. Gen. B. W. Green	Little Rock	139	1,328
California	Brig. Gen. Edwin Alex. Forbes	Sacramento	234	3,191
Colorado	Brig. Gen. John Chase	Denver	110	1,408
Connecticut	Brig. Gen. George M. Cole	Hartford	188	2,535
Delaware	Brig. Gen. I. Pusey Wickersham	Wilmington	34	339
District of Columbia.	Lt.-Col. Almon P. Parmenter	Washington	134	1,396
Florida	Maj. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster	St. Augustine	100	1,145
Georgia	Brig. Gen. Wm. Gray Obear	Atlanta	237	2,676
Hawaii	Col. John W. Jones	Honolulu	47	569
Idaho	Brig. Gen. F. A. McCall	Boise	57	799
Illinois	Brig. Gen. Frank S. Dickson	Springfield	521	5,586
Indiana	Brig. Gen. George W. McCoy	Indianapolis	192	2,200
Iowa	Brig. Gen. Guy E. Logan	Des Moines	215	2,825
Kansas	Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin	Topeka	138	1,741
Kentucky	Brig. Gen. Wm. B. Haldeman	Frankfort	145	1,580
Louisiana	Maj. Gen. Oswald W. McNeese	Baton Rouge	119	1,860
Maine	Brig. Gen. Elliott C. Dill	Augusta	106	1,356
Maryland	Brig. Gen. Chas. F. Macklin	Annapolis	160	1,706
Massachusetts	Brig. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson	Boston	443	5,421
Michigan	Maj. Roy C. Vandercook	Lansing	215	2,596
Minnesota	Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood	St. Paul	210	2,655
Mississippi	Brig. Gen. Arthur Fridge	Jackson	106	1,188
Missouri	Brig. Gen. Frank M. Rumbold	Jefferson City	262	2,995
Montana	Brig. Gen. Phil Greenan	Helena	61	728
Nebraska	Brig. Gen. Ernest H. Phelps	Lincoln	118	1,171
*Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	Brig. Gen. Herbert E. Tutherly	Concord	92	1,171
New Jersey	Brig. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, jr.	Trenton	345	3,934
New Mexico	Brig. Gen. A. S. Brookes	Santa Fe	64	700
New York	Brig. Gen. William Verbeck	Albany	990	14,477
North Carolina	Maj. Gordon Smith, acting	Raleigh	230	2,208
North Dakota	Brig. Gen. Wm. C. Trewmann	Bismarck	53	614
Ohio	Brig. Gen. Chas. C. Weybrecht	Columbus	518	5,462
Oklahoma	Brig. Gen. Frank M. Canton	Oklahoma City	59	939
Oregon	Brig. Gen. William E. Finzer	Portland	102	1,862
Pennsylvania	Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart	Harrisburg	743	9,705
Rhode Island	Brig. Gen. Chas. W. Abbot, jr.	Providence	100	1,257
South Carolina	Brig. Gen. W. W. Moore	Columbia	177	1,792

The Monroe Doctrine was first enunciated in President Monroe's message to Congress on December 2, 1823.

State or Territory.	Adjutant General.	Headquarters.	Officers.	Men.
South Dakota	Brig. Gen. C. H. Englesby	Watertown	83	787
Tennessee	Brig. Gen. Frank Maloney	Nashville	128	1,735
Texas	Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchings	Austin	171	2,578
Utah	Brig. Gen. B. A. Wedgwood	Salt Lake City	34	339
Vermont	Brig. Gen. Lee S. Tillotson	St. Albans	71	810
Virginia	Brig. Gen. W. W. Sale	Richmond	190	2,237
Washington	Brig. Gen. Fred Llewellyn	Seattle	87	1,205
West Virginia	Brig. Gen. C. D. Elliott	Charleston	100	1,218
Wisconsin	Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman	Madison	197	2,892
Wyoming	Brig. Gen. M. C. Barkwell	Cheyenne	53	591
Total			9,142	108,816

*No organized militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).

The strength of the organized militia in 1911 was 9,172 officers and 108,816 men.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Board of Managers—The President of the United States, the Chief Justice and the Secretary of War, ex officio; Major James W. Wadsworth, New York, president, No. 346 Broadway (New York Life Building), New York (term expires 1916); Lieutenant Franklin Murphy, first vice-president, Newark, N. J. (term expired 1912); Colonel **Henry H. Markham, second vice-president, Pasadena, Cal. (term expires 1916); John M. Holley, secretary, La Crosse, Wis. (term expires 1916); Major William Warner,** Kansas City, Mo. (term expired 1912); Colonel Edwin P. Hammond, Lafayette, Ind. **(term expires 1914); General Joseph S. Smith, Bangor, Me. (term expires 1914); Lieu**tenant Oscar M. Gottschall, Dayton, Ohio (term expired 1912); Z. D. Massey, Sevier**ville, Tenn. (term expires 1914); Captain Lucian S. Lambert, Galesburg, Ill. (term** expires 1914); **General P. H. Barry, Greeley, Neb. (term expires 1916); Major Moses Harris, general treasurer; Colonel James E. Miller, inspector general and chief** surgeon.

The principal officers of branch homes are: Central—Dayton, Ohio; governor, W. J. White; treasurer, W. H. Ortt; surgeon, F. W. Roush. Northwestern—Milwaukee, Wis.; governor, Cornelius Wheeler; treasurer, R. W. Corbett; surgeon, Oscar Chrysler. Eastern—Togus, Me.; governor, John T. Richards; treasurer, A. L. Smith; surgeon, Major B. D. Ridlon. Southern—Hampton, Va.; governor, T. T. Knox; treasurer, F. E. Skinner; surgeon, L. A. Thompson. Western—Leavenworth, Kan.; governor, Sidney G. Cooke; treasurer, W. W. Martin; surgeon, John L. Fryer. Pacific—Santa Monica, Cal.; governor, T. J. Cochrane; treasurer, E. W. Moore; surgeon, Benjamin F. Hayden. Marion—Marion, Ind.; governor, George W. Steele; treasurer, J. W. Sanderson; surgeon, Harry Miller. Danville—Danville, Ill.; governor, M. J. Barger; treasurer, W. L. Kelley; surgeon, William A. Cochran. Mountain—Johnson City, Tenn.; governor, J. P. Smith; treasurer, Oliver K. Marshall; surgeon, J. C. Butler. Battle Mountain Sanitarium—Hot Springs, S. D.; governor and surgeon, James A. Mattison; treasurer, William H. Stanley.

The requirements for admission include an honorable discharge from the United States service and disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor. Soldiers or sailors whose pension exceeds $16 a month are not eligible unless the reasons are explained to the manager and are satisfactory to him.

There are also thirty-one State homes, located as follows: Veterans' Home of California, Yountsville; Colorado Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Monte Vista; Fitch's Home for Soldiers, Noroton, Conn.; Idaho State Soldiers' Home, Boise; Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy; Indiana State Soldiers' Home, Lafayette; Iowa State Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown; Kansas State Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge; Massachusetts State Soldiers' Home, Chelsea; Michigan State Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids; Minnesota State Soldiers' Home, Minnehaha; Missouri State Federal Soldiers' Home, St. James Montana State Soldiers' Home, Columbia Falls; Nebraska State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island; Nebraska State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Milford; New Hampshire State Soldiers' Home, Tilton; New Jersey State Soldiers' Home, Kearny; New Jersey State Home for Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Their Wives, Vineland; New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath; New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford; North Dakota State Soldiers' Home, Lisbon; Ohio State Soldiers' Home, Sandusky; Oregon State Soldiers' Home, Roseburg; Pennsylvania State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Erie; Rhode Island State Soldiers' Home, Bristol; South Dakota State Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs; Vermont State Soldiers' Home, Bennington; Washington State Soldiers' Home, Orting and Port Orchard; Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Waupaca; Wyoming State Soldiers' Home, Buffalo.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Lieutenant General S. M. B. Young (retired), president; Adjutant General George Andrews, Quartermaster General James B. Aleshire, Commissary General Henry G. Sharpe, Surgeon General George H. Torney, Judge Advocate General Enoch H. Crowder, Brigadier General William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers.

Officers of the United States Soldiers' Home, Washington—Lieutenant General S. M. B. Young (retired), governor; Major P. W. West (retired), deputy governor; Brigadier General Crosby P. Miller (retired), constructing officer; Captain Hollis C. Clark (retired), secretary and treasurer; Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Crosby, Medical Corps, surgeon.

The number of cars used in the Italian railway service is 170,000.

ARMY PAY.

Grade.	Pay of Officers in Active Service.						Pay of Retired Officers.[3]					
	Pay of grade.		Monthly pay.[1]				Pay of grade.		Monthly pay.			
	Yearly.	Monthly.	After 5 years' service. 10 p. c.	After 10 years' service. 20 p. c.	After 15 years' service. 30 p. c.	After 20 years' service. 40 p. c.	Yearly.	Monthly.	After 5 years' service.	After 10 years' service.	After 15 years' service.	After 20 years' service.
Lieuten't general	$11,000 00	$916 67	——	——	——	——	$8,250 00	$687 50	——	——	——	——
Major general....	8,000 00	666 67	——	——	——	——	6,000 00	500 00	——	——	——	——
Brigadier general	6,000 00	500 00	——	——	——	——	4,500 00	375 00	——	——	——	——
Colonel.....	4,000 00	333 33	$366 67	$400 00	[2]$416 67	$416 67	3,000 00	250 00	$275 00	$300 00	$312 50	$312 50
Lieuten't colonel.	3,500 00	291 67	320 83	350 00	[2]375 00	375 00	2,625 00	218 75	240 62	262 50	281 25	281 25
Major.....	3,000 00	250 00	275 00	300 00	325 00	[2]333 33	2,250 00	187 50	206 25	225 00	243 75	250 00
Captain.....	2,400 00	200 00	220 00	240 00	260 00	280 00	1,800 00	150 00	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00
First lieutenant..	2,000 00	166 67	183 33	200 00	216 67	233 33	1,500 00	125 00	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00
Second lieutenant	1,700 00	141 67	155 83	170 00	184 17	198 33	1,275 00	106 25	116 87	127 50	138 12	148 75

[1]Officers below the rank of brigadier general receive 10 per cent on the yearly pay of the grade for each term of five years' service, not to exceed 40 per cent in all.—R. S., 1262, 1263. (Except colonel, lieutenant colonel and major.) [2]The maximum pay of a colonel is $5,000, that of a lieutenant colonel $4,500 and that of a major $4,000.—Act May 11, 1908. [3]Retired officers receive 75 per cent of the pay of their grade (salary and increase).—R. S., 1274. No increase of longevity after retirement unless retired for wounds received in battle.—Act March 2, 1903.

NOTES.—First—The lieutenant general may select two aids and a military secretary who shall have the rank of a lieutenant colonel while so serving.—R. S., 1097.

Second—An aid to a major general is allowed $200 and an aid to a brigadier general $150 a year in addition to the pay of his rank.—R. S., 1261.

Third—An acting commissary of subsistence is allowed $100 a year in addition to the pay of his rank.—R. S., 1261.

Fourth—Any officer below the grade of major, required to be mounted, shall receive $150 a year additional if he provides one suitable mount at his own expense, and $200 if he provides two mounts.—Act May 11, 1908.

Fifth—Regimental and battalion or squadron staff officers receive the pay of their respective grades on and after May 11, 1908.

Sixth—Lieutenants of the medical corps are entitled to pay of captain after three years' service.—Act April 23, 1908.

Seventh—An acting judge advocate detailed by the Secretary of War is entitled to the pay of captain.—Acts July 5, 1884; February 2, 1901.

Eighth—Ten per cent increase on pay of all officers serving outside the United States, except in Porto Rico and Hawaii.—Act June 12, 1906.

Ninth—Chaplains appointed prior to April 21, 1904, are entitled to pay of captain; appointed subsequent to April 21, 1904, entitled to pay of first lieutenant for first seven years of service, thereafter to pay of captain; retired from active service prior to April 21, 1904, entitled to the retired pay of a captain; appointed prior to April 21, 1904, and retired from active service subsequent to that date, but prior to completion of seven years' service, entitled to the retired pay of a captain.—Acts February 2, 1901; April 21, 1904; 10 Comp., 765, May 7, 1904.

Tenth—Retired officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel detailed for active duty other than at colleges are entitled to the full pay and allowances of their grade; detailed at colleges under Act November 3, 1893, are entitled to the full pay of their grade. Colonels and lieutenant colonels similarly detailed receive the same pay and allowances a major would receive under like assignment; general officers receive their retired pay, and mileage for travel under proper orders.—Acts April 23, 1904; March 2, 1905; June 12, 1906.

The first coins struck by the United States Mint were some half-dimes, in 1792.

TROOPS IN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wars.	Years.	Troops.	Wars.	Years.	Troops.
Revolution	1775–1783	309,791	Seminole	1835–1842	41,122
Northwest Indians	1790–1795	8,983	Mexican	1846–1848	112,230
With France (naval)	1798–1800	4,593	Tex. & New Mex. Indians	1849–1856	6,465
With Tripoli (naval)	1801–1805	3,330	Oregon and Washington Indians	1851–1856	7,229
Creek Indians	1813–1814	13,781	Civil War	1861–1865	2,778,304
War of 1812	1812–1815	576,622	Spanish	1898	312,523
Creek Indian War	1813–1814	13,781	Philippine Insurrection	1899–1902	140,038
Seminole Indians	1817–1818	6,911	Relief of Peking	1900	6,913
Black Hawk Indians	1832	6,465			
Cherokee disturbances	1833–1839	9,494			
Creek Indians	1836–1837	13,418			

CIVIL WAR STATISTICS.

Number of enlistments in the army, navy and marine corps in the war of 1861–'65, taken from latest revised reports of the government; many men who served in the war enlisted two or three times and are counted that number of times in the table:

States, Territories, etc.	White troops of army.	Sailors and marines.	Negro troops.	States, Territories, etc.	White troops of army.	Sailors and marines.	Negro troops.
Alabama	2,576	—	—	Missouri	100,616	151	8,344
Arkansas	8,289	—	—	Nebraska	3,157	—	—
California	15,725	—	—	Nevada	1,080	—	—
Colorado	4,903	—	—	New Hampshire	32,930	882	125
Connecticut	51,937	2,163	1,764	New Jersey	67,500	8,129	1,185
Dakota	206	—	—	New Mexico	6,561	—	—
Delaware	11,236	94	954	New York	404,805	39,920	4,125
Dist of Colum	11,912	1,353	8,269	North Carolina	3,156	—	—
Florida	1,290	—	—	Ohio	304,814	3,274	5,092
Illinois	255,057	2,224	1,811	Oregon	1,810	—	—
Indiana	193,748	1,078	1,537	Pennsylvania	315,017	14,307	8,612
Iowa	75,797	5	440	Rhode Island	19,521	1,878	1,837
Kansas	18,069	—	2,080	Tennessee	31,092	—	—
Kentucky	51,743	314	23,703	Texas	1,965	—	—
Louisiana	5,224	—	—	Vermont	32,549	619	120
Maine	64,973	5,030	104	Washington	964	—	—
Maryland	33,995	3,925	8,718	West Virginia	31,872	—	196
Massachusetts	122,781	19,983	3,966	Wisconsin	91,029	133	165
Michigan	85,479	498	1,387	Indian Nation	[1]8,530	—	—
Minnesota	23,913	3	104	[2]Negro troops	—	—	99,337
Mississippi	545	—	—	Totals	2,493,366	105,963	178,975

Number of deaths, by causes, in the United States army during the Civil War:

Causes of death.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Totals.	Causes of death.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Totals.
Killed in action	4,142	62,916	67,058	Killed after capture	14	90	104
Died of wounds received in action	2,223	40,789	43,012	Committed suicide	26	365	391
Died of disease	2,795	221,791	224,586	Executed by U. S. military auth'ties	—	267	267
Accidental deaths (except by drowning)	142	3,972	4,114	Executed by enemy	4	60	64
Drowned	106	4,838	4,944	Died from sunstroke	5	308	313
Murdered	37	483	520	[3]Other known causes	62	1,972	2,034
				Causes not stated	28	12,093	12,121
				Totals	9,584	349,944	359,528

[1]Indians. [2]Number not credited on the quota of any state. [3]This item includes all deaths resulting from quarrels, riots and the like which are not definitely reported as murder; from being shot for insubordination or by provost guards or sentinels in attempting to escape or pass the lines; from exhaustion or exposure; killed while depredating upon the property of citizens, and all other causes not mentioned in the foregoing table. Desertions (estimated by War Department), 117,247. No trustworthy deductions with regard to the nativity of soldiers in service during the Civil War can be made from any existing statistics.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH MILITARY SERVICE.

Stations Belonging to the United States Army.

Name of station.	Call letter.	Power, kilowatts.	Name of station.	Call letter.	Power, kilowatts.
United States.			Fort Monroe, Va.	FO	1
Fort Andrews, Mass.	FC	1	Fort Omaha, Neb.	FS	3
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.	FW	1	Presidio, San Francisco	PS	1
Fort Hancock, N. J.	FN	1	Fort Riley, Kan.	FZ	3
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.	FL	3	Fort Totten, N. Y.	FT	¾
Fort Levett, Me.	FV	1	Fort Wood, N. Y.	FD	3

The income of Trinity Parish of New York City is nearly one million a year.

Name of station.	Call letter.	Power, kilowatts.
Fort Worden, Wash.	FX	1
†Signal Corps Laboratory, D. C.	SC	3
Fort Stevens, Ore.	FJ	1
‡Bureau of Standards, D. C.	BS	2
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	SA	10
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.	CAS	2
Alaska.		
*Circle City	FCC	3
*Fort Egbert	FCE	5
*Fairbanks	FCF	5
*Fort Gibbon	FCG	10
*Kotlik	FCK	1
*Nome	FCN	10
*Nulato	FCU	10
*Petersburg	FCP	1
*Fort St. Michael	FCS	3
*Wrangell	FCW	1
Philippine Islands.		
Corregidor Island	FH	10
Fort Drumm	PIB	⅛
Fort Frank	PIA	⅛
Manila	PN	1
Fort William McKinley	PID	¾
Fort Wint	PIC	1

Name of vessel.	Call letter.	Power, kilowatts.
United States Army Transport Service.		
*Merritt	FDR	2
*Buford	FDB	2
*Crook	FDC	2
*Dix	FDX	2
*Kilpatrick	FDK	2
*Liscum	FDL	2
*Logan	FDG	3
*Sheridan	FDS	3
*Sherman	FDH	3
*Sumner	FDN	3
*Thomas	FDT	3
*Warren	FDW	2
Cableship Burnside	BS	3
Cableship Joseph Henry	FR	2
Cableship Cyrus W. Field	FA	1
‡Meade	FDE	1
‡McClellan	FDM	1
Artillery Harbor Tugs.		
Capt. Charles W. Rowell	RW	⅛
Reno	X	½
General A. M. Randol	OR	⅛
General R. B. Ayres	FY	⅛
General Harvey Brown	HB	½
James Fornance	ASF	⅛
General Robert Anderson	ADN	⅛

*Open to public service. †Experimental. ‡Open to public service (temporary).

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The actual strength of the personnel of the navy on June 30, 1912, was 3,069 officers and 47,612 enlisted men—total, 50,599. There were lost to the navy during the year ended June 30, 1912, 139 officers and 13,453 enlisted men. Of the officers 16 died from casualties or disease. Of the men 245 died from casualties or disease, the remainder representing men discharged at expiration of term of service for disability, by sentence of court martial, desertions and retirements. In the Marine Corps on June 30, 1912, there were 319 officers and 9,567 enlisted men. The corps lost 9 officers and 4,071 enlisted men during the year ended June 30, 1912.

CHIEF NAVAL STATIONS.

(Corrected to December 1, 1911.)

Naval Station, Boston.—Captain DeWitt Coffman, commandant.
Naval Station, New York.—Captain Albert Gleaves, commandant.
Naval Station, Philadelphia.—Captain Albert W. Grant, commandant.
Naval Station, Norfolk.—Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle.
Naval Station, Narragansett Bay.—Captain William B. Caperton, commandant.
Naval Station, Washington, D. C.—Captain Hilary P. Jones, commandant.
Naval Station, Mare Island, Cal.—Captain Henry T. Mayo, commandant.
Naval Station, Puget Sound, Wash.—Rear Admiral Vincendon L. Cottman, commandant.
Naval Stations, Cavite and Olongapo, P. I.—Rear Admiral Charles B. T. Moore, commandant.
Naval Station, Hawaii.—Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, commandant.

General Board of the Navy.

Admiral George Dewey, president; Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Captain Templin M. Potts, Captain Albert G. Winterhalter, Captain Thomas S. Rodgers, Captain Harry S. Knapp, Captain William L. Rodgers, Captain John Hood, Captain William R. Shoemaker, Commander Henry J. Ziegemeier, secretary.

NAVAL OFFICERS ABOVE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT.

Admiral.

Name.	Date of commission.	Date of retirement.
George Dewey	**Mar. 2, 1899**	———

Rear Admirals.

Joseph B. Murdock	Nov. 20, 1909	Feb. 13, 1913
Hugo Osterhaus	Dec. 4, 1909	June 15, 1913
Charles E. Vreeland	Dec. 27, 1909	Mar. 10, 1914
Aaron Ward	Jan. 9, 1910	Oct. 10, 1913
William H. H. Southerland	May 4, 1910	July 10, 1914
Albert Mertz	Oct. 20, 1910	Mar. 26, 1913

The salaries and wages paid in the manufacture of furniture and refrigerators in the United States amounted to $81,179,000 in 1909.

Name.	Date of commission.	Date of retirement.
Vincendon L. Cottman	Nov. 7, 1910	Feb. 13, 1914
Thomas B. Howard	Nov. 14, 1910	Aug. 10, 1916
Walter C. Cowles	Jan. 14, 1911	July 11, 1915
Austin M. Knight	Jan. 29, 1911	Dec. 16, 1916
Charles J. Badger	Mar. 8, 1911	Aug. 6, 1915
Reginald F. Nicholson	May 19, 1911	Dec. 15, 1914
Charles B. T. Moore	June 14, 1911	July 29, 1915
Alfred Reynolds	July 13, 1911	Sept. 7, 1915
Bradley A. Fiske	Aug. 3, 1911	June 13, 1916
George B. Ransom	Sept. 14, 1911	June 28, 1913
John R. Edwards	Sept. 14, 1911	July 9, 1915
James M. Helm	Sept. 14, 1911	Dec. 16, 1917
Albert B. Willits	Sept. 14, 1911	Mar. 7, 1913
Cameron McR. Winslow	Sept. 14, 1911	July 29, 1916
Nathaniel R. Usher	Sept. 14, 1911	Apr. 7, 1917
Frank F. Fletcher	Oct. 17, 1911	Nov. 23, 1917
Frank E. Beatty	Apr. 27, 1912	Nov. 26, 1915
Robert M. Doyle	June 7, 1912	May 5, 1915

LINE OFFICERS IN GRADES OF CAPTAIN, COMMANDER AND LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

Captains.
(Rank with colonel.)
Parks, W. M.
Bailey, F. H.
Caperton, W. B.
Willits, G. S.
Worthington, W. F.
Little, W. N.
Potts, T. M.
Boush, C. J.
Mayo, H. T.
Rogers, C. C.
Tappan, E.
Pond, C. F.
McLean, W.
Chambers, W. I.
Gove, C. A.
Coffman, DeW.
Hall, R. T.
Fullman, W. F.
Winterhalter, A. G.
Fechteler, A. F.
Gleaves, A.
Dunn, H. C.
Grant, A. W.
Benson, W. S.
Rodgers, T. S.
Quinby, J. G.
Glennon, J. H.
Rush, W. R.
Knapp, H. S.
Rodgers, Wm. L.
Huse, H. McL. P.
Smith, R. C.
McElroy, G. W.
Griffin, R. S.
Bartlett, F. W.
Clark, G. R.
Burd, G. E.
Oliver, J. H.
Knapp, J. J.
Hood, John.
Hayden, E. E.
Bryan, B. C.
Carr, C. A.
Gill, W. A.
Norton, H. P.
Bennett, F. M.
Gibbons, J. H.
Snowden, Thos.
Kellogg, F. W.
Marsh, C. C.
Niblack, A. P.
Simpson, Edward
Kinkaid, T. W.
Sims, W. S.
Van Duzer, L. S.
Maxwell, W. J.
Smith, W. S.
Rodman, Hugh.
Hoogewerff, J. A.
Capehart, E. E.
Wilson, Henry B.
Kaemmerling, G.
McAlpine, K.
Theiss, Emil.
Wood, Spencer S.
Fletcher, W. B.
Johnston, M.
Anderson, E. A.
Jayne, Jos. L.
Howard, Wm. L.
Higgins, Robert B.
Leonard, John C.
Ellicott, J. M.
Dyson, C. W.
Chapin, F. L.
Halstead, A. S.
Field, H. A.
Knepper, C. M.
Williams, C. S.
Hill, F. K.
Welles, Roger.
McDonald, J. D.
Jones, H. P., jr.
Shoemaker, W. R.
Plunkett, C. P.
Chase, V. O.
Kline, G. W.
Strauss, J.
Russell, R. L.
Bispham, H. A.
Evans, G. R.
Eberle, E. W.
McCormick, C. M.
Gilmer, W. W.
Coontz, R. E.

Commanders.
(Rank with lt. col.)
Bullard, W. H. G.
Edgar, W. A.
Oman, J. W.
Andrews, P.
Cooper, G. F.
McKean, J. S.
Decker, B. C.
Bristol, M. L.
McCully, N. A.
Logan, G. W.
Bryan, H. F.
Long, A. T.
Durell, E. H.
Scales, A. H.
Blue, V.
Stone, C. M.
Washington, T.
Davis, A. H.
Burrage, G. H.
Robertson, A. H.
Brittain, C. B.
Morgan, C. B.
Crose, W. M.
Hubbard, J. F.
Chandler, L. H.
Hayward, G. N.
Robison, S. S.
Hughes, C. F.
Norton, A. L.
Beach, E. L.
Stickney, H. O.
Wiley, H. A.
Bassett, F. B., jr.
Jackson, R. H.
Hoff, A. B.
Twining, N. C.
Hutchison, B. F.
Magruder, T. P.
Kittelle, S. E. W.
Pratt, Wm. V.
Nulton, L. M.
Marvell, G. R.
Patton, J. B.
MacDougall, W. D.
Bradshaw, G. B.
Offley, C. N.
De Steigner, L. R.
Phelps, W. W.
Kaiser, L. A.
Cole, W. C.
Williams, P.
Terhune, W. J.
Mitchell, G. G.
Davis, C.
Harrison, W. K.
Schofield, F. H.
Holmes, U. T.
Chase, J. V.
Ziegemeier, H. J.
Williams, P.
Price, C. B.
Taylor, M. M.
Vogelgesang, C. T.
McVay, C. B., jr.
Dayton, J. H.
Bostwick, L. A.
Moffett, W. A.
Latimer, J. L.
Dismukes, D. E.
Belknap, R. R.
Blamer, DeWitt.
Robison, J. K.
Willard, A. L.
Pollock, E. T.
Stearns, C. D.
Kuenzli, H. C.
Hough, H. H.
Reed, M. E.
Christy, H. M.
Irwin, N. E.
Evans, Waldo.
Senn, T. J.
Sypher, J. H.
Bierer, B. B.
Preston, C. F.
Leigh, R. H.
Althouse, A.
Brotherton, W. D.
Carter, J. F.
Laws, G. W.
Day, G. C.
McNamee, Luke.
Sawyer, F. L.
Hussey, C. L.
Blakely, J. R. L.
Thompson, L. S.
Traut, F. A.

Lt. Commanders.
(Rank with major.)
Hines, J. F.
Crank, R. K.
Moses, S. E.
Symington, P.
Stirling, Yates, jr.
Hasbrouck, R. D.
Pringle, J. R. P.
McCormick, B. B.
Kellogg, E. S.
Allen, D. V. H.
Clark, F. H.
Bisset, E. L.
Campbell, E. H.
Crosley, W. S.
Lang, C. J.
Price, H. B.
Trench, M. E.
Wilson, T. S.
Jackson, O. P.
Chadwick, F. L.
Doddridge, J. S.
Olmsted, P. N.
Brady, J. R.
Cook, A. M.
Fewel, C. C.
Upham, F. B.
Procter, A. M.
Sticht, J. I.
Douglas, R. S.
Pollock, E. R.
Ryan, J. P.
Wells, Chester.
Gillis, I. V. G.
McLean, Ridley.
Stone, R.
Sellers, D. F.
Tompkins, J. T.
Babin, P.
Fullinwider, S. P.
Graham, S. V.

The number of wage-earners employed in the United States in the manufacture of furniture and refrigerators was 128,452 in 1909.

Hinds, A. W.	**Ellis, M. St. C.**	Pinney, F. L.	Pope, R. E.
Bennett, E. L.	McCauley, E., jr.	Cronan, W. P.	Madison, Z. H.
Scott, W. P.	Littlefield, W. L.	Briggs, Z. E.	Soule, H. B.
Reeves, J. M.	Jessop, E. P.	Tarrant, W. T.	Martin, F.
Moody, R. C.	Mustin, H. C.	Tardy, W. B.	Snyder, C. P.
Lyon, Frank.	Washington, P.	Wells, W. B.	Kear, C. R.
Luby, J. McC.	Curtin, R. I.	Dinger, H. C.	Defrees, J. R.
Kavanagh, A. G.	Crenshaw, A.	Abele, C. A.	Mitchell, W. G.
Cone, H. I.	**Bronson, A., jr.**	Johnson, T. L.	Castleman, K. G.
Bulmer, R. C.	Yarnell, H. E.	Williams, Y. S.	Hyland, J. J.
Galbraith, G. S.	Perrill, H. P.	Coustien, E. T.	Evans, F. T.
McNeely, R. W.	Theleen, D. E.	Pettingill, G. T.	Bryant, S. W.
Turpin, W. S.	Hepburn, A. J.	Sweet, G. C.	Jackson, E. S.
Whitted, W. S.	**Jones, N. L.**	Macy, U. S.	Bricker, W. F.
Gelm, G. E.	Hart, T. C.	Hanrahan, D. C.	Wyman, H. L.
DeLany, E. H.	White, W. R.	Graham, J. S.	Mannix, D. P.
Brumby, F. H.	Reynolds, W. H.	Nelson, C. P.	Keating, A. B.
Morton, J. P.	Miller, C. R.	Roper, W. G.	Wade, C. T.
Baldwin, F. P.	Murfin, O. G.	Sparrow, H. G.	Vincent, R. W.
Stone, G. L. P.	Sargent, L. R.	Buchanan, A.	Winston, H. T.
Laning, H.	Overstreet, L. M.	Fenner, E. B.	Naile, F. R.
Karns, F. D.	Houston, V. S.	White, R. D.	Svarz, E. P.
Todd, D. W.	Boyd, D. F.	Kimberly, V. A.	Smith, W.
Klemann, J. V.	Chase, G.	Dungan, P. B.	Kress, J. C.
Butler, H. V.	Richardson, L. C.	Taussig, J. K.	Hellweg, J. F.
Gherardi, W. R.	Sexton, W. R.	Bloch, C. C.	Gannon, S.
Raby, J. J.	Falconer, W. M.	Lackey, H. E.	Morris, R.
Freeman, F. N.	Jenson, H. N.	Royall, H. H.	Wainwright, J. D.
Standley, W. H.	Leahy, W. D.	Kalbfus, E. C.	Cage, H. K.
Bennett, K. M.	Graham, A. T.	Woodward, C. H.	Steele, G. W., jr.
Watson, E. H.	Smith, A. S.	Miller, W. S.	Doyle, S. H. R.
Johnston, R. Z.	McDowell, W.	Cole, C. W.	Riddle, W. K.
Parker, T. D.	Kautz, A.	Shapley, L. S.	Jeffers, W. N.
Holden, J. H.	Owen, C. T.	Major, S. I. M.	Timmons, J. W.
Craven, T. T.	Williams, H.	Sayles, W. R., jr.	Church, J. G.
Wurtsbaugh, D. W.	Asserson, W. C.	Greenslade, J. W.	Freeman, C. S.
Earle, R.	Kempff, C. S.	Courtney, C. E.	Berry, R. L.
Lincoln, G. S.	Landis, J. F.	Watson, A. E.	Cocke, H. C.
Wettengel, I. C.	Halligan, John, jr.	Fischer, C. H.	Abernathy, R. A.
Tozer, C. M.	Watts, Wm. C.	Brinser, H. L.	Wortman, W. K.
Cluverius, W. T.	Smith, G. L.	Tomb, J. H.	Ellis, H.
Wood, D. M.	Briggs, W. G.	Morrison, F.	Berrien, F. D.
Palmer, L. C.	Burt, C. P.	Horne, F. J.	Comfort, J. H.
Marshall, A. W.	Sheffield, F. L.	Larimer, E. B.	Foley, P.
Kearney, T. A.	Cotten, L. A.	Johnson, A. W.	Bowers, J. T.
MacArthur, A.	**Woods, Edward.**	Hunt, W. M.	Gardiner, C. A.
Ridgely, F. E.	**Shane, Louis.**	Gilmer, J. G.	
Knox, D. W.	**Mitchell, A. N.**	Shackford, C.	

MEDICAL CORPS.

Charles F. Stokes, surgeon general (rank of rear admiral).....Feb. 5, 1910

Medical Directors. (Rank of captain.)	Hibbett, C. T.	**Medical Inspectors. (Rank of Commander.)**	Stitt, E. R.
Persons, R. C.	**Byrnes, J. C.**	Wentworth, A. R.	Gates, M. F.
Bertolette, D. N.	**Gatewood, J. D.**	Berryhill, T. A.	Lowndes, C. H. T.
Heneberger, L. G.	**Diehl, O.**	Stone, E. P.	Barber, G. H.
Green, E. H.	Leach, P.	Field, J. G.	Crandall, R. P.
Anderson, F.	Curtis, L. W.	Pickrell, Geo.	Smith, G. T.
Lovering, P. A.	Nash, F. S.	McCormick, A. M. D.	Lung, G. A.
DuBose, W. G.	Norton, O. D.	Wilson, G. B.	Von Wedekind, L. L.
	Wieber, F. W. F.		

PAY CORPS.

Thomas J. Cowie, paymaster general (rank of rear admiral).....Dec. 13, 1910

Pay Directors. (Rank of captain.)	Kerr, Leeds C.	**Pay Inspectors. (Rank of Commander.)**	**Dent, H. A.**
Speel, John N.	Ball, R. T. M.	**Jewett, T. S.**	**Littell, W. J.**
Frazer, Reah.	Williams, C. S.	**Arms, F. T.**	**Ramsay, M. M.**
Galt, W. W.	Carpenter, J. S.	**Hicks, T. H.**	Cheatham, J. J.
Martin, J. R.	Hunt, L.	**Reynolds, Z. W.**	DuBois, B. P.
Ray, C. M.	Heap, S. L.	**Ryan, E. D.**	Biscoe, H. E.
McDonald, M. C.	Phillips, J. S.	**McGowan, Samuel.**	Seibels, G. G.
			Bonnaffon, E. W.
			Fyffe, Joseph.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION CORPS.

Richard M. Watt, chief constructor (rank of rear admiral).....Oct. 2, 1910

Rear Admiral.	Stahl, Albert W.	**Commanders.**	Snow, Elliot
Capps, W. L.	Baxter, W. J.	**Tawresey, John G.**	**Rock, G. H.**
Captains.	Bankson, Lloyd.	Stocker, Robert.	Ruhm, T. F.
Taylor, David W.			

In the Middle Atlantic States the density of population is 193.2 persons per square mile, the greatest in the United States.

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS.

H. R. Stanford, chief Bureau of Yards and Docks (rank of rear admiral), January 14, 1912

Captains.	**Chambers, F. T.**	Gregory, L. E.	Cox, F. M.
Maxson, F. O.	**Lieutenant Commanders.**	Cunningham, A. C.	Bellinger, L. F.
Hollyday, R. C.	Parks, C. W.	Rousseau, H. H.	Bakenhus, R. E.
Commanders.		Thompson, Fred.	
Menocal, A. J.			

CHAPLAINS AND PROFESSORS.

Chaplains.	(Rank of commander.)	**Professors of Mathematics.**	(Rank of commander.)
(Rank of captain.)	**Frazier, John B.**	**(Rank of captain.)**	**See, T. J. J.**
Thompson, F.	**Cassard, Wm. G.**	**Brown, Stimson J.**	**Smith, H. E.**
Wright, C. Q.	**Dickins, C. H.**	**Dodge, Ormense G.**	**Garrison, D. M.**
Isaacs, Walter G.	**Reynolds, L. P.**	**Paul, Henry M.**	**Updegraff, M.**
Reaney, W. H. L.	Fleming, J. F.		Eichelberger, W. S.
	Charlton, C. M.		Harshman, W. S.
	Patrick, B. R.		

THE MARINE CORPS.

William P. Biddle, major general and commandant.....1911

LINE OFFICERS ABOVE THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN.

Colonels.	**Lieutenant Colonels.**	Treadwell, T. C.	**Thorpe, G. C.**
Waller, L. W. T.	**Lejeune, John A.**	Williams, D.	**Hill, C. S.**
Dickins, R.	Cole, E. K.	Myers, J. T.	Reid, G. C.
Karmany, L.	Kane, T. P.	Catlin, A. W.	Dunlap, R. H.
Doyen, C. A.	Lucas, L. C.	McKelvy, W. N.	Berkeley, R. C.
Mahoney, J. E.	Long, C. G.	**Russell, J. H.**	Gamborg-Andresen, C.
Barnett, G.	**Fuller, B. H.**	**Shaw, M. J.**	Hatch, C. B.
Moses, F. J.	**Moses, L. H.**	Bannon, P. M.	Brown, P. S.
Pendleton, Jos. H.	**Majors.**	Hall, N. H.	Davis, H. C.
	Neville, W. C.	Butler, S. D.	

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, C. H. Lauchheimer; lieutenant colonels, H. C. Haines, R. H. Lane; majors, L. J. Magill, A. S. McLemore, David D. Porter.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, Frank L. Denny; lieutenant colenels, Charles L. McCawley, Cyrus S. Radford; majors, W. B. Lemly, Henry L. Roosevelt, Norman G. Burton.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel, George Richards; lieutenant colonel, William C. Dawson; majors, W. G. Powell, H. C. Reisinger.

VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

"B. L. R." means breech loading rifles; "B. L. H.," breech loading howitzers; 'R. F.," rapid fire guns; "H. R. C.," Hotchkiss revolving cannon; "R. F. B. L. R.," rapid fire breech loading rifles; "mm.," millimetre; "D.," displacement in tons; "T.," torpedo tubes; "S. A.," semi-automatic; "F.," field; "A.," automatic; "M.," machine.

Battleships—First Line.

ARKANSAS—D., 26,000; speed, 21.05 knots; armament, 12 12-in. B. L. R.; 21 5-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched January 14, 1911.

DELAWARE—D., 20,000; speed, 21.56 knots; armament, 10 12-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in. B. L. R.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched February, 1909.

FLORIDA—D., 21,825; speed, 20.75 knots; armament, 10 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 5-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched May, 1910.

IDAHO—D., 13,000; speed, 17.12 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 8 7-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched December, 1905.

KANSAS—D., 16,000; speed, 18.09 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 7-in. B. L. R.; 20 3-in R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched August, 1905.

MICHIGAN—D., 16,000; speed, 18.79 knots; armament, 8 12-in. B. L. R.; 22 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched May, 1908.

MINNESOTA—D., 16,000; speed, 18.85 knots; armament same as Kansas; 4 submerged torpedo tubes. Launched April, 1905.

MISSISSIPPI—D., 13,000; speed, 17.11 knots; 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 8 7-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. 2 T. Launched September, 1905.

NEVADA—D., 27,500; speed, 20.50 knots; armament, 10 14-in. B. L. R., 21 5-in. B. L. R.; 4 3-pdr. saluting. Building at Quincy, Mass., by Fore River S. B. Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—D., 16,000; speed, 18.16 knots. Armament same as Minnesota. Launched June, 1906.

NEW YORK—D., 27,000; speed, 21 knots; armament, 10 14-in. B. L. R.; 21 5-in B. L. R.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched October 30, 1912.

In the last ten years more than 4,600,000 trees have been planted by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

NORTH DAKOTA—Same as Delaware; speed, 21.01 knots. Launched November, 1908.

OKLAHOMA—D., 27,500; speed, 20.50 knots; armament, 10 14-in. B. L. R.; 21 5-in. B. L. R.; 4 3-pdr. saluting. Building at Camden, N. J., by New York S. B. Co.

PENNSYLVANIA—D., 31,500; speed, 21 knots; armament, 12 14-in. B. L. R., 22 5-in. R. F., 4 3-pdr. saluting. Contract not awarded.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Same as Michigan. Launched July, 1908.

TEXAS—Same as New York. Launched May 18, 1912.

UTAH—Same as Florida. Launched December, 1909.

VERMONT—D., 16,000; speed, 18.33 knots; armament same as Minnesota. Launched August, 1905.

WYOMING — Same as Arkansas. Launched May 25, 1911.

Battleships—Second Line.

ALABAMA—D., 11,552; speed, 17.01 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.; 4 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched May, 1898.

CONNECTICUT—D., 16,000; speed, 18.78 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 7-in. B. L. R.; 20 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting. Launched September, 1904.

GEORGIA—D., 14,948; speed, 19.26 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched October, 1904.

ILLINOIS—D., 11,552; speed, 17.45 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.; 4 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched October, 1898.

INDIANA—D., 10,288; speed, 15.55 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched February, 1893.

IOWA—D., 11,346; speed, 17.09 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 10 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched March, 1896.

KEARSARGE—D., 11,520; speed, 16.82 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 18 5-in R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched March, 1898.

KENTUCKY—Same as Kearsarge; speed, 16.90 knots. Launched March, 1898.

LOUISIANA—Same as Connecticut; speed, 18.62 knots. Launched August, 1904.

MAINE—D., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; same armament as Missouri. Launched July, 1901.

MASSACHUSETTS—D., 10,288; speed, 16.21 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched June, 1893.

MISSOURI — D., 12,500; speed, 18.15 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. B. L. R.; 6 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched December, 1901.

NEBRASKA—D., 14,948; speed, 19.06 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched October, 1904.

NEW JERSEY—D., 14,948; speed, 19.18 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched November, 1904.

OHIO—D., 12,500; speed, 17.82 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. B. L. R.; 6 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched May, 1901.

OREGON—D., 10,288; speed, 16.79 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched October, 1893.

RHODE ISLAND—D., 14,948; speed, 19.01 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12-3-in. R. F.; 4 T. Launched May, 1904.

VIRGINIA—D., 14,948; speed, 19.01 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 6-in. B. L. R.; 12 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched April, 1904.

WISCONSIN—D., 11,552; speed, 17.17 knots; armament, 4 13-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. R. F.; 4 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched November, 1898.

Armored Cruisers.

CALIFORNIA—D., 13,680; speed, 22.20 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. B. L. R.; 18 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched April, 1904.

COLORADO—D., 13,680; speed, 22.24 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. B. L. R.; 18 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched April, 1903.

MARYLAND—D., 13,680; speed, 22.41 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 6-in. B. L. R.; 18 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting; 2 T. Launched September, 1903.

MONTANA—D., 14,500; speed, 22.26 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. B. L. R.; 22 3-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting; 4 T. Launched December, 1906.

NORTH CAROLINA—Same as Montana; speed, 22.48 knots. Launched October, 1906.

PITTSBURGH formerly PENNSYLVANIA—D., 13,680; speed, 22.44 knots; armament same as Colorado. Launched August, 1903.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Same as California; speed, 22.24 knots. Launched July, 1904.

TENNESSEE—D., 14,500; speed, 22.16 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 16 6-in. B. L. R.; 22 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting. Launched December, 1904.

WASHINGTON—D., 14,500; speed, 22.27 knots; armament same as Tennessee. Launched March, 1905.

WEST VIRGINIA—Same as Maryland; speed, 22.15 knots. Launched April, 1903.

Cruisers—First Class.

BROOKLYN—D., 9,215; speed, 21.91 knots; armament, 8 8-in. B. L. R.; 12 5-in. R. F.; 12 6-pdr. R. F. Launched October, 1895.

CHARLESTON—D., 9,700; speed, 22.04 knots; armament, 14 6-in. B. L. R.; 18 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting. Launched January, 1904.

MILWAUKEE—Same as Charleston; speed, 22.22 knots. Launched September, 1904.

SARATOGA (formerly NEW YORK)—D., 8,150; speed, 21 knots; armament, 4

The second least populous county in the State of New York is Putnam, which had a population of 14 665 in 1910.

8-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. B. L. R.; 8 3-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. saluting. Launched December, 1891.

ST. LOUIS—D., 9,700; speed, 22.13 knots;; armament same as Charleston. Launched May, 1905.

Cruisers—Second Class.

BALTIMORE—D., 4,413; speed, 20.10 knots; armament, 12 6-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. saluting. Launched October, 1888.

CHICAGO—D., 4,500; speed, 18 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 14 5-in. R. F.; 9 6-pdr. R. F. Launched December, 1885.

COLUMBIA — D., 7,350; speed, 22.8 knots; armament, 3 6-in. R. F.; 8 4-in. R. F.; 12 6-pdr. R. F. Launched July, 1892.

MINNEAPOLIS—Same as Columbia; speed, 23.07 knots. Launched August, 1893.

NEWARK—D., 4,083; speed, 19 knots; armament, 12 6-in. R. F.; 6 3-pdr. R. F. Launched March, 1890.

OLYMPIA—D., 5,685; speed, 21.69 knots; armament, 4 8-in. B. L. R.; 10 5-in. R. F.; 14 6-pdr. R. F. Launched November, 1892.

Cruisers—Third Class.

ALBANY—D., 3,430; speed, 20.5 knots; armament, 10 5-in. B. L. R. Launched January, 1890.

BIRMINGHAM—D., 3,750; speed, 24.33 knots; armament, 2 5-in. B. L. R.; 6 3-in. R. F.; 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 submerged T. Launched May, 1907.

BOSTON—D., 3,000; speed, 15.60 knots; armament, 2 8-in. B. L. R.; 3 6-in. R. F. Launched December 4, 1883.

CHATTANOOGA—D., 3,200; speed 16.65 knots; armament, 10 5-in. B. L. R.; 8 6-pdr. R. F. Launched March, 1903.

CHESTER—Same as Birmingham; speed, 26.52 knots. Launched June, 1907.

CINCINNATI — D., 3,183; speed, 19 knots; armament, 11 5-in. R. F.; 6 6-pdr. R. F. Launched November, 1892.

CLEVELAND—Same as Chattanooga; speed, 16.45 knots. Launched September, 1901.

DENVER—Same as Chattanooga; speed, 16.75 knots. Launched June, 1902.

DES MOINES—Same as Chattanooga; speed, 16.65 knots. Launched September, 1902.

GALVESTON—Same as Chattanooga; speed, 16.41 knots. Launched July, 1903.

MARBLEHEAD—D., 2,072; speed, 18.44 knots; armament, 8 5-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F. Launched August, 1892.

NEW ORLEANS—D., 3,430; speed. 20 knots; armament same as Albany. Launched December, 1896.

RALEIGH—D., 3,183; speed, 19 knots; armament, 11 5-in. R. F.; 6 3-pdr. R. F. Launched March, 1892.

SALEM—Same as Birmingham; speed, 25.95 knots. Launched July, 1907.

TACOMA—D., 3,200; speed, 16.58 knots; **armament same as Chattanooga. Launched** June, 1903.

Monitors.

AMPHITRITE—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-in. R. F.; 2 3-pdr. R. F. Launched June, 1883.

CHEYENNE (formerly WYOMING)—D., 3,225; speed, 11.80 knots; armament same as Ozark. Launched September, 1900.

MIANTONOMOH—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 6-pdr. R. F. Launched December, 1876.

MONADNOCK—**D., 3,990; speed, 12 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 2 4-**in. R. F.; 5 6-pdr. R. F. Launched September, 1883.

MONTEREY—D., 4,084; speed, 13.6 knots; armament, 2 12-in. B. L. R.; 2 10-in. B. L. R.; 6 6-pdr. R. F. Launched April, 1891.

OZARK (formerly ARKANSAS)—D., 3,225; speed, 12.03 knots; armament, 2 12-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.; 3 6-pdr. R. F Launched November, 1900.

PURITAN—D., 6,060; speed, 12.4 knots; armament, 4 12-in. B. L. R.; 6 4-in. R. F., 6 6-pdr. R. F. Launched December, 1882.

TALLAHASSEE (formerly FLORIDA)—D., 3,225; speed, 12.4 knots; armament same as Ozark. Launched November, 1901.

TERROR—D., 3,990; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 10-in. B. L. R.; 4 4-in. R. F.; 2 6-pdr. R. F. Launched March, 1883.

TONOPAH (formerly NEVADA)—D., 3,225; speed, 13.04 knots; **armament same** as Ozark. Launched November, 1900.

Destroyers.

The destroyers in commission with displacement of less than 500 tons and speed of from 28 to 30 knots are: Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Decatur, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, McDonough, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Truxtun, Whipple, Worden.

In commission with displacement of 700 tons and speed of from 28.3 to 31.8 knots: Flusser, Lamson, Preston, Reid, Smith.

In commission with displacement of 742 tons and speed of from 29.6 to 32.8 knots: Ammen, Beals, Burrows, Drayton, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, McCall, Mayrant, Monaghan, Patterson, Paulding, Perkins, Roe, Sterrett, Trippe, Terry, Walke, Warrington.

Under construction, with displacement of 742 tons and speed of 29½ knots are: Henley.

Under construction with displacement of 1,010 tons and speed of 29½ knots are: Cassin, Cummings, Downes, Duncan. Aylwin, Parker, Benham, Balch.

Authorized, with displacement of 1,050 tons and speed of 29 knots are: O'Brien, Nicholson, Winslow, McDougal, Cushing and Ericsson.

Torpedo Boats.

Torpedo boats of displacement below 400 tons and speed of 30 knots and under are: Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Dahlgren, Davis, De Long, Du Pont, Farragut, Foote, Fox, Goldsborough, Gwin, Mackenzie, Manly, Morris, Porter, Rodgers, Rowan, Shubrick, Somers, Stockton, Stringham, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes.

In Kansas of cities with a population of less than 100,000 Kansas City had the highest death rate in 1910—16.8 per 1,000—and Wichita the lowest—13.8.

Submarines.

A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, B-1, B-2, B-3, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, E-2, F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, H-1, H-2, H-3, K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, K-5, K-6, K-7, K-8, Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to the above there are 6 special type, 4 supply ships, 46 tugboats, 17 yachts, 26 fuel ships, 5 transports, 2 hospital ships, 7 tenders to torpedo vessels and 26 unserviceable for war purposes.

Gunboats.

ANNAPOLIS—D., 1,010; speed, 13.17 knots; armament, 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched December, 1896.

CALLAO—D., 243; speed, 10 knots; armament, 6 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched June, 1888.

CONCORD—D., 1,710; speed 16.80 knots; armament, 3 6-in. R. F.; 14 R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F. Launched March 8, 1890.

DOLPHIN—Dispatch boat; D., 1,486; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 2 4-in. R. F.; 5 3-pdr. R. F. Launched April, 1884.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA—D., 1,130; speed, 12.20 knots; armament, 2 4-in R. F.; 8 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched, 1887.

DUBUQUE—D., 1,085; speed, 12.90 knots; armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. Launched August, 1904.

EL CANO—D., 620; speed, 11 knots; armament, 4 4-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F. Launched 1885.

HELENA—D., 1,392; speed, 15.5 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F. Launched January, 1896.

ISLA DE LUZON—D., 1,030; speed, 11.23 knots; armament, 4 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched 1887.

MACHIAS—D., 1,177; speed, 15.46 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F.; 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched December, 1891.

MARIETTA—D., 990; speed, 13.02 knots; armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched March, 1897.

MONOCACY—D., 190; speed, 13.25 knots; armament, 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 A. M. rifles. Building at Navy Yard, Mare Island.

NASHVILLE—D., 1,371; speed, 16.80 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F.; 4 6-pdr. R. F.; 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched October, 1885.

NEWPORT—D., 1,010; speed, 12.29 knots. Launched December, 1896. School-ship, New York City Board of Education.

PADUCAH—D., 1,085; speed, 12.85 knots; **armament same as Dubuque. Launched October, 1904.**

PALOS—D., 190; speed 13.25 knots; armament 2 6-pdr. R. F.; 6 A. M. rifles. Building at Navy Yard, Mare Island.

PAMPANGA—D., 243; speed 10 knots; armament, 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched February, 1888.

PANAY—D., 170; speed, 8 knots; armament, 1 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.

PETREL—D., 890; speed, 11.40 knots; armament, 4 4-in. R. F.; 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched October, 1888.

PRINCETON—D., 1,010; speed, 10.64 knots; **armament same as Dubuque. Launched June. 1897.**

QUIROS—D., 350; speed 11 knots; armament, 4 3-pdr. R. F. Launched 1895.

RANGER—D., 1,261; speed, 10 knots. Launched 1875.

SACRAMENTO—D., 1,425; speed, 12 knots; armament, 3 4-in. R. F.; 2 3-pdr. R. F. Building at Philadelphia, Penn., by Wm. Cramp & Sons.

SAMAR—D., 243; speed, 10.5 knots; armament, 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched November, 1887.

SANDOVAL—D., 100; speed 8 knots; armament, 2 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F.

VICKSBURG—D., 1,010; speed, 12.71 knots; **armament same as Dubuque.** Launched December, 1896.

VILLALOBOS—D., 370; speed 11 knots; armament, 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched 1896.

WHEELING—D., 990; speed, 12.88 knots; armament, 6 4-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 2 1-pdr. R. F. Launched March, 1897.

WILMINGTON—D., 1,392; speed, 15.08 knots; armament, 8 4-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F. Launched October, 1895.

YORKTOWN—D., 1,710; speed, 16.14 knots; **armament, 6 6-in. R. F.; 4 3-pdr. R. F.; 4 1-pdr. R. F.** Launched April, 1888.

SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN UNITED STATES NAVY, JULY 1, 1912.

Fit for Service or Under Repairs.

Battleships, first line	12
Battleships, second line	19
Armored cruisers	10
Cruisers, first class	5
Cruisers, second class	6
Cruisers, third class	15
Monitors	10
Destroyers	39
Torpedo boats	28
Submarines	22
Tenders to torpedo vessels	7
Gunboats	27
Transports	5
Supply ships	4
Hospital ships	2
Fuel ships	18
Converted yachts	17
Tugs	44
Special type	7
Unserviceable for war purposes	26
Total	323

Under Construction or Authorized, July 1. 1912.

Battleships	7
Destroyers	17
Submarines	25
Tenders to torpedo vessels	3
Gunboats	3
Fuel ships	7
Tugs	2
Total	64

The second largest French Atlantic port is Bordeaux, which in 1910 had a shipping tonnage of 4,285,287.

NAVY PAY.

Pay of Commissioned Officers.

Rank.	First 5 years		After 5 years		After 10 years		After 15 years		After 20 years	
	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.
Admiral	$13,500 00	$1,125 00								
Rear admiral, first nine	8,000 00	666 67								
Rear admiral, second nine, or commodore.	6,000 00	500 00								
Captains	4,000 00	333 33	$4,400 00	$366 67	$4,800 00	$400 00	$5,000 00	$416 67	$5,000 00	$416 67
Commanders	3,500 00	291 67	3,850 00	320 80	4,200 00	350 00	4,500 00	375 00	4,500 00	375 00
Lieutenant commanders	3,000 00	250 00	3,300 00	275 00	3,600 00	300 00	3,900 00	325 00	4,000 00	333 33
Lieutenants	2,400 00	200 00	2,640 00	220 00	2,880 00	240 00	3,120 00	260 00	3,360 00	280 00
Lieutenants (junior grade)	2,000 00	166 67	2,200 00	183 33	2,400 00	200 00	2,600 00	216 67	2,800 00	233 33
Ensigns	1,700 00	141.67	1,870 00	155 83	2,040 00	170 00	2,210 00	184 17	2,380 00	198 33

Midshipmen, Warrant Officers, Pay Clerks and Mates.

	Sea		Shore or other duty		Leave or waiting orders	
Warrant officers and pay clerks—	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.		
First three years	$1,500 00	$125 00	$1,125 00	$93 75	$875 00	$72 92
Second three years	1,625 00	135 42	1,250 00	104 17	1,000 00	83 33
Third three years	1,750 00	145 83	1,652 00	135 42	1,125 00	93 75
Fourth three years	2,000 00	166 67	1,625 00	135 42	1,250 00	104 17
After twelve years	2,250 00	187 50	2,000 00	166 67	1,500 00	125 00
Mates—in service since August 1, 1904	1,500 00	125 00	1,125 00	93 75	875 00	72 92
Appointed since	1,125 00	93 75	875 00	72 92	625 00	52 08

	At the Academy		After graduation	
	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.	Yearly pay.	Monthly pay.
Midshipmen	$600 00	$50 00	$1,400 00	$116 67

NOTES.—Officers and enlisted men receive 10 per cent additional for sea duty, or shore duty beyond continental limits of the United States, except Porto Rico and Hawaii. Officers and enlisted men receive 75 per cent of their highest active pay when placed on the retired list.

The monthly pay of enlisted men in the navy ranges from a minimum of $17 60 for apprentice seamen and for landsmen to $71 50 for chief master-at-arms. They receive 75 cents extra per month for each good conduct bar or medal; $5 extra per month if detailed as coxswains, jacks-of-the-dust, lamplighters or crew messmen, and for service on submarine vessels; from $3 to $1 if detailed as signalmen; from $10 to $2 as gunpointers, according to expertness, or as cooks ashore, $3 if qualified as expert riflemen; $2 as sharpshooters, and $1 as marksmen. For each consecutive re-enlistment for four years, $1 36 per month is added to pay.

The exports of coffee from Porto Rico to foreign countries in 1911 amounted to $4,000,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Situated at Annapolis, Md.

Superintendent, Captain John H. Gibbons, U. S. N.

Nomination.—The students of the Naval Academy are styled midshipmen. Two midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, and five each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and five each year at large are made by the President. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the President, on the recommendation of the Governor of Porto Rico.

The course for midshipmen is now four years, at the expiration of which time the examination for final graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass the examination for final graduation are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grades of the line of the navy and of the marine corps, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. At least fifteen appointments from such graduates will be made each year. To surplus graduates who do not receive such appointments will be given certificates of graduation, honorable discharges and one year's sea pay, as provided for midshipmen.

Candidates allowed for Congressional districts, for territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents of the districts or territories, respectively, from which they are nominated. All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between sixteen and twenty years old.

To be accepted applicants must be free from infectious or moral disorder and, generally, from any deformity disease, or infirmity. No one will be admitted manifestly under size for his age.

NAVAL MILITIA.

State or Territory.	1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
California	49	509	49	552	50	575	53	600
Connecticut	22	220	22	202	22	233	23	230
District of Columbia	14	187	14	132	14	143	13	147
Florida[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	134
Georgia	10	107	3	44	3	60	3	60
Illinois	50	669	51	587	49	225	44	526
Indiana[1]	—	—	—	—	21	186	14	184
Louisiana	48	577	52	583	49	553	51	598
Maine	4	60	4	65	7	125	7	108
Maryland	21	272	23	271	21	272	21	183
Massachusetts	43	496	41	481	44	499	41	523
Michigan	40	356	45	295	41	299	37	291
Minnesota	13	162	11	123	11	123	14	201
Missouri	11	120	10	96	18	196	17	231
New Jersey	27	301	29	321	25	325	33	293
New York	52	741	53	767	52	768	62	789
North Carolina	44	343	47	317	46	300	44	320
Ohio	19	183	18	247	16	234	17	237
Oregon[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	208
Pennsylvania	8	87	7	118	8	112	11	178
Rhode Island	19	212	17	209	15	185	15	178
South Carolina	21	185	21	185	20	187	20	187
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	112
Wisconsin[1]	—	—	8	44	8	61	9	74
Total	515	5,787	525	5,639	540	5,961	602	6,592

[1]Not organized prior to year for which figures are given.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

(Under the Treasury Department.)

Sherman Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, having supervision.

Ellsworth P. Bertholf, Chief Division Revenue Cutter Service and Captain Commandant ..... Commissioned June 16, 1911

Charles A. McAllister, Engineer in Chief ..... Commissioned April 25, 1908

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Service is a military arm of the government attached to and under the direction of the Treasury Department. The service was organized in 1790 and was a part of the nation's first naval defence. Its duties are to enforce the navigation and customs laws of the United States, assist vessels in distress, protect the seal industry in Alaska, enforce the quarantine laws and co-operate with the navy when directed by the President, and it has so co-operated in every war in which the United States has been engaged.

The officers of the service are commissioned by the President and hold rank by law with officers of the army and navy, as follows: Captain commandant with colonel in the army and captain in the navy; senior captains with lieutenant colonels and commanders; engineers in chief with lieutenant colonels and commanders; senior engineers

The second largest city in Spain is Barcelona, which had a population of 560,000 in 1910.

with majors and lieutenant commanders; captains with majors and lieutenant commanders; first lieutenants with captains and lieutenants; second lieutenants with first lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade); third lieutenants with second lieutenants and ensigns. The service consists of 261 commissioned officers and cadets on the active list, and about 1,250 petty officers and enlisted men. Commissioned officers of the line are appointed from cadet graduates of the School of Instruction, at South Baltimore, Md. The cadet course covers three years. Second assistant engineers are appointed from civil life by competitive examination.

PRINCIPAL LINE OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS.

Senior Captains.	**Reed, B. L.**	Carmine, G. C.	Hall, W. E. W.
Wild, J. F.	**Quinan, J. H.**	**Haake, F. G.**	Gamble, A. L.
Hanks, A. P. R.	**Perry, K. W.**	**Daniels, G. M.**	Chiswell, B. M.
Reynolds, B. W.	**Brown, J. H.**	**De Otte, D. F. A.**	Billard, F. C.
Foley, D. P.	**Moore, J. M.**	**Van Boskerk, F. S.**	**Captains of Engineers.**
Dunwoody, F. M.	**Jacobs, W. V. E.**	**Levis, F. A.**	**French, D. McC.**
Emery, Howard	**Uberroth, P. H.**	**Winram, S. B.**	**Munroe, Charles W.**
Broadbent, H. M.	**Henderson, A. J.**	Ballinger, J. G.	**Owen, Fred. E.**
Captains.	**Landrey, S. M.**	Johnson, C. E.	**Pedrick, Willits**
West, H. B.	**Crisp, R. O.**	Cochran, C. S.	**Chalker, J. H.**
Cantwell, J. C.	**Carden, G. L.**	Joynes, W. W.	Cutchin, N. E.
Sill, J. L.	**Dodge, F. G.**	Berry, J. G.	

The revenue cutter fleet includes nineteen first rate, seven second and eleven third rate vessels and two first class sea-going tugs. In the first class are the Seneca, 1,145 tons; the Androscoggin, 1,605; the McCulloch, 1,415; the Bear, 1,700, and the Thetis, 1,250; the Tahoma, 1,215, the Yamacraw, 1,082; the Mohawk, 1,148; the Manning, 1,155; the Algonquin, 1,181; the Gresham, 1,090; the Onondaga, 1,192; the Itasca, 980; the Seminole, 845; the Tuscarora, 739; the Apache, 708; the Rush, 701; the Miami, 1,181, and the Unalga, 1,082. The Itasca carries twelve guns, the others from one to four guns.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH NAVAL SERVICE.

Shore Stations Belonging to the United States Navy.

Name of station.	Call letters.	Power, kilo-watts.	Name of station.	Call letters.	Power, kilo-watts.
Ports.			Ports.		
Portland, Me	NAB	5	Guantanamo, Cuba	NAW	5
Portsmouth, N. H	NAC	2	*Colon, Isthmian Canal Zone	NAX	25
Boston, Mass	NAD	5	Porto Bello, Panama	NAY	3
Cape Cod, North Truro, Mass.	NAE	5	*Pribilofs, Alaska		5
Nantucket Shoals, lightship	NLA	2	*Unalga, Alaska		10
Newport, R. I. (torpedo station)	NAF	5	*Dutch Harbor, Alaska		5
Fire Island, N. Y	NAG	5	*Kodiak, Alaska		5
Brooklyn, N. Y	NAH	5	*Cordova, Alaska	NPA	10
Philadelphia, Penn	NAI	2	*Sitka, Alaska	NPB	10
Cape Henlopen, Lewes, Del	NAJ	2	Puget Sound, Wash	NPC	5
Annapolis, Md	NAK	2	*Tatoosh, Wash	NPD	5
Washington, D. C	NAL	3	*North Head, Wash	NPE	10
Arlington, Va			Cape Blanco, Ore	NPF	3
Norfolk, Va	NAM	5	Eureka, Cal	NPG	5
Diamond Shoals, lightship	NLB	2	Mare Island, Cal	NPH	5
Beaufort, N. C	NAN	5	Farallon Islands, Cal	NPI	3
Charleston, S. C	NAO	5	Point Arguello, Cal	NPK	3
Frying Pan Shoals, lightship.	NLC	2	*San Diego, Cal	NPL	5
St. Augustine, Fla	NAP	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	NPM	3
Jupiter, Fla	NAQ	3	*Guam, Marianas	NPN	2
*Key West, Fla	NAR	25	Cavité, P. I	NPO	2
Pensacola, Fla	NAS	5	Olongapo, P. I		5
New Orleans, La	NAT	3	Peking, U. S. Legation, China.		2
*San Juan, P. R	NAU	3			

*Open to public service.

All naval stations other than those open to public service use wave lengths of 1,000 metres. Stations open to public general service use wave lengths of 300 and 600 metres in addition to the normal wave length of 1,000 metres.

THE DEPENDENCIES.

PORTO RICO

Governor ..... George D. Colton
Secretary ..... M. Drew Carrel
Attorney General ..... Wolcott H. Pitkin, jr.
Treasurer ..... Allan H. Richardson
Auditor ..... Jesse W. Bonner

The largest city in Spain is Madrid, which had a population of 571,539 in 1910

Commissioner of Education.....Edward M. Bainter
Commissioner of the Interior.....John A. Wilson
United States District Judge.....Paul Charlton
United States District Attorney.....Byron S. Ambler
United States District Marshal.....Harry S. Hubbard
Chief Justice of the Insular Supreme Court.....José Conrado Hernandez
Associate Justices.....A. G. Wolf, J. H. McLeary, Emilio del Toro y Cuevas and Pedro de Aldrey.

The Executive Council—Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Education, Commissioner of the Interior, Martin Travieso jr., Rafael del Vallee, Luis S. Morales, José C. Barbosa and Manuel Camunas.

Resident Commissioner to United States.....Luis Munoz Rivera

The island of Porto Rico, thitherto a Spanish colony, was formally ceded to the United States under the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898. A civil government was established on May 1, 1900. On July 25, 1901, it became a territory of the United States on a basis in some respects similar to that of the territories on the North American continent, but with these important differences, that citizens of Porto Rico are not ipso facto citizens of the United States, and that the present status of the territory is not considered to be preliminary to statehood. Free trade exists between the island and the United States. A decision of the United States Supreme Court on December 2, 1901, sustained the Foraker act and the validity of the tariff system established by the United States government with respect to Porto Rico, and confirmed the principle that Porto Ricans are not citizens of the United States. On August 2, 1902, the Commissioner General of immigration issued an order to the effect that Porto Ricans coming to the United States were to be regarded as aliens. This decision was subsequently reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

The Civil Government.

By the terms of the Foraker act practical autonomy was granted to the insular government for which it provides, and a large majority of all the officials throughout the island are left to the unrestricted choice of its own citizens. The Governor and the heads of the various executive departments are chosen by the President with the approval of the Senate, and the Executive Council, which constitutes one of the branches of the Legislative Assembly, consists of the six executive department heads so chosen, **the Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Education and Commissioner of the Interior, with five natives of Porto Rico, who are also appointed by the President. The House of Delegates, or popular branch of the Legislative Assembly, consisting of thirty-five members, is elected by the voters from the seven election districts into which the island is divided; and in the Judicial Department the Supreme Court, consisting of five members, is appointed by the President, but a majority of the members chosen for that tribunal of last resort are native citizens of the island; and of the judges of the various district courts who are appointed by the Governor, the large majority are also selected from among the native population. The internal revenue laws of the United States do not apply to Porto Rico.**

The growth of commerce between the United States and Porto Rico since annexation is shown in the table appended, covering the fiscal years from 1898 to 1912:

Year.	Exports to U. S.	Imports from U. S.	Year.	Exports to U. S.	Imports from U. S.
1898	$2,414,356	$1,505,946	1906	$19,142,461	$19,224,881
1899	3,179,827	2,685,484	1906	19,142,461	19,224,881
1900	3,078,648	4,640,449	1907	22,070,133	25,686,285
1901	5,883,892	6,861,917	1908	25,891,261	22,677,376
1902	8,378,766	10,882,653	1909	26,394,312	23,618,545
1903	11,051,195	12,245,845	1910	32,095,897	27,097,654
1904	11,722,826	11,210,060	1911	34,764,007	34,641,404
1905	15,633,145	13,974,070	1912	42,873,401	38,470,963

Porto Rico's trade with foreign countries in the fiscal years 1904-'05 to 1911-'12 reached these totals:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1904-'05	$3,076,420	$2,562,189	1908-'09	$3,996,913	$2,925,781
1905-'06	4,115,069	2,602,784	1909-'10	5,864,617	3,537,201
1906-'07	4,926,167	3,580,887	1910-'11	5,152,958	4,115,039
1907-'08	$4,753,209	$3,148,289	1911-'12	6,832,012	4,501,928

The census of 1910 reported the population of the island to be 1,118,012, a gain of 164,769, or 17.3 per cent. San Juan is shown to be the largest town in the island, its population being 48,716. Ponce comes next with 35,027. San Juan made a gain in the eleven years of 16,668, or 52 per cent, and Ponce a gain of 7,075, or slightly over 25 per cent.

The industrial census which was taken in connection with the enumeration showed a total of $25,544,380 invested in manufactures, with an aggregate production last year of $36,747,742. Fifty-six per cent, or $20,569,348, of this production was in sugar and molasses. The value of the tobacco and cigarettes manufactured amounted to $6,058,393 and of the coffee to $5,052,599.

The area of Porto Rico is 3,606 square miles.

In the Middle Atlantic States seven-tenths of the population is urban.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine Commission.

Commissioners—W. Cameron Forbes, president; Dean C. Worcester, Newton W. Gilbert, Frank A. Branagan, José R. Luzuriaga, Gregorio Araneta, Rafael Palma and Juan Sumulong.

Capital ..... Manila

The Executive.

		Whence appointed.	Salary.
Governor General	W. Cameron Forbes.	California	$20,000
Vice-Governor General	Newton W. Gilbert..	Indiana	15,500
Secretary of Finance and Justice	Gregorio Araneta....	The Philippines	15,500
Secretary Interior	Dean C. Worcester..	Michigan	15,500
Secretary Public Instruction	Newton W. Gilbert...	Indiana	15,500
Secretary Commerce and Police	——— ———,	———	15,500

The Supreme Court.

Chief Justice ..... Cayetano Arellano, Philippines $10,500

Associate Justices—Florentino Torres, Philippines; Victorino Mapa, Philippines; E. Finley Johnson, Michigan; Adam C. Carson, Virginia; Sherman Morehead, New York; Grant T. Trent, Tennessee; each 10,500

Commissioners Resident to the United States.

Manuel Quezon ..... $7,500 | Manuel Earnshaw $7,000

The Philippine Islands came into the possession of the United States as a result of the war with Spain and under the terms of the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898. On February 4, 1899, two days before the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate, the native forces under Aguinaldo attacked the American garrison at Manila, and an insurrection against American authority was started, which lasted for nearly two years. The islands were under military rule until July 1, 1901, when the provisional military government was superseded by a civil government. The chief officers of the latter are appointed by the President of the United States. Provincial and municipal officers are elected by the people On December 2, 1901, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that free trade must prevail between the Philippines and the United States until Congress should enact a special tariff law for the islands. Accordingly a Philippine tariff bill was introduced into Congress and became a law on March 8, 1902. It was followed on July 1, 1902, by a Civil Government act for the Philippines. (For summaries of these laws see The Tribune Almanac for 1903.)

A general amnesty for all except criminals under the common law and rebels remaining in arms was proclaimed on July 4, 1902. The vexed question of the friars' lands was amicably settled in December, 1903. After protracted negotiations, in the course of which Governor Taft visited Rome, an agreement was made with the Church authorities by which the insular government acquired the friars' holdings at a cost of $7,239,784. The purchase included 391,000 acres. These lands will be eventually sold by the insular government.

Philippine Coinage. By the act of March 2, 1903, Congress provided a system of coinage for the Philippines. The unit of value is the gold peso, of twelve and nine-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine. The Philippine Commission is authorized to coin $75,000,000 in silver pesos, each peso of 416 grains, 900 parts fine metal and 100 parts copper alloy. These silver coins are redeemable at the rate of two for one in gold pesos, and are legal tender in the Philippine Islands for all debts, public or private, unless otherwise specifically provided by contract. Some new subsidiary coins are also provided for. (For complete details of the Coinage act, see The Tribune Almanac for 1904, under title "57th Congress, Public Acts and Resolutions of Second Session.")

Tariff Relations. At the last session of the 58th Congress a new tariff for the Philippines was enacted, and a law was passed providing for railroad construction and other public improvements and amending the Civil Government act of March 8, 1902. (For details of these measures see under "58th Congress, Public Acts and Resolutions of the Third Session," pages 80-82 of The Tribune Almanac for 1906. The new Philippine tariff—on goods imported into the Philippines—went into effect on July 2, 1905. It was further amended at the first session of the 59th Congress. Congress at the same session passed a law postponing until July 1, 1909, the application to Philippine commerce of the navigation laws of the United States. At the second session of the 59th Congress a law was passed establishing a Philippine Agricultural Bank. At the extraordinary session of the 61st Congress, March to August, 1909, the Philippine tariff was revised, and in the Payne tariff law, approved August 5, 1909, most of the barriers against the entry of Philippine products into the United States were removed. For the provisions of the Payne law affecting the Philippines see pages 124 and 125 of The Tribune Almanac for 1910.

Elections for the first Philippine Assembly were held on July 30, 1907. Eighty-one seats were allotted to the various provinces, the maximum membership of the body being 100. A small vote was cast, about 98,000, or only 1.4 per cent of the population. Biennial elections and annual sessions were provided for by the civil government act of July 1, 1902, as amended by the act of February 27, 1909, but Congress subsequently by the act of June 14, 1910, provided that the members of the Philippine Assembly elected in November, 1909, should hold office until March 4, 1912, instead of until December 31, 1911, and that their successors,

chosen at the election of 1911, should hold office for four years from March 4, 1912. By the act of February 15, 1911, the terms of the members of the Assembly then in office were extended until October 16, 1912, and elections were directed to be held in 1912 for members of the Assembly to hold office for four years from October 16, 1912.

The Assembly originally elected two resident commissioners to the United States for two-year terms, beginning January 1. The law of June 14, 1910, lengthened the terms of the resident commissioners to four years and made the elections quadrennial from and after the next election. The law of February 15, 1911, provided that the Resident Commissioners then in office should hold office until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Those successors shall hold office until March 4, 1913, and thereafter the four year terms shall begin and end on March 4.

The Assembly was opened on October 16, 1907, Secretary Taft attending the ceremony and making an address. To qualify as voters applicants must be males, twenty-three years of age and have a legal residence in the municipality in which they desire to exercise the right of suffrage, and must not be citizens or subjects of any foreign power, and furthermore must be comprised within one of the three following classes: (a) Those who, prior to Aug. 13,1898, held certain offices under the Spanish government; (b) Those who own real property to the value of 500 pesos, or who annually pay 30 pesos or more of the established taxes; (c) Those who speak, read and write English or Spanish.

The following tables summarize the foreign trade of the islands in recent years:

Imports and Exports of Merchandise, 1899 to 1912.

Year.[1]	Imports.			Exports.		
	From United States.	From other countries.	Total.	To United States.	To other countries.	Total.
1899	$1,150,613	$11,962,397	$13,113,010	$3,540,894	$8,826,018	$12,366,912
1900	1,657,701	18,943,735	20,601,436	3,522,160	16,228,908	19,751,068
1901	2,855,685	27,423,721	30,279,406	2,572,021	20,642,927	23,214,948
1902	4,035,243	28,106,599	32,141,842	7,691,743	16,235,936	23,927,679
1903	3,944,098	29,027,784	32,971,882	13,863,059	19,258,721	33,121,780
1904	4,633,216	28,587,545	33,220,761	11,102,775	19,147,852	30,250,627
1905	5,761,498	25,114,852	30,876,350	15,668,026	16,684,589	32,352,615
1906	5,458,867	21,465,373	26,924,240	12,337,927	20,337,723	32,675,650
1907	8,661,414	17,541,775	26,203,189	11,510,438	19,085,271	30,595,709
1908	11,461,722	16,707,429	28,169,151	10,164,223	19,973,381	30,137,604
1909	11,189,441	16,602,956	27,792,397	9,433,986	21,559,577	30,993,563
1910	16,832,645	20,234,985	37,067,630	17,317,897	22,546,272	39,864,169
1911	19,723,113	30,110,609	49,833,722	17,400,398	22,378,231	39,778,629
1912	23,736,133	———	———	23,257,199	———	———

[1]Figures of 1899 cover the period from August 20, 1898, to June 30, 1899, and subsequent figures cover fiscal year.

Population of the Philippines by Provinces. Census of 1903.

Province or Comandancia.	Population.	Civilized	Wild.	Province or Comandancia.	Population.	Civilized	Wild.
Abra	51,860	37,823	14,037	Capiz	230,721	225,092	5,629
Albay	240,326	239,434	892	Cavité	134,779	134,779	———
Ambos Camarines	239,405	233,472	5,933	Cebu	653,727	653,727	———
Antique	134,166	131,245	2,921	Cottabato	125,875	2,313	123,562
Basilan	30,179	1,331	28,848	Dapitan	23,577	17,154	6,423
Bataán	46,787	45,166	1,621	Dávao	65,496	20,224	45,272
Batangas	257,715	257,715	———	Ilocos Norte	178,995	176,785	2,210
Benguet	22,745	917	21,828	Ilocos Sur	187,411	173,800	13,611
Bohol	269,223	269,223	———	Iloilo	410,815	403,932	6,383
Bulacán	223,742	223,327	415	Isabela	76,431	68,793	7,638
Cagayán	156,239	142,825	13,414	Joló	51,389	1,270	50,119
La Unión	137,839	127,789	10,050	La Laguna	148,606	148,606	———
Lepanto-Bonioc	72,750	2,467	70,283	Paragua	29,351	27,493	1,858
Leyte	888,922	888,922	———	Paragua Sur	6,345	1,359	4,986
Manila City	219,928	219,928	———	Rizal	150,923	148,502	2,421
[1]Marinduque	51,674	51,674	———	Romblón	52,848	52,848	———
Masbate	43,675	43,675	———	Sámar	266,237	265,549	688
Mindoro	39,582	32,318	7,264	Siassi	24,562	297	24,265
Misamis	175,683	135,473	40,210	Sorsogón	120,495	120,454	41
Negros Occidental	308,272	303,660	4,612	Surigao	115,112	99,298	15,814
Negros Oriental	201,494	184,889	16,605	Tárlac	135,107	133,513	1,594
Nueva Ecija	134,147	132,999	1,148	Tawi Tawi	14,638	93	14,545
Nueva Vizcaya	62,541	16,026	46,515	[2]Tayabas	153,065	150,262	2,803
Pampanga	223,754	222,656	1,098	Zambales	104,549	101,381	3,168
Pangasinán	397,902	394,516	3,386	Zamboanga	44,322	20,692	23,630
				Totals	7,635,426	6,987,686	647,740

[1]Sub-province of Tayabas. [2]Exclusive of sub-province of Marinduque.

The area of the Philippines is 115,026 square miles.

In France the number of deaths in 1911 was 34,869 more than the births.

GUAM.

Capital ..... Agana
Governor ..... Captain George R. Salisbury, U. S. N.

The island of Guam, or Guahan, in the Marianas Archipelago, was ceded to the United States by Spain under the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898. It is used by the United States as a naval station, and may also afford a landing place for a transpacific cable. Guam has a population of 9,000 and an area of 150 square miles.

TUTUILA AND MANUA.

Capital ..... Pago Pago
Governor ..... Commander William M. Crose, U. S. N.

Tutuila, Manua and some insignificant islets of the Samoan group came into the possession of the United States in January, 1900, as a result of the treaty of November 14, 1899, between Great Britain and Germany, in the terms of which the United States acquiesced. Under that treaty Great Britain withdrew altogether from the islands, Germany took the largest two, Upolu and Savaii, and the United States took possession of Tutuila and Manua, the former containing at Pago Pago the finest harbor in that part of the world and the only good one in the Samoan group. A United States naval officer was appointed Governor of Tutuila and Manua in February, 1900, and possession was taken of them on April 17, 1900. The area of Tutuila and Manua is about 35,000 acres. The total population of the two islands is less than 6,000.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL ZONE.

Isthmian Canal Commissioners.—Colonel George W. Goethals, U. S. A., chairman; Lieut. Col. D. DuB. Gaillard, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, U. S. A.; Lieut. Harry H. Rousseau, U. S. N.; Maurice H. Thatcher, Col. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A.; Col. Harry F. Hodges, U. S. A.

Secretary to the Commission.—Joseph B. Bishop, New York, $10,000.

Chief Engineer.—Colonel George W. Goethals, U. S. A.

Supreme Court of the Canal Zone.—Hezekiah H. Gudgar, N. C., Chief Justice; William J. Jackson and E. W. W. Warwick, Ohio, Associate Justices.

Note.—The compensation allowed to Colonel Goethals, the president of the commission, is $15,000, including his salary as an officer of the army; to Lieut. Cols. Gaillard and Sibert, Lieut. Rousseau, Col. Gorgas and Col. Hodges, $14,000 apiece, including their salaries as officers: to the other commissioners, $14,000.

The Panama Canal Act approved August 24, 1912, authorized the President to discontinue the Panama Canal Commission and the Supreme Court of the Canal Zone and to appoint a Governor and a United States District Judge, Attorney and Marshal in their stead. The Governor is to have a salary of $10,000. For complete summary of this law see pages 115 to 121 of this volume.

Acquisition. The United States Senate ratified on March 17, 1903, an Isthmian Canal Treaty with Colombia, drawn to vest in the United States perpetual control for canal purposes of a strip of land 30 miles in width stretching across the Isthmus of Panama. On August 12, 1903, the Colombian Senate rejected the treaty, and on September 12 the time fixed for exchanging ratifications expired. On November 3 the Department of Panama revolted and an independent republic was proclaimed. A canal treaty between this new republic and the United States was signed on November 18, 1903, ratified by Panama on December 2, and by the United States Senate on February 23, 1904. The full text of this treaty is given under "Treaties Ratified," second session 58th Congress, Tribune Almanac for 1905.

Government. Congress passed an act, approved April 28, 1904, providing for the temporary government of the Canal Zone. Under the terms of this act the Isthmian Canal Commission was created and a temporary government was set up, with Major General George B. Davis as Governor. The Canal Commission was three times reorganized, and after attempting to have the work done by contract under the direction of civilian engineers the government turned it over to the engineer corps of the army. An Advisory Board of Engineers met in Washington on September 1, 1905, and later made a visit to the isthmus. It reported in favor of a sea level canal. But the sea level plan was abandoned as impracticable and the 59th Congress passed an act directing the construction of a lock canal.

Up to November 25, 1912, the Treasury had expended on the construction of the canal $293,541,570.49, of which $138,600,869.02 was raised by the sale of bonds and $154,940,701.47 came out of the general fund of the Treasury. The total amount of bonds authorized to be issued was $375,200,980, of which bonds to the amount of $134,631,980 had been issued.

The total cost of the caral enterprise, including the purchase price and the cost of sanitation, was estimated at $375,201,000. Plans have been made for fortifications, to cost $14,104,203. The canal will probably be opened in 1914. On November 14, 1912, President Taft issued a proclamation fixing rates for shipping using the canal. The rates fixed were as follows:

1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, $1.20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.
2. On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.
3. On naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton.
4. On army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, $1.20 per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

In New Hampshire, of cities with less than 100,000 population, Concord had the highest death rate in 1910, 21.6 per 1,000, and Berlin the lowest, 16.

On November 1, 1912, the excavation accomplished amounted to 182,991,045 cubic yards, leaving 29,235,955 cubic yards to be excavated. In the month of October, 1912, 2,584,823 cubic yards were excavated. Work on the canal was begun on May 4, 1904, and is now about five-sixths completed.

A census taken in 1912 showed the population of the Canal Zone to be 61,279.

AVIATION.

WORLD'S RECORDS.

(In closed circuit without stops.)

SPEED.

1. Time on a Given Distance.

Kilom.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	H.M.S.
		Aviator Alone.			
10	Vedrines	France	July 13, '12	Deperdussin	00:03:30⅘
20	Vedrines	United States	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	00:06:56
30	Vedrines	France	July 13, '12	Deperdussin	00:10:33⅘
40	Vedrines	France	July 13, '12	Deperdussin	00:14:05⅕
50	Vedrines	France	July 13, '12	Deperdussin	00:17:37⅗
100	Vedrines	France	July 13, '12	Deperdussin	00:35:17⅗
150	Vedrines	France	July 13, '12	Deperdussin	00:52:52⅕
200	Vedrines	France	July 13, '12	Deperdussin	01:10:55
250	Tabuteau	France	Mch. 1, '12	Morane	02:07:54⅕
300	Cobianchi	Austria	Mch. 28, '12	————	02:49:00
350	Bournique	France	Dec. 31, '10	R. E. P.	04:17:26⅕
400	Bournique	France	Dec. 31, '10	R. E. P.	04:54:06⅘
450	Bournique	France	Dec. 31, '10	R. E. P.	05:30:35⅗
500	Bournique	France	Dec. 31, '10	R. E. P.	06:07:07⅘
600	Fourny	France	Sept. 1, '11	M. Farman	09:16:27⅗
700	Fourny	France	Sept. 1, '11	M. Farman	10:43:46⅕
		Aviator and One Passenger.			
10	Legagneux	France	July 20, '12	Zens	00:04:24⅘
20	Legagneux	France	July 20, '12	Zens	00:08:51
30	Legagneux	France	July 20, '12	Zens	00:13:18⅗
40	Legagneux	France	July 20, '12	Zens	00:17:44⅘
50	Legagneux	France	July 20, '12	Zens	00:22:13
100	Legagneux	France	July 20, '12	Zens	00:44:36⅗
150	Legagneux	France	July 20, '12	Zens	01:07:10
200	Legagneux	France	Oct. 1, '11	Etrich	02:03:49
250	Legagneux	France	Oct. 1, '11	Etrich	02:39:37
		Aviator and Two Passengers.			
10	C. Nieuport	Austria	June 30, '12	————	00:05:45
20	E. Nieuport	France	Mch. 9, '11	Nieuport	00:11:59⅗
30	E. Nieuport	France	Mch. 9, '11	Nieuport	00:17:52⅗
40	E. Nieuport	France	Mch. 9, '11	Nieuport	00:22:44⅖
50	E. Nieuport	France	Mch. 9, '11	Nieuport	00:29:37⅗
100	E. Nieuport	France	Mch. 9, '11	Nieuport	00:59:08
		Aviator and Three Passengers.			
5	Mendelli	Austria	Aug. 16, '12	————	00:03:48
10	Busson	France	Mch. 10, '11	Deperdussin	00:06:16⅗
20	Mendelli	Austria	Aug. 16, '12	————	00:12:03
30	Mendelli	Austria	Aug. 16, '12	————	00:17:37
40	Mendelli	Austria	Aug. 16, '12	————	00:23:11
50	Mendelli	Austria	Aug. 16, '12	————	00:29:47
100	Mendelli	Austria	Aug. 16, '12	————	00:56:33
		Aviator and Four Passengers.			
5	Busson	France	Mch. 10, '11	Deperdussin	00:03:34
10	Busson	France	Mch. 10, '11	Deperdussin	00:07:08
20	Busson	France	Mch. 10, '11	Deperdussin	00:14:00⅗

2. Distance in a Given Time.

		Aviator Alone.			
45.66	Vedrines	France	July 13, '12	Deperdussin	00:15:00
84.66	Vedrines	France	July 13, '12	Deperdussin	00:30:00
168.24	Vedrines	France	July 13, '12	Deperdussin	01:00:00
234.43	Tabuteau	France	Mch. 1, '12	Morane	02:00:00
310.28	Tabuteau	France	Jan. 24, '12	Morane	03:00:00
325.90	Bournique	France	Dec. 31, '10	R. E. P.	04:00:00
490	Bournique	France	Dec. 31, '10	R. E. P.	05:00:00
524	Fourny	France	Sept. 4, '12	M. Farman	07:00:00
592.8	Fourny	France	Sept. 4, '12	M. Farman	08:00:00
668.8	Fourny	France	Sept. 4, '12	M. Farman	09:00:00

The first French Atlantic port is Havre, which in 1910 had a shipping tonnage of 8,336,193.

Kilom.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	H.M.S.
752.4	Fourny	France	Sept. 4, '12	M. Farman	10:00:00
828.4	Fourny	France	Sept. 4, '12	M. Farman	11:00:00
912	Fourny	France	Sept. 4, '12	M. Farman	12:00:00
988	Fourny	France	Sept. 4, '12	M. Farman	13:00:00
1017	Fourny	France	Sept. 4, '12	M. Farman	13:22:00
		Aviator and One Passenger.			
31.02	Legagneux	France	July 5, '12	Zens	00:15:00
66.63	Legagneux	France	July 20, '12	Zens	00:30:00
133.46	Legagneux	France	July 20, '12	Zens	01:00:00
		Aviator and Three Passengers.			
106.02	Mendelli	Austria	Aug. 16, '12	———	01:00:00

3. Greatest Speed Attained, Whatever the Length of the Flight.

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Speed Per Hour. Kilom.	Miles.
		Aviator Alone.			
Vedrines	France	July 13, 1912	Deperdussin	170	105.6
		Aviator and One Passenger.			
Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912	Zens	135	83.83
		Aviator and Two Passengers.			
E. Nieuport	France	March 9, 1911	Nieuport	102.85	63.91
		Aviator and Three Passengers.			
Busson	France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin	93.30	59.84
		Aviator and Four Passengers.			
Busson	France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin	87.25	54.21

GREATEST DISTANCE.

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Distance Covered. Kilom.	Miles.
		Aviator Alone.			
Fourny	France	Sept. 4, 1912	M. Farman	1,017	631
		Aviator and One Passenger.			
Legagneux	France	July 20, 1912	Zens	952	591.19
		Aviator and Two Passengers.			
Bier	Austria	Oct. 14, 1912	Etrich	112	69.59
		Aviator and Three Passengers.			
Busson	France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin	50	31.06
		Aviator and Four Passengers.			
Busson	France	March 10, 1911	Deperdussin	25.74	15.99

GREATEST DURATION.

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Duration of Flight.
		Aviator Alone.		
Fourny	France	Sept. 4, 1912	M. Farman	11:01:29 1–5
		Aviator and One Passenger.		
Suvelak	Germany	Dec. 8, 1911	Etrich	4:34:00
		Aviator and Two Passengers.		
Pietscheker	Germany	Oct. 1, 1911	Albatros	2:19:00
		Aviator and Three Passengers.		
Grulich	Germany	Jan'y 12, 1912	Harlan	1:35:00
		Aviator and Five Passengers.		
Molla	France	Jan'y 26, 1912	Sommer	1:05:48 1–5

ALTITUDE.

1. Greatest Altitude.

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Altitude Attained. Metres.	Feet.
		Aviator Alone.			
Legagneux	Villacoublay, Fr.	Sept. 17, 1912	Morane	5,450	17,876
		Aviator and One Passenger.			
Blaschke	Vienna, Aus.	June 23, 1912		4,360	14,300

In New Jersey, of cities less than 100,000 population, Morristown had the highest death rate in 1910, 23.6 per 1,000, and West Orange the lowest, 8.5.

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Altitude Attained. Metres.	Feet.
Aviator and Two Passengers.					
Blaschke	Vienna, Aus.	June 23, 1912		3,580	11,742
Aviator and Three Passengers.					
Sablating	Allemagne	Sept. 27, 1912		1,120	3,673

2. Climbing (Vertical Speed).

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Altitude. Metres.	Time.
Aviator Alone.					
Garros	Vienna, Aus.	Sept. 4, 1912	Blériot	1,000	0:04:56

AMERICAN RECORDS.

(Inclosed Circuit, without Stops; Corrected to Dec. 1, 1912.)

SPEED.

1. Time on a Given Distance.

Kilom.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Time.
		Aviator Alone.			
5	Vedrines	Clearing, Ill.	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	1:44:21
10	Vedrines	Clearing, Ill.	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	3:27:60
20	Vedrines	Clearing, Ill.	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	6:55:95
30	Vedrines	Clearing, Ill.	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	10:45:71
40	Vedrines	Clearing, Ill.	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	14:19:15
50	Vedrines	Clearing, Ill.	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	17:51:80
100	Vedrines	Clearing, Ill.	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	35:40:20
150	Vedrines	Clearing, Ill.	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	53:18:70
200	Vedrines	Clearing, Ill.	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	1:10:56:85
250	Johnstone	Mineola, N. Y.	July 27, '11	Moisant	3:32:56:40
		Aviator and One Passenger.			
10	Grahame-White	Nassau Bl'd.	Sept. 30, '11	Nieuport	6:13 2-5
20	Grahame-White	Nassau Bl'd.	Sept. 30, '11	Nieuport	12:26 3-5
30	Grahame-White	Nassau Bl'd.	Sept. 30, '11	Nieuport	18:42
50	Grahame-White	Nassau Bl'd.	Sept. 30, '11	Nieuport	31:01 3-5

2. Distance in a Given Time.

		Aviator Alone.			
45.66	Vedrines	Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	15 m.
84.66	Vedrines	Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	30 m.
169.81	Vedrines	Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	1 hr.
141.97	Johnstone	Mineola, N. Y.	July 27, '11	Moisant	2 hrs.
214.57	Johnstone	Mineola, N. Y.	July 27, '11	Moisant	3 hrs.
283.62	Johnstone	Mineola, N. Y.	July 27, '11	Moisant	4 hrs.
24.14	Grahame-White	Squantum, Mass.	Sept. 4, '11	Nieuport	15 m.
48.28	Grahame-White	Nassau Boulevard	Sept. 30, '11	Nieuport	30 m.

3. Greatest Speed Obtained, Whatever the Length of Flight.

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Speed per hr. Kilom.	Miles.
Aviator Alone.					
Vedrines	Clearing, Ill.	Sept. 9, '12	Deperdussin	136.69	105.5
Aviator and One Passenger.					
Grahame-White	Squantum, Mass.	Sept. 4, '11	Nieuport	101.76	63.23
Aviator and Two Passengers.					
Sopwith	Chicago	Aug. 15, '11	Wright	56.263	34.96

GREATEST DISTANCE.

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Distance covered Kilom.	Miles.
Aviator Alone.					
Johnstone	Mineola	July 27, '11	Moisant (Blériot-type)	283.628	176.238

GREATEST DURATION.

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Duration of flight.
Aviator Alone.				
Towers	Chesapeake Bay	Oct. 6, '12	Curtiss	6:10:35

In Washington, of cities with less than 100,000 population, North Yakima had the highest death rate in 1910, 18 per 1,000, and Aberdeen the lowest, 8.7.

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine	Duration of flight.
Aviator and One Passenger.				
Johnson	Bath, N. Y.	Oct. 31, '12	Thomas	3:51:15
Aviator and Two Passengers.				
Milling	Nassau Bl'd	Sept. 26, '11	Burgess-Wright	1:54:42 3-5

ALTITUDE.

1. Greatest Altitude.

Holder	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Altitude attained. Metres.	Feet.
Aviator Alone.					
Beachey	Chicago	Aug. 20, '11	Curtiss	3,548½	11,642

2. Climbing (Upward Vertical Speed.)

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Altitude. Metres.	Feet.	Time.
Aviator Alone.						
Simon	Chicago	Aug. 19, '11	Blériot	500	1,640	3:35
Sopwith	Chicago	Aug. 19, '11	Blériot			
Aviator and One Passenger.						
H. B. Brown	Staten Isl	Nov. 5, '12	———	——	5,300	46:0

ALIGHTING.

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Distance from mark.
Aviator Alone.				
Sopwith	Nassau Boul.	July 22, '11	Howard Wright (Farman-type)	0.445 metre.1 ft. 5½ in.

WEIGHT-CARRYING.

Holder.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Weight.
Parmelee	Chicago	Aug. 19, '11	Wright	458 lbs..207¾ kilog.

PROGRESSION OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN DURATION RECORDS.

AMERICAN.

Date.	Time.	Aviator.	Machine.
Dec. 17, 1903	59″	W. Wright	Wright.
Aug. —, 1904	About 1′	W. Wright	Wright.
Sept. 15, 1904	1st turn	O. Wright	Wright.
Sept. 20, 1904	1st circle	O. Wright	Wright.
Nov. 9, 1904	5′ 04″	W. Wright	Wright.
Sept. —, 1905	5′ to 15′	W. Wright	Wright.
Sept. 26, 1905	18′ 09″	W. Wright	Wright.
Sept. 29, 1905	19′ 55″	O. Wright	Wright.
Oct. 3, 1905	25′ 05″	O. Wright	Wright.
Oct. 4, 1905	33′ 17″	O. Wright	Wright.
Oct. 5, 1905	38′ 03″	W. Wright	Wright.
Sept. 9, 1908	57′ 31″	O. Wright	Wright.
Sept. 9, 1908	1 hr. 02′ 15″	O. Wright	Wright.
Sept. 10, 1908	1 hr. 05′ 52″	O. Wright	Wright.
Sept. 11, 1908	1 hr. 10′ 24″	O. Wright	Wright.
Sept. 12, 1908	1 hr. 14′ 20″	O. Wright	Wright.
July 20, 1909	1 hr. 20′ 45″	O. Wright	Wright.
Jan. 17, 1910	1 hr. 58′ 32″	L. Paulhan	H. Farman.
July 2, 1910	2 hrs. 03′ 30″	C. B. Harmon	H. Farman.
Sept. 12, 1910	3 hrs. 05′ 40″	R. Johnstone	Wright.
Oct. 11, 1910	3 hrs. 11′ 55″	A. L. Welsh	Wright.
Dec. 30, 1910	3 hrs. 16′ 50″	A. Hoxsey	Wright.
Jan. 22, 1911	3 hrs. 38′ 49″	P. O. Parmelee	Wright.
July 27, 1911	4 hrs. 1′ 52″	St. Croix Johnstone	Blériot.
Oct. 19, 1911	4 hrs. 16′ 35″	H. W. Gill	Wright.

EUROPEAN.

Nov. 12, 1906	21 1-5″	A. Santos-Dumont	Santos-Dumont.
Oct. 26, 1907	27″	H. Farman	Voisin.
Oct. 26, 1907	31 3-5″	H. Farman	Voisin.
Oct. 26, 1907	52 3-5″	H. Farman	Voisin.

The Bulgarians were subject to the Byzantine emperors from 1018 to 1186.

Date.	Time.	Aviator.	Machine.
Nov. 9, 1907	1st turn 1′ 14″	H. Farman	Voisin.
Jan. 13, 1908	1′ 28″	H. Farman	Voisin.
Jan. 13, 1908	1′ 33″	H. Farman	Voisin.
Mar. 21, 1908	1st circle 3′ 39″	H. Farman	Voisin.
Apr. 11, 1908	6′ 30″	L. Delagrange	Voisin.
May 27, 1908	9′ 30″	L. Delagrange	Voisin.
May 30, 1908	15′ 26 4–5″	L. Delagrange	Voisin.
June 22, 1908	16′ 30″	L. Delagrange	Voisin.
July 6, 1908	20′ 19 3–5″	H. Farman	Voisin.
Sept. 6, 1908	29′ 53 3–5″	L. Delagrange	Voisin.
Sept. 16, 1908	39′ 18 3–5″	W. Wright	Wright.
Sept. 21, 1908	1 hr. 31′ 25 4–5″	W. Wright	Wright.
Dec. 18, 1908	1 hr. 54′ 53 2–5″	W. Wright	Wright.
Dec. 31, 1908	2 hrs. 20′ 23 1–5″	W. Wright	Wright.
Aug. 7, 1909	2 hrs. 27′ 15″	R. Sommer	Sommer.
Aug. 25, 1909	2 hrs. 43′ 24 4–5″	L. Paulhan	H. Farman.
Aug. 27, 1909	3 hrs. 15′	H. Farman	H. Farman.
Nov. 3, 1909	4 hrs. 17′ 53 2–5″	H. Farman	H. Farman.
July 9, 1910	4 hrs. 37′ 00 2–5″	R. Labouchere	Blériot.
July 10, 1910	5 hrs. 03′ 05 1–5″	J. Olieslaegers	Blériot.
Oct. 28, 1910	6 hrs. 01′ 35″	M. Tabuteau	M. Farman.
Dec. 18, 1910	8 hrs. 12′ 47 2–5″	H. Farman	H. Farman.
Sept. 1, 1911	11 hrs. 1′ 29 1–5″	G. Fourny	M. Farman.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION RACE.

FOR THE JAMES GORDON BENNETT CUP, AT CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 9, 1912.

Won by Jules Vedrines, France, in Deperdussin—Gnome Monoplane, 140 Horsepower.

Time From Start To Finish.

	Vedrines. H. M. S.	Prevost. H. M. S.	Frey. H. M. S.
Start	9:38:00.00	4:24:20.88	4:22:06.00
Time at end of lap 1	9:40:24.57	4:26:44.75	4:24:49.72
Time at end of lap 2	9:42:47.81	4:29:06.56	4:27:32.15
Time at end of lap 3	9:45:11.55	4:31:29.33	4:30:12.66
Time at end of lap 4	9:47:34.15	4:33:54.00	4:32:53.40
Time at end of lap 5	9:49:57.27	4:36:18.39	4:35:33.61
Time at end of lap 6	9:52:19.15	4:38:43.66	4:38:15.79
Time at end of lap 7	9:54:40.91	4:41:07.88	4:40:57.20
Time at end of lap 8	9:57:03.82	4:43:31.35	4:43:39.23
Time at end of lap 9	9:59:26.48	4:45:57.28	4:46:19.39
Time at end of lap 10	10:01:49.25	4:48:22.79	4:49:00.50
Time at end of lap 11	10:04:11.67	4:50:48.75	4:51:42.63
Time at end of lap 12	10:06:34.03	4:53:14.53	4:54:27.24
Time at end of lap 13	10:08:55.28	4:55:41.71	4:57:10.23
Time at end of lap 14	10:11:17.85	4:58:07.20	4:59:51.97
Time at end of lap 15	10:13:40.20	5:00:33.08	5:02:34.17
Time at end of lap 16	10:16:02.53	5:02:58.50	5:05:16.80
Time at end of lap 17	10:18:23.32	5:05:24.92	5:07:59.76
Time at end of lap 18	10:20:45.10	5:07:51.40	5:10:41.70
Time at end of lap 19	10:23:05.97	5:10:18.11	5:13:25.46
Time at end of lap 20	10:25:27.12	5:12:44.63	5:16:08.50
Time at end of lap 21	10:27:47.73	5:15:12.50	5:18:54.15
Time at end of lap 22	10:30:08.56	5:17:40.31	5:21:35.70
Time at end of lap 23	10:32:28.84	5:20:08.47	5:24:19.70
Time at end of lap 24	10:34:49.08	5:22:37.33	(Out
Time at end of lap 25	10:37:10.05	5:25:05.30	middle of
Time at end of lap 26	10:39:30.71	5:27:34.61	24th lap
Time at end of lap 27	10:41:51.44	5:30:03.76	owing to
Time at end of lap 28	10:44:12.57	5:32:32.52	engine
Time at end of lap 29	10:46:34.88	5:35:01.86	trouble.)
Time at end of lap 30	10:48:56.85	5:37:31.70	

Vedrines's total time for 200 kilometres was 1:10:56.85, an average speed of 105:035 miles an hour; fastest speed 106:259 miles an hour in 24th lap, which he made in 2:20:24.

Prevost's time was 1:13:10.82, an average speed of 163.97 kilometres per hour (101:82 miles per hour), a difference between that of Vedrines's extra 40 h. p. speed, of 5:169 miles per hour. Frey covered 23 laps in 1:02:13.70 and dropped out of the contest. His average speed was 147.827 kilometres per hour (91:70 miles per hour).

At 5:45 p. m., on the day of the international race, Vedrines flew 20 kilometres in 6 minutes 55.95 seconds, a world record.

Previous Contests.

1909—Won by Glenn H. Curtiss, at Rheims, France, with Curtiss biplane,

The estimated cost of the postal service of the United States in 1913-'14 is $283,805,560.

Curtiss 8 cyl. 50 h. p. V motor. Distance 20 kilometres; time 15:50.60; average speed 73.6 kilometres per hour (47:06 miles per hour); fastest speed 76.7 kilometres per hour. Four other starters.

1910—Won by C. G. White, with Bleriot monoplane at Belmont Park, 100 h. p. Gnome motor. Distance 100 kilometres; time 1:01:04.74; average speed 98.23 kilometres per hour (61 miles per hour); fastest speed 102.4 kilometres per hour (63:59 miles per hour). Five other starters.

1911—Chas. T. Weymann, at Eastchurch, England, July 1, with Nieuport monoplane, Gnome 100 h. p. motor. Distance 150 kilometres; time 1:11:36.20; average speed 125.69 kilometres per hour (78:05 miles per hour); fastest speed 83:5 miles per hour. Five other starters.

WORLD'S DISTANCE RECORD BROKEN IN 1912, JAMES GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE.

Stuttgart, Germany, October 27, 1912.

Balloon.	Country.	Pilots.	Time of start.	Landed.	Distance (miles)
Picardie	France	Bienaine	4:08 p.m.	Moscow	1,364
Honyemoon	England	de Francia	4:11 p.m.	Breslau	400
Busley	Austria	Mannsbarth	4:15 p.m.	Budapest	450
Azurea	Switzerland	Mueller	4:20 p.m.	Lembachshof	140
Hamburg III	Germany	Eimermacher	4:25 p.m.	Germany	675
Andromeda	Italy	Suelli	4:30 p.m.	Germany	680
Graf. Zeppelin	Denmark	Seidelin	4:37 p.m.	Bohemia	255
Ile de France	France	Le Blanc	4:39 p.m.	Moscow	1,240
Belgica II	Belgium	De Muyder	4:43 p.m.	Russia	755
Frankfort	Austria	Lenhart	4:45 p.m.	Rosenofskoy, Russia.	600
Zurich	Switzerland	de Beauclair	4:49 p.m.	Russia	755
Reichsflugverein	Germany	Korn	4:52 p.m.	Dukchty, Russia	760
Libia	Italy	Picoli	4:56 p.m.	Gross Gorzyn, Posen	425
Million Population Club	America	Berry	4:59 p.m.	Grambin	430
Bearn	France	Blanchet	5:03 p.m.	Russia	600
Murckelers	Belgium	Gerard	5:10 p.m.	Riga, Russia	775
Astarte	Austria	Von Siegmundt	5:13 p.m.	Bielitz, Austria	380
Helvetia	Switzerland	Sorg	5:16 p.m.	Dantzig	533
Uncle Sam	America	Honeywell	5:21 p.m.	Dufichty, Russia	800
Dusseldorf II	Loaned by Germans to America	Watts	6:30 p.m.	Pskov, Russia	1,000

DISTANCES COVERED IN THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP BALLOON RACE, WHICH STARTED AT KANSAS CITY, JULY 27, 1912.

Balloon.	Pilot.	Time in air.	Landing.	Dist. in miles.
Uncle Sam	H. E. Honeywell	34:50	Manassas, Va	914
Kansas City II	John Watts	23:32	Willis, Mich	650
Drifter	Albert Holz	17:43	Calhoun, Wis	449
Million Population II	Paul McCullough	15:16	Spring Green, Wis.	377
Million Population I	John Berry	10:30	Waddam Grove, Ill.	347
Goodyear	G. L. Bumbaugh.	10:47	Polo, Ill	342
Cole	L. E. Custer	9:51	McGregor, Iowa	330

MICHELIN BOMB-DROPPING CONTEST.

Won by R. E. Scott, late First Lieutenant Coast Artillery, U. S. Army, on August 15, 1912, in France.

The contests began in February, 1912, and continued at intervals until August 15, there being 12 periods of fire in all. There were twelve entries, nine military and three civilian aviators. The victory of Mr. Scott, the American, was complete. His apparatus was mounted on a Wright biplane, with the French aviator, Gaubert, as pilot. Mr. Scott was the first man in the world to make tests in scientific bomb dropping from an aeroplane, having carried out a successful series of tests at College Park, Md., in October, 1911, on a Wright machine, piloted by Lieutenant Milling. It was with an almost identical equipment, but entirely constructed in France, that the Michelin prize was won.

On August 11, 1912, Scott and Gaubert won the prize of $5,000 by placing 8 out of 15 bombs in the target from a height of 2,640 feet. On August 15 they won the second prize of $10,000 by placing 12 out of 15 bombs in the target from a height of 765 feet. They also won the special prize of $2,000 which was awarded to Scott for having invented the most scientific and practical apparatus.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MICHELIN CUP NO. 1.

The competition for 1912 closed on October 31, 1912. The winner of the prize of $2,500 was H. G. Hawker, who, on October 24, 1912, at Brooklands, flew for

Germany employs 142 consuls and 640 consular agents.

8 hours and 23 minutes, on a Sopwith-Wright biplane. The prize was offered to the competitor who, on or before October 31, 1912, remained the longest time in the air on an aeroplane in one flight without touching the ground. The flights could only be made between the hours of sunrise and one hour after sunset, and in order to qualify for the prize the competitor had to make a continuous flight of at least five hours.

The entrant, who must be the person operating, must be a British subject, flying on a British made aeroplane.

	Distance.
1909—$2,500—Winner, J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon	19 miles
1910—$2,500—Winner, S. F. Cody	185 miles, 787 yards
1911—$2,500—Winner, S. F. Cody	261 miles, 810 yards

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MICHELIN CUP NO. 2.

Won by S. F. Cody, on October 12, 1912. Prize, $3,000. Mr. Cody was the only competitor who made the 'cross-country circuit of 186 miles in accordance with the rules.

The following are the specifications relating to the all-British aeroplane used by Mr. Cody: Cody biplane; motor, 100-horsepower, Green; carburettor, Zenith; magneto, Bosch; sparking plugs, Pyramid; propeller, Cody.

	Time.
1911—$2,000—Winner, S. F. Cody (125-mile circuit)	3:06½ :00
1912—$3,000—Winner, S. F. Cody (186-mile circuit)	3:23 :15

THE MONACO WATER MEET FOR HYDRO-AEROPLANES, MARCH 24 TO 31, 1912.

The conditions of the meet were as follows.

A.—Arise from calm water and fly out around some buoys placed in open sea. Counts one point.

B—Alight in calm water after circling the buoys. Counts one point.

C.—Arise from rough water. Counts two points.

D.—Alight on rough water. Counts three points.

The two following tests could be attempted as often as might be desired during the meeting, but only counted once:

E.—The aeroplane must be driven ashore after alighting on the water, so that the pilot may land with dry feet. Counts four points.

F.—The aeroplane must be driven on to the sea surface from the shore, after which it must rise. Counts four points.

Four extra points accrued to those machines which fulfilled these tests.

The contestants were as follows, with the points gained:

1.	Fischer—(Henry Farman, 3 floats)	112.1 points
2.	Renaux—(M. Farman, 2 floats)	100.8 points
3.	Paulhan—(Curtiss, 1 float)	86.3 points
4.	Robinson—(Curtiss, 1 float)	71.9 points
5.	Caudron—Caudron-Fabre, 3 floats)	63 points
6.	Benoit—(Sanchez Besa, 2 floats)	50.3 points
7.	Rugere—(Voisin, 3 floats)	41.7 points

Taddeoli—(Mouette Perrot, 3 floats).
Colliex—(Voisin, 4 floats).
Baillod—(Baillod, — floats).

FOREIGN 'CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHTS.

The big meet of the Aero Club of France, the "Circuit d'Anjou," was held on June 16 and 17, 1912. Garros was the only competitor to complete the necessary three laps of the circuit. The distance covered was 683 miles, and the circuit flown round seven times was from Angers to Cholet, to Saumar, to Angers. The flight occupied 15 hours 4 minutes. There were thirty-five entries.

The aeroplane race from Berlin to Vienna, under the auspices of the Imperial Aviation Society and the Austrian Aero Club, on June 9, 1912, was won by the German aviator, Helmuth Hirth, carrying as a passenger Lieutenant Scheller, of the German army. Hirth, with his companion, covered the distance (330 miles in a direct line) in 395 minutes' (6 hours 35 minutes) actual flying time.

The three Austrian officers. Lieutenants Blaschke, Miller (alias Csakay) and Bergmann, were forced to land on the way from Breslau. Lieutenant Csakay was the best performer in the first stage of the contest, from Berlin to Breslau, about 200 miles, which he accomplished in 2 hours 58 minutes. Hirth, in the course of his flight, flew over the Altvater Mountain range in Moravia, which rises to an altitude of 4,887 feet.

Although he did not succeed in attaining his ambition to fly from Paris to Berlin in one day, Andemars secured the honor of being the first to make the journey by air between the French and German capitals. Leaving Issy at 5:30 a. m. on August 18, 1912, he made a first stop at Rheims at 7:05, but stayed only four minutes. On restarting he steered the Blériot in the direction of Mezieres, where the frontier was crossed. He had to fight his way against the wind, and eventually had to land at Bochum, in Westphalia. He restarted the following morning, and after a stop to take on petrol at Hanover reached Johannisthal at 7:10 on Monday evening.

Germany's population increased from 1905 to 1910 4,255,603, or 7 per cent.

COUNT VON ZEPPELIN'S WORK EXPRESSED IN FIGURES.

Air-ship.	Year.	Gas capacity in cubic feet.	Length in feet.	Total horse-power.	Speed in miles per hour.
I.	1900	399,000	419.9	29.4	17.4
II.	1905–'06	399,000	419.9	170	27
III.	1906–'07	399,000	419.9		28
	1908–'09			170	29.2
	1912	427,300	446.2	210–230	33
IV.	1908	547,400	446.2	210	27–29
V.	1909	547,400	446.2	210	28.6
VI.	1909–'10	547,400	446.2	220	30.3
				345	33.6
	1910	565,000	472.4	345–360	32
VII.	1910	681,600	485.6	400	34.8
VIII.	1911	681,600	485.6	400	35
IX.	1911	600,000	433.1	450–460	48
		640,000	459.3		48
X.	1911	681,600	485.6	450–460	44
XI.	1912	681,600	485.6	450–460	45

I. First trip, July 2, 1900. Dismantled in the following spring (1901).

II. First trial, November 30, 1905. Second trial, January 16, 1906; landed at Kisslegg (first landing of a Z. on dry land); destroyed by storm on night of January 17-18, 1906, at this first anchorage in the open.

III. Still in service as military airship "Z1"—5½ years old. First trip, October 9, 1906. Used motors of No. II. until this winter, when those of No. V. were fitted. Badly damaged in December, 1907, when its floating shed on Lake of Constance was sunk by storm. Rebuilt and enlarged in 1908. Stationed at Metz. Has had a successful career notwithstanding its lack of speed and small diameter.

IV. Fitted with extra cabin for passengers. First trip, June 26, 1908; attracted much attention 11 days later through twelve-hour trip through Switzerland. Was destroyed by thunder storm when at anchor at Echterdingen, on its way back to Friedrichshafen from Mainz (August 5, 1908). National subscription followed.

V. Built to replace No. IV. Put in commission May, 1909. On May 29-30, 1909, made great duration trip (37 hours 40 minutes). Later went to the Frankfort Exposition. Was poorly anchored at Limburg, April 25, 1910, and carried away by storm, wrecking on Weilburg Hill.

VI. First trip, August 25, 1909. Started two days later for Berlin, which it reached amid scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm. In September, 1909, it went to Frankfort Exposition. Wireless telegraphy installed in October, 1909. Another motor added in a central car, acting on extra pair of propellers; later two of the three motors were carried in rear car and ship was lengthened in 1910 and turned into a passenger ship. On September 14, 1910, in shed at Oos (Baden), ship burned up through workman smoking while car was being cleaned with petroleum. Seventy-three trips—5,405 miles.

VII. The "Deutschland"—cabin car—had seating accommodation for 20. First trip, June 19, 1910. Carried 32 people from Düsseldorf to Dortmund and return. Lifting power of gas, over 20 tons, a useful load of 4 tons. On June 28, 1910, sunk on Teutoburg Forest when unable to stem storm through fuel giving out (tanks not properly filled). Made in all 7 trips—643 miles.

VIII. The second "Deutschland"—same cars and motors as the first; 24 passenger seats instead of 20; three-quarters of a ton saved in improved construction of aluminum skeleton; taken over by the Delag ("German Airship Company"), her permanent reserve of fuel being 1 ton. Had accident to rudders and a propeller on leaving shed, April 14, 1911; was thrown on to her shed by wind when being taken out of it on May 16, 1911, breaking in three parts. Had on March 31, 1911, reached 1,400 metres above Lake of Constance.

IX. Experimental ship, originally intended to be 328 feet long only. Was taken over by army when lengthened from 433 to 459 feet. Develops speed of 40 miles an hour.

X. The "Schwaben"—three 6-cylinder Diesel motors of 148 to 153 horsepower each; speed with two rear motors only, over 37 miles an hour; with forward motor only, 26 miles an hour. Built to replace "Deutschland;" accommodation for 24 passengers. In 1911 made over 100 trips; 8,500 miles; 2,300 passengers. Destroyed at Düsseldorf, June 28, 1912.

XI. The "Viktoria Luise"—passenger ship; practically a sister ship of the "Schwaben," but slightly faster. Trials at Friedrichshafen in February, 1912; went to Frankfort, March 4.

ACROSS FRANCE IN ONE DAY.

The French aviator Pierre Daucourt, on October 6, 1912, covered a distance estimated at about 570 miles, a new world's record, for a single day's 'cross-country flight, in the contest for the Pommery Cup of 1912. He started from Valenciennes and flew to Biarritz. His actual flying time was 8 hours 48 minutes, so that his average speed was practically 62 miles an hour.

AVIATION FATALITIES.

Up to the time of going to press 102 aviators were killed during 1912, which brings the total number of deaths since the Wrights first flew, in December, 1903, to 212.

In Wisconsin, of cities with less than 100,000 population, Ashland had, in 1910, the highest death rate, 19.9 per 1,000, and Oshkosh the lowest, 11.2.

SPORTING RECORDS.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE RECORD, 1912. The Boston Red Sox not only won the pennant in the American League, but captured the world's championship in the post-season series with the New York Giants, pennant winners in the National League. Boston had a good batting and fielding team and above all an excellent corps of pitchers. It played winning ball all season, but with no great slumps. The surprise of the league season was the fine work done by the Washington team. The Philadelphia Athletics, champions in 1910 and 1911, and the team generally expected to win the 1912 pennant, met with a series of disasters and never did reach the form which marked the wonderful baseball machine of the two previous years. Detroit was also much of a disappointment and fell by the wayside early in the season, following an altercation "Ty" Cobb, the Tiger fielder, had with a spectator in New York. The final standing of the teams follows:

	Boston	Washington	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	New York	Games Won	Per Cent.
Boston	—	12	15	16	11	15	17	19	105	.691
Wash.	10	—	7	13	18	14	14	15	91	.599
Phila.	7	13	—	10	14	13	16	17	90	.592
Chicago	6	9	12	—	11	14	13	13	78	.507
Cleveland	11	4	8	11	—	13	15	13	75	.490
Detroit	6	8	9	8	9	—	13	16	69	.451
St. Louis	5	8	6	9	7	9	—	9	53	.344
New York	2	7	5	9	8	6	13	—	50	.330
Games lost	47	61	62	76	78	84	101	102	—	—

BEST BATTING AVERAGES.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Home Runs.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per cent
Cobb, Detroit	140	553	119	227	7	8	61	.410
Jackson, Cleveland	152	572	121	226	3	15	35	.395
Speaker, Boston	153	580	136	222	9	7	52	.383
Borton, Chicago	31	105	15	39	0	5	1	.371
Lajoie, Cleveland	117	448	66	165	0	17	18	.368
Lelivelt, New York	36	149	12	54	2	0	7	.362
Collins, Philadelphia	153	543	137	189	0	29	63	.348
Baker, Philadelphia	149	577	116	200	10	11	40	.347
Veach, Detroit	23	79	8	27	0	3	2	.342
Cree, New York	50	190	25	63	0	1	12	.332
McInnes, Philadelphia	153	568	83	186	3	29	27	.327
Crawford, Detroit	149	581	81	189	4	19	41	.325
D. Murphy, Philadelphia	36	130	27	42	2	4	8	.323
Henrikson, Boston	37	56	20	18	0	2	0	.321
Williams, Washington	56	157	14	50	0	3	2	.318
E. Murphy, Philadelphia	33	142	24	45	0	1	7	.317
Gardner, Boston	143	517	88	163	3	16	25	.315
Chapman, Cleveland	31	109	29	34	0	12	10	.312
Easterly, Chicago	93	241	22	75	1	5	4	.311
Laporte, Washington	119	402	45	125	1	14	10	.311
Brief, St. Louis	15	42	9	13	0	4	2	.310
Turner, Cleveland	103	370	54	114	0	17	19	.308
Krug, Boston	15	39	6	12	0	3	2	.308
Milan, Washington	154	601	105	184	1	5	88	.306
Gandil, Washington	117	443	59	135	2	18	21	.305
Griggs, Cleveland	89	273	29	83	0	7	10	.304
Pratt, St. Louis	151	570	76	172	5	12	24	302
Stahl, Boston	95	326	40	98	3	17	13	.301
Oldring, Philadelphia	98	395	61	119	1	18	17	.301
Wolverton, New York	33	50	6	15	0	1	1	.300
McConnell, New York	42	91	11	27	0	1	0	.297
Bodie, Chicago	137	472	58	139	5	18	12	294
Jones, Detroit	97	316	54	93	0	12	16	.294
Lapp, Philadelphia	90	281	26	82	1	3	3	292
Williams, St. Louis	64	216	32	63	2	3	18	.290
Shotten, St. Louis	154	580	87	168	2	6	26	.290
Collins, Chicago	153	579	75	168	2	19	26	.290
Wood, Boston	43	124	17	36	1	6	0	.290
Strunk, Philadelphia	120	412	58	119	3	25	29	.289
Paddock, New York	46	157	26	45	1	2	9	.287
Ford, New York	39	112	15	32	1	7	2	.286
Delehanty, Detroit	78	266	34	76	0	8	9	.286
Schalk, Chicago	23	63	7	18	0	3	2	.286
Foster, Washington	154	618	98	176	2	3	27	.285
Lewis, Boston	154	581	85	165	6	31	9	.284
Gardiner, New York	43	160	14	45	0	5	11	.281

The Bank of England, projected by a Scotchman, William Paterson, was established in London in 1694.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Home Runs.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per cent
Compton, St. Louis	100	268	26	75	2	6	11	.280
Johnson, Cleveland	43	164	22	46	1	7	8	.280
Mullen, Detroit	37	90	13	25	0	2	0	.278
Moeller, Washington	132	519	90	143	6	11	30	.276
Dubuc, Detroit	36	105	16	29	1	1	0	.276
Carisch, Cleveland	24	69	4	19	0	2	3	.275
Chase, New York	131	522	61	143	4	25	33	.274
Daniels, New York	133	496	72	136	2	19	37	.274
Wagner, Boston	144	504	75	138	2	14	21	.274
C. Walker, Washington	36	110	22	30	0	0	11	.273
Hartzell, New York	123	416	50	113	1	14	20	.272
Rath, Chicago	157	591	104	161	1	16	30	.272
Callahan, Chicago	111	408	45	111	1	22	19	.272
Steen, Cleveland	22	48	5	13	0	1	4	.271
Ryan, Cleveland	93	328	53	89	1	12	12	.271
Sweeney, New York	110	351	37	94	0	7	6	.268
Plank, Philadelphia	34	90	5	24	0	11	0	.267
Lord, Chicago	151	570	81	152	5	29	28	.267
Hall, Boston	32	75	10	20	1	3	0	.267
Sterrett, New York	66	230	30	61	1	6	8	.265
Johnson, Washington	53	144	16	38	2	6	2	.264
Zinn, New York	106	401	56	106	6	10	17	.264
Carrigan, Boston	87	266	34	70	0	8	7	.263
Johnson, Chicago	18	42	7	11	0	1	0	.262
Barry, Philadelphia	139	483	76	126	0	25	22	.261
Stanage, Detroit	119	394	35	103	0	8	3	.261
Matticks, Chicago	88	285	45	74	1	17	15	.260
Cady, Boston	47	135	19	35	0	7	0	.259
Block, Chicago	46	136	8	35	0	6	1	.257
Maggert, Philadelphia	72	242	39	62	1	4	10	.256
Coombs, Philadelphia	54	110	10	28	0	2	1	.255
Birmingham, Cleveland	107	369	49	94	0	16	15	.255
Stovall, St. Louis	115	398	35	101	0	8	11	.254
Olson, Cleveland	123	467	68	118	0	30	16	.253
Walsh, Philadelphia	31	107	11	27	0	2	7	.252
Austin, St. Louis	149	536	57	135	2	26	28	.252
Yerkes, Boston	131	523	73	132	0	25	4	251
Nunamaker, Boston	35	103	15	26	0	3	2	.250

CLUB BATTING AVERAGES.

Clubs.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Home Runs.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per cent
Philadelphia	153	5111	779	1442	22	201	259	.282
Boston	154	5069	794	1403	28	190	186	.277
Cleveland	155	5148	676	1404	10	208	195	.273
Detroit	154	5146	720	1374	18	151	275	.267
New York	153	5089	630	1321	18	152	245	.260
Washington	154	5070	698	1299	17	144	262	.256
Chicago	158	5183	638	1319	17	211	212	.254
St. Louis	157	5085	552	1262	19	139	176	.248

PITCHING RECORDS.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Hits by opp.	Runs by opp.	Bases on Balls.	Strikeouts.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Per cent.
Wood, Boston	43	267	104	82	258	34	5	0	.872
Plank, Philadelphia	37	234	90	83	110	26	6	0	.813
Johnson, Washington	50	259	89	76	303	32	12	2	.727
Coombs, Philadelphia	40	227	120	94	120	21	10	1	.677
Bedient, Boston	41	206	93	55	122	20	10	0	.667
Baskette, Cleveland	29	109	50	46	51	8	4	1	.667
Hall, Boston	34	178	85	70	83	15	8	2	.652
Groom, Washington	43	287	133	94	179	24	13	0	.649
Cashion, Washington	26	150	84	103	84	11	6	0	.647
R. Collins, Boston	27	192	65	42	82	14	8	0	.636
Dubuc, Detroit	37	217	106	109	97	17	10	0	.630
Bender, Philadelphia	27	169	63	33	90	13	8	0	.619
Walsh, Chicago	62	332	125	94	254	27	17	2	.614
Gregg, Cleveland	37	242	99	90	184	20	13	0	.606
O'Brien, Boston	37	237	107	90	115	18	13	0	.581
Hughes, Washington	31	201	99	78	108	13	10	0	.565
Blanding, Cleveland	39	259	117	79	75	18	14	0	.563
C. Brown, Philadelphia	35	204	113	87	64	13	11	0	.542
Willett, Detroit	37	281	144	84	89	17	15	1	.531

A crusading army of Hungarians, Poles and French, under the command of Sigismund, King of Hungary, was totally routed at Nicopolis in 1396.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Hits by opp.	Runs by opp.	Bases on Balls.	Strike-outs.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Per cent.
Steen, Cleveland	26	163	75	45	61	9	8	0	.529
Cicotte, Boston and Chicago	29	217	97	52	90	10	10	0	.500
Lange, Chicago	31	161	85	68	96	10	10	0	.500
Houck, Philadelphia	30	148	79	74	75	8	8	0	.500
Pape, Boston	13	74	36	16	17	1	1	0	.500
Peters, Chicago	28	134	72	33	39	5	6	0	.455
White, Chicago	32	172	81	47	57	8	10	0	.444
Hamilton, St. Louis	41	228	117	86	139	11	14	1	.440
Baumgardner, St. Louis	30	222	101	79	102	11	14	1	.440
Benz, Chicago	41	230	107	70	96	13	17	0	.433
Mogridge, Chicago	17	69	32	15	31	3	4	0	.429
Covington, Detroit	14	58	33	30	19	3	4	0	.429
R. Mitchell, St. Louis	13	81	36	17	22	3	4	0	.429
Quinn, New York	18	139	89	23	47	5	7	0	.417
Mullin, Detroit	30	214	112	92	88	12	17	0	.414
McConnell, New York	23	172	94	52	91	8	12	0	.400
Adams, St. Louis	13	50	32	19	16	2	3	0	.400
Kahler, Cleveland	41	263	135	121	104	12	19	0	.387
Lake, St. Louis and Detroit	37	260	135	55	84	12	19	0	.387
W. Mitchell, Cleveland	29	149	82	56	94	5	8	0	.385
Ford, New York	36	317	165	79	112	13	21	0	.382
Powell, St. Louis	32	248	117	52	67	9	16	0	.360
Vaughn, New York and Wash.	27	141	81	70	95	6	11	0	.353
Warhop, New York	39	256	120	59	110	10	19	1	.345
Caldwell, New York	30	196	111	67	95	8	16	0	.333
Works, Detroit	27	185	101	66	64	5	10	0	.333
E. Brown, St. Louis	23	122	56	42	45	4	8	0	.333
E. Walker, Washington	9	72	40	18	29	3	6	0	.333
Weilman, St. Louis	8	42	19	3	24	2	4	0	.333
Pennock, Philadelphia	17	48	31	30	33	1	2	0	.333
Krapp, Cleveland	9	57	37	42	22	2	5	0	.286
Crabb, Chicago and Philadel.	9	54	24	24	16	2	5	0	.286
Morgan, Philadelphia	16	75	56	51	47	3	8	0	.273
Allison, St. Louis	31	171	102	49	43	6	17	1	.261
C. Brown, St. Louis	16	69	56	35	28	1	3	0	.250
Fisher, New York	17	107	70	32	47	2	8	0	.200
Pelty, St. Louis and Wash.	17	83	45	25	25	2	9	0	.182
Engle, Washington	17	71	41	50	23	1	5	0	.167
Davis, New York	10	61	43	28	22	1	5	0	.167
George, Cleveland	11	69	40	18	18	0	5	0	.000

BEST FIELDING AVERAGES.

First Basemen.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Borton, Chicago	31	312	16	1	.997
Collins, Chicago	46	455	35	4	.992
Johnson, Cleveland	43	330	17	3	.991
Gandil, Washington	117	1106	68	12	.990
Bradley, Boston	40	354	21	4	.989
Fournier, Chicago	35	154	16	2	.988
Moriarity, Detroit	72	800	27	11	.987
Griggs, Cleveland	89	661	43	10	.986
Gainor, Detroit	51	547	22	8	.986
Kutina, St. Louis	51	489	24	8	.985
McInnes, Philadelphia	153	1533	100	27	.984
Lajoie, Cleveland	20	171	12	3	.984
Stovall, St. Louis	115	845	68	16	.983
Schaefer, Washington	15	125	2	2	.983
Sterrett, New York	17	159	4	3	.982
Stahl, Boston	95	853	49	18	.980
Chase, New York	123	1162	79	27	.979
Zeider, Chicago	69	682	54	16	.979
Engle, Boston	25	209	8	5	.977
Flynn, Washington	20	176	15	5	.974
E. Onslow, Detroit	35	408	15	12	.972

Second Basemen.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Rath, Chicago	157	353	463	31	.963
Lajoie, Cleveland	97	241	249	21	.959
Collins, Philadelphia	153	387	426	38	.955
Londen, Detroit	89	200	288	25	.951
Vitt, Detroit	15	29	42	4	.947
Simmons, New York	93	162	207	21	.946
Pratt, St. Louis	121	273	326	36	.943
Yerkes, Boston	131	244	323	34	.943
Laporte, Wash.-St. L.	87	143	210	22	.941
Morgan, Washington	76	150	173	21	.939
Ball, Boston-Cleveland	55	106	113	15	.936
Schaefer, Washington	16	30	24	4	.931
Delehanty, Detroit	45	95	117	16	.930
Knight, Washington	26	55	45	8	.926
Gardner, New York	43	93	107	17	.922
Engle, Boston	15	25	27	5	.912

Shortstops.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Johnson, Chicago	18	23	37	1	.984
McMillan, New York	41	74	109	10	.948
Wallace, St. Louis	87	185	271	28	.942
McBride, Washington	152	349	498	53	.941
Bush, Detroit	144	317	547	66	.929
Barry, Philadelphia	139	238	438	55	.925
Peckinpaugh, Cleveland	69	127	188	26	.924
Wagner, Boston	144	332	391	61	.922
Olson, Cleveland	56	118	180	27	.917
Weaver, Chicago	147	342	425	71	.915
Chapman, Cleveland	31	70	72	15	.904
Martin, New York	69	127	217	39	.900
Pratt, St. Louis	21	45	75	14	.896
Stump, New York	27	46	70	14	.892
Derrick, Philadelphia	21	27	57	11	.884
Hallinan, St. Louis	27	48	62	17	.866
Daly, St. Louis	17	27	48	15	.833

In 1910 there were in Cuba 74,286 births and 33,194 deaths, a balance in favor of the population of 41,092.

Third Basemen.

Players and Clubs.	Games....	Put outs..	Assists...	Errors....	Per cent..
Vitt, Detroit	24	30	55	3	.966
Turner, Cleveland	103	129	199	17	.951
Olson, Cleveland	35	62	74	8	.944
Deal, Detroit	41	48	113	10	.942
Baker, Philadelphia	149	217	321	34	.941
Zeider, Chicago	59	57	108	11	.938
Moriarity, Detroit	33	42	70	8	.933
Gardner, Boston	143	167	296	35	.930
Corridon, Detroit	25	28	50	6	.929
Foster, Washington	154	168	348	45	.920
Austin, St. Louis	149	219	292	50	.911
Hartzell, New York	56	92	100	20	.906
Midkiff, New York	21	21	52	8	.901
Lord, Chicago	106	127	172	35	.895
Paddock, New York	42	49	69	14	.894
Louden, Detroit	27	32	61	11	.894
Dolan, New York	17	15	28	13	.768

Outfielders.

Players and Clubs.	Games....	Put outs..	Assists...	Errors....	Per cent..
Jantzen, St. Louis	31	53	6	—	1.000
Hendryx, Cleveland	23	44	1	—	1.000
McIntyre, Chicago	45	37	2	—	1.000
Hunter, Cleveland	21	35	1	—	1.000
Strunk, Philadelphia	120	278	16	3	.990
Crawford, Detroit	149	169	16	3	.984
Mattick, Chicago	88	154	8	3	.982
Oldring, Philadelphia	98	214	8	6	.974
Hogan, St. Louis	107	229	14	7	.972
Sterrett, New York	38	66	3	2	.972
Collins, Chicago	107	177	11	6	.970
Bodie, Chicago	137	208	11	7	.969
Hooper, Boston	147	220	22	9	.964
Jones, Detroit	97	141	13	6	.963
Lelivelt, New York	36	75	4	3	.963
Ryan, Cleveland	93	167	11	7	.962
Shanks, Washington	115	189	14	8	.962
Speaker, Boston	153	372	35	18	.958
Craney, Cleveland	78	148	11	7	.958
Lord, Chicago	45	61	5	3	.957
Birmingham, Cleveland	107	198	18	11	.952
Jackson, Cleveland	152	273	30	16	.950
Cree, New York	50	123	5	7	.948
Lewis, Boston	154	301	23	18	.947
E. Murphy, Philadel	33	48	6	3	.947
Walsh, Philadelphia	31	70	1	4	.947
Daniels, New York	133	277	13	17	.945
Moeller, Washington	132	227	25	15	.944
Lord, Philadelphia	96	148	15	10	.942
Shotten, St. Louis	154	381	20	25	.941
Cobb, Detroit	140	324	21	22	.940
Hartzell, New York	55	101	9	7	.940
Callahan, Chicago	111	166	3	11	.939
Maggert, Philadelphia	72	103	5	7	.939
Milan, Washington	154	326	31	25	.935
Williams, St. Louis	64	94	12	8	.930
Vitt, Detroit	27	50	2	4	.929
Veach, Detroit	23	46	5	4	.927
Maloney, New York	22	61	2	5	.926
Compton, St. Louis	100	139	9	12	.925
Butcher, Cleveland	24	43	3	4	.920
Henrikson, Boston	37	10	—	1	.909
Laporte, St. L.-Wash	32	40	5	5	.900
Schaefer, Washington	19	14	4	2	.900
Zinn, New York	106	158	9	20	.894
D. Murphy, Philadel	36	39	2	5	.891
Delehanty, Detroit	33	53	3	7	.889
Walker, Washington	33	35	6	8	.837

Pitchers.

Players and Clubs.	Games....	Put outs..	Assists...	Errors....	Per cent..
Coombs, Philadelphia	54	16	66	—	1.000
Plank, Philadelphia	34	6	68	—	1.000
White, Chicago	28	5	46	—	1.000
Baumgardner, St. Louis	28	4	61	1	.985
Cashion, Washington	33	15	40	1	.982
Quinn, New York	16	4	39	1	.977
Wood, Boston	43	41	110	4	.974
Bedient, Boston	34	6	67	2	.973
Dubuc, Detroit	36	12	91	3	.972
Kahler, Cleveland	32	12	46	2	.967
Brown, Philadelphia	30	10	72	3	.965
Johnson, Washington	53	15	93	4	.964
Engle, Washington	15	—	27	1	.964
Collins, Boston	26	3	45	2	.960
Hall, Boston	32	9	59	3	.958
Baskette, Cleveland	19	4	19	1	.958
Blanding, Cleveland	36	9	77	4	.956
Bender, Philadelphia	26	6	36	2	.955
Ford, New York	34	13	88	5	.953
Steen, Cleveland	22	7	34	2	.953
Peters, Chicago	23	6	52	3	.951
O'Brien, Boston	35	10	83	5	.949
Willett, Detroit	37	12	113	7	.947
E. Brown, St. Louis	21	2	31	2	.943
Cicotte, Chicago	26	10	69	5	.940
Lake, Detroit	33	4	73	5	.939
Caldwell, New York	39	2	59	4	.938
Vaughn, Washington	22	5	53	4	.935
Houck, Philadelphia	25	7	50	4	.934
Hamilton, St. Louis	36	9	57	5	.930
Mullen, Detroit	37	8	70	6	.929
Gregg, Cleveland	33	10	61	6	.922
Powell, St. Louis	31	3	52	5	.917
McConnell, New York	42	9	75	8	.913
Fisher, New York	16	3	38	4	.911
Walsh, Chicago	61	22	140	15	.910
Allison, St. Louis	27	4	46	5	.909
Groome, Washington	42	13	77	9	.909
Lange, Chicago	36	6	42	5	.906
Warhop, New York	37	3	64	7	.905
Hughes, Washington	30	6	57	7	.900
Works, Detroit	22	2	51	6	.898
Benz, Chicago	38	10	77	10	.897
Mitchell, Cleveland	22	8	30	6	.864

Catchers.

Players and Clubs.	Games....	Put outs..	Assists...	Errors....	Per cent..
Cady, Boston	43	280	56	3	.990
Block, Chicago	46	222	65	6	.980
Williams, Washington	56	234	74	7	.978
Henry, Washington	63	347	113	11	.976
Livingston, Cleveland	19	63	18	2	.976
Sullivan, Chicago	39	147	52	5	.975
Nunamaker, Boston	35	166	33	6	.971
Thomas, Philadelphia	46	207	58	8	.971
Carrigan, Boston	87	413	102	16	.970
Alexander, St. Louis	37	140	46	6	.969
Kuhn, Chicago	75	318	104	15	.966
O'Neill, Cleveland	68	316	108	17	.961
Easterly, Chicago	93	266	82	15	.959
Krichell, St. Louis	57	255	72	14	.959
Lapp, Philadelphia	90	354	105	20	.958
Ainsmith, Washington	60	415	85	22	.958
Street, New York	28	141	43	8	.958
Egan, Philadelphia	48	175	75	11	.958
Sweeney, New York	110	548	167	34	.955
Stephens, St. Louis	74	262	110	18	.954
Carisch, Cleveland	24	100	40	7	.952
J. Onslow, Detroit	31	109	38	8	.948
Adams, Cleveland	20	85	28	7	.942
Stanage, Detroit	119	440	168	32	.941
Williams, New York	20	91	16	8	.930
Schalk, Chicago	23	115	40	14	.917
Kocher, Detroit	24	68	26	10	.904

Germany has 47 cities of more than 100,000 people, seven cities of over 500,000 and one city of over 1,000,000.

CLUB FIELDING AVERAGES.

Teams.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	4066	1992	265	.958
Boston	4086	1862	270	.957
Chicago	4230	2184	296	.956
Washington	4124	2015	299	.954
Cleveland	4055	1919	293	.953
Detroit	4103	2264	342	.949
St. Louis	4093	1994	338	.947
New York	3994	1909	386	.939

AMERICAN LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS.

Year.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
1900	Chicago	82	53	.607
1901	Chicago	83	53	.610
1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610
1903	Boston	91	47	.650
1904	Boston	95	59	.616
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622
1906	Chicago	93	58	.616
1907	Detroit	92	58	.613
1908	Detroit	90	63	.588
1909	Detroit	97	54	.643
1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.678
1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669
1912	Boston			

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD, 1912.

For the second consecutive year the New York Giants won the pennant. The team started out with a rush and gained a big lead early in the season, due in large part to the wonderful pitching of Rube Marquard. Then came a rather disastrous slump, which made the struggle keen, as Pittsburgh and Chicago forged gradually to the front and threatened at any time to take the lead from the Giants. The New York team rallied and finally won the pennant by a safe margin. Pittsburgh managed to force Chicago into third place. Philadelphia was handicapped all season by injuries to her best players. The final standing of the teams follows:

	New York.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	—	12	9	16	17	15	16	18	103	.682
Pittsburgh	8	—	13	11	14	15	14	18	93	.612
Chicago	13	9	—	11	10	15	17	17	92	.609
Cincinnati	6	11	10	—	8	13	16	11	75	.490
Philadelphia	5	8	10	14	—	11	13	12	73	.480
St. Louis	7	7	7	9	11	—	10	12	63	.411
Brooklyn	6	8	5	6	9	11	—	13	58	.379
Boston	3	4	5	11	10	10	9	—	52	.340
Games lost	49	59	59	78	79	90	95	101		

BEST BATTING AVERAGES.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Home Runs.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per cent
Zimmerman, Chicago	145	557	95	207	14	18	23	.372
Meyers, New York	126	371	60	133	6	9	8	.358
Sweeney, Boston	153	593	84	204	1	33	27	.344
Evers, Chicago	143	478	73	163	1	14	16	.341
Bresnahan, St. Louis	48	108	8	36	1	0	4	.338
McCormick, New York	42	39	4	13	0	0	1	.333
Doyle, New York	143	558	98	184	10	13	36	.330
Knisely, Cincinnati	21	67	10	22	0	1	3	.328
Lobert, Philadelphia	65	257	37	84	2	10	13	.327
Wiltse, New York	28	46	5	15	0	1	1	.326
Wagner, Pittsburgh	145	558	91	181	7	11	26	.324
Hendrix, Pittsburgh	46	121	25	39	1	2	1	.322
Kirke, Boston	103	359	53	115	4	9	7	.320
Kelly, Pittsburgh	48	132	20	42	1	7	8	.318
Marsans, Cincinnati	110	416	59	132	1	9	35	.317
Kling, Boston	81	252	26	80	2	7	3	.317
Donlin, Pittsburgh	77	244	27	77	2	10	8	.316
Stengel, Brooklyn	17	57	9	18	1	1	5	.316
Paskert, Philadelphia	145	540	102	170	1	11	36	.315
Konetchy, St. Louis	143	538	81	169	8	17	25	.314
Crandall, New York	50	80	9	25	0	3	0	.313
Titus, Phila., 45; Bost., 96.	141	502	99	155	5	15	11	.309
Merkle, New York	129	479	82	148	11	8	37	.309
Daubert, Brooklyn	145	559	81	172	3	14	29	.308
W. Miller, Chicago	86	241	45	74	0	8	11	.307
S. Magee, Philadelphia	132	464	79	142	6	29	30	.306
Wheat, Brooklyn	123	453	70	138	8	7	16	.305
Huggins, St. Louis	120	431	82	131	0	11	35	.304
Carey, Pittsburgh	150	587	114	177	5	37	45	.302
Edington, Pittsburgh	15	53	14	16	0	3	0	.302
Simon, Pittsburgh	42	113	10	34	0	0	1	.301
J. Wilson, Pittsburgh	152	583	80	175	11	23	16	.300
Campbell, Boston	145	624	102	185	3	22	19	.296
Hoblitzell, Cincinnati	148	558	73	164	2	26	23	.294
Burns, New York	29	51	11	15	0	0	7	.294
Lee Magee, St. Louis	128	458	60	133	0	25	16	.290
M. Brown, Chicago	16	31	3	9	0	1	1	.290
Devlin, Boston	124	436	59	126	0	8	11	.289
Bates, Cincinnati	81	239	45	69	1	11	10	.289

The aerial mail messenger route from New York to San Francisco, established October 2, 1911, is the longest aerial mail route ever established.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Home Runs.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per cent
A. Wilson, New York	65	121	17	35	3	6	2	.289
Hyatt, Pittsburgh	46	97	13	28	0	2	2	.289
Byrne, Pittsburgh	130	528	99	152	3	12	20	.288
Saier, Chicago	122	451	74	130	2	14	11	.288
Shafer, New York	78	163	48	47	0	7	22	.288
Phelps, Brooklyn	52	111	8	32	0	4	1	.288
Graham, Philadelphia	24	59	6	17	1	0	1	.288
J. Smith, Brooklyn	128	486	75	139	4	16	22	.286
Houser, Boston	108	332	38	95	8	5	1	.286
Cravath, Philadelphia	130	436	63	124	11	16	15	.284
Mitchell, Cincinnati	147	552	60	156	4	18	23	.283
Evans, St. Louis	135	491	59	139	6	15	11	.283
Archer, Chicago	120	385	35	109	5	14	7	.283
Tinker, Chicago	142	550	80	155	0	34	25	.282
Fletcher, New York	129	419	64	118	2	14	16	.282
Knabe, Philadelphia	126	426	56	120	0	11	16	.282
Hummel, Brooklyn	122	411	55	116	5	10	7	.282
Northern, Brooklyn	118	412	54	116	2	9	8	.282
Bescher, Cincinnati	145	548	120	154	3	9	67	.281
Oakes, St. Louis	136	495	57	139	3	15	26	.281
Clarke, Cincinnati	72	146	19	41	0	5	9	.281
Cutshaw, Brooklyn	102	357	41	100	0	15	16	.280
Downey, Phila., 54; Chic., 18	67	193	31	54	1	16	3	.280
Boyle, Philadelphia	15	25	4	7	0	0	0	.280
O. Miller, Brooklyn	98	316	35	88	1	7	11	.278
Cotter, Chicago	26	54	6	15	0	0	1	.278
Murray, New York	143	549	83	152	3	19	38	.277
McCarthy, Pittsburgh	111	401	53	111	1	16	8	.277
H. Moran, Brooklyn	130	508	77	140	1	9	28	.276
J. Miller, Pittsburgh	148	567	74	156	4	20	18	.275
Devore, New York	106	327	66	90	2	7	27	.275
Hofman, Chic., 36; Pitts., 17	53	178	35	49	0	4	5	.275
Donnelly, Boston	38	69	10	19	0	4	1	.275
Butler, Pittsburgh	43	154	19	42	1	4	2	.273
Dale, St. Louis	20	22	0	6	0	0	0	.273
Gowdy, Boston	44	96	16	26	3	1	3	.271
Groh, New York	27	48	8	13	0	0	6	.271

Note.—Most runs, Bescher, 120; stolen bases, Bescher, 67; sacrifice hits, Carey, 37; home runs, Zimmerman, 14; three-base hits, Wilson, Pittsburgh, 36; two-base hits, Zimmerman, 41.

CLUB BATTING AVERAGES.

Clubs.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Home Runs.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per cent
New York	154	5067	823	1452	48	152	319	.286
Pittsburgh	152	5252	751	1493	39	181	177	.284
Chicago	152	5048	756	1398	42	182	164	.277
Boston	155	5361	693	1465	35	168	137	.273
St. Louis	153	5092	659	1366	27	166	193	.268
Brooklyn	153	5141	651	1377	32	159	179	.268
Philadelphia	152	5077	670	1354	42	179	159	.267
Cincinnati	155	5115	656	1310	19	175	248	.256

BEST FIELDING AVERAGES.

First Basemen.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Daubert, Brooklyn	143	1373	76	10	.993
Saier, Chicago	120	1165	52	10	.992
Devlin, Boston	69	694	37	6	.992
Konetchy, S. Louis	142	1392	90	13	.991
Luderus, Philadelphia	146	1421	104	15	.990
Houser, Boston	83	759	37	11	.986
Miller, Pittsburgh	147	1385	85	23	.985
Hoblitzell, Cincinnati	147	1326	87	21	.985
Zimmerman, Chicago	22	212	11	4	.982
Merkle, New York	129	1229	72	27	.980
Snodgrass, New York	27	243	10	6	.977

Second Basemen.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Egan, Cincinnati	149	345	452	22	.973
Galloway, St. Louis	16	26	42	2	.971
Hummel, Brooklyn	58	120	159	9	.969
McCarthy, Pittsburgh	105	237	320	22	.962
Butler, Pittsburgh	43	71	99	7	.960
Sweeney, Boston	153	459	475	40	.959
Evers, Chicago	143	319	439	32	.959
Cutshaw, Brooklyn	91	192	290	21	.958
Knabe, Philadelphia	123	258	342	30	.952
Doyle, New York	143	313	379	38	.948
Walsh, Philadelphia	31	57	94	9	.944
Huggins, St. Louis	114	272	337	37	.943
Magee, St. Louis	23	52	79	8	.942
Downs, Brooklyn	25	33	53	10	.896

Third Basemen.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Dodge, Philadelphia	23	26	48	0	1.000
Lobert, Philadelphia	64	80	86	4	.976
Kirkpatrick, Brooklyn	29	27	64	3	.968
Devlin, Boston	26	41	50	4	.958

The least populous county in the State of New York is Hamilton, which had only 4,373 inhabitants in 1910.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
W. Smith, St. Louis	32	33	61	5	.949
Byrne, Pittsburgh	130	144	187	18	.948
Herzog, New York	140	159	308	29	.942
E. McDonald, Boston	118	147	216	23	.940
J. Smith, Brooklyn	125	156	251	27	.938
Lennox, Chicago	24	25	32	4	.934
Mowrey, St. Louis	108	131	220	26	.931
Grant, Cincinnati	15	17	21	3	.927
Phelan, Cincinnati	127	153	250	33	.924
Zimmerman, Chicago	121	142	242	35	.917
Downey, Philadelphia	49	60	80	17	.892
Almeida, Cincinnati	15	13	28	5	.891
Shortstops.					
Wagner, Pittsburg	143	341	462	32	.962
W. Smith, St. Louis	22	48	65	5	.958
Doolan, Philadelphia	146	289	476	40	.950
Grant, Cincinnati	56	102	171	15	.948
Devlin, Boston	26	33	53	5	.945
Tinker, Chicago	142	354	470	50	.943
Bridwell, Boston	31	52	80	9	.936
Hauser, St. Louis	132	262	446	50	.934
Esmond, Cincinnati	74	154	180	25	.930
Maranville, Boston	26	46	97	11	.929
Fletcher, New York	126	237	428	52	.927
Fischer, Brooklyn	74	121	200	29	.917
O'Rourke, Boston	59	92	167	24	.915
C. McDonald, Cincinnati	42	84	89	16	.915
Tooley, Brooklyn	76	147	214	47	.885
Shafer, New York	31	49	60	15	.879
Spratt, Boston	23	22	58	15	.842
Outfielders.					
Williams, Chicago	22	36	3	0	1,000
Burns, New York	23	24	3	0	1,000
Hofman, Chicago	42	106	10	1	.991
Donlin, Pittsburgh	62	102	8	2	.982
Leach, Pittsburgh	97	246	15	6	.978
Marsans, Cincinnati	98	222	11	6	.975
Carey, Pittsburgh	150	369	19	13	.968
Wheat, Brooklyn	120	285	13	10	.968
Murray, New York	143	255	20	9	.968
Paskert, Philadelphia	141	336	19	12	.967
Cravath, Philadelphia	113	200	26	8	.966
Hummel, Brooklyn	43	55	2	2	.966
R. Miller, Boston	90	140	21	6	.964
Bescher, Cincinnati	143	347	15	14	.963
S. Magee, Philadelphia	124	251	8	10	.963
Sheckard, Chicago	146	332	26	14	.962
J. Wilson, Pittsburgh	152	324	20	14	.961
H. Moran, Brooklyn	129	273	24	12	.961
Becker, New York	117	230	20	11	.958
Lee Magee, St. Louis	85	198	18	10	.956
Mensor, Pittsburgh	32	60	3	3	.955
Hyatt, Pittsburgh	15	20	1	1	.955
Schulte, Chicago	139	219	19	12	.952
Titus, Philadelphia	141	205	14	11	.952
Northen, Brooklyn	102	178	11	10	.950
Bates, Cincinnati	65	157	15	9	.950
Snodgrass, New York	116	229	25	14	.948
Oakes, St. Louis	136	324	15	19	.947
Mitchell, Cincinnati	144	251	18	15	.947
Daly, Brooklyn	55	116	10	7	.947
Jackson, Boston	107	230	20	15	.944
W. Miller, Chicago	64	109	6	7	.943
Evans, St. Louis	134	219	24	15	.942
Campbell, Boston	144	340	20	24	.937
Ellis, St. Louis	76	173	10	14	.929
Devore, New York	96	155	14	15	.918
Wilie, St. Louis	16	21	1	2	.916
Stengel, Brooklyn	17	36	1	4	.902
Kirke, Boston	71	71	22	17	.846
Pitchers.					
Robinson, Pittsburgh	33	5	40	0	1,000

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put Out	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent
C. Brown, Boston	31	4	42	0	1,000
Willis, St. Louis	31	3	26	0	1,000
Wiltse, New York	28	5	40	0	1,000
Adams, Pittsburgh	28	2	36	0	1,000
Rixey, Philadelphia	23	4	35	0	1,000
C. Smith, Chicago	21	2	29	0	1,000
Rucker, Brooklyn	45	5	82	1	.989
Marquard, New York	43	2	58	1	.984
Brennan, Philadelphia	27	7	53	1	.984
Ames, New York	33	6	53	1	.983
Leifield, Pittsburgh	19	10	31	1	.976
Steele, St. Louis	41	10	66	2	.974
Harmon, St. Louis	43	11	87	3	.970
Hendrix, Pittsburgh	39	7	91	3	.970
Benton, Cincinnati	50	13	78	3	.968
Alexander, Philad'phia	46	10	75	3	.966
Sallee, St. Louis	48	17	61	3	.963
O'Toole, Pittsburgh	37	3	75	3	.963
Suggs, Cincinnati	42	14	82	4	.960
Cheney, Chicago	42	4	67	3	.959
Reulbach, Chicago	39	8	60	3	.958
Mathewson, New York	43	15	74	4	.957
Crandall, New York	37	4	41	2	.957
Curtis, Philadelphia	29	3	37	2	.952
Hess, Boston	33	11	47	3	.951
Knetzer, Brooklyn	33	4	34	2	.950
Tyler, Boston	42	15	75	5	.947
Lavender, Chicago	42	8	64	4	.947
Stack, Brooklyn	28	2	24	2	.947
Ragan, Brooklyn	36	11	40	3	.944
M. Brown, Chicago	15	1	15	1	.941
Camnitz, Pittsburgh	41	4	59	4	.940
Kent, Brooklyn	20	2	29	2	.939
Barger, Brooklyn	16	2	29	2	.939
Allen, Brooklyn	20	2	28	2	.938
Donnelly, Boston	37	7	51	4	.935
Tesreau, New York	36	9	63	5	.935
Humphries, Cincinnati	30	6	33	3	.929
Seaton, Philadelphia	44	9	55	5	.928
Perdue, Boston	37	6	45	4	.927
Moore, Philadelphia	31	4	34	3	.927
Richie, Chicago	39	2	57	5	.922
Geyer, St. Louis	41	7	49	5	.918
Dickson, Boston	36	4	63	6	.918
Fromme, Cincinnati	43	7	76	9	.902
Catchers.					
Needham, Chicago	42	116	39	1	1 .994
Simon, Pittsburgh	40	172	43	2	6 .991
Gibson, Pittsburgh	94	484	101	6	12 .990
Kelly, Pittsburgh	39	174	29	2	3 .990
Clarke, Cincinnati	63	239	58	5	2 .983
Phelps, Brooklyn	32	130	35	4	2 .976
O. Miller, Brooklyn	94	455	141	15	5 .975
Bresnahan, St. Louis	28	138	49	5	3 .974
Meyers, New York	122	576	111	19	12 .973
McLean, Cincinnati	98	425	124	15	2 .973
Killifer, Philadelphia	85	407	134	15	5 .973
Bliss, St. Louis	41	140	42	5	3 .973
Archer, Chicago	118	504	149	23	9 .966
Rariden, Boston	73	297	103	15	7 .964
Wilson, New York	61	213	30	10	3 .960
Hartley, New York	25	63	9	3	3 .960
Kling, Boston	74	322	108	19	8 .958
Dooin, Philadelphia	58	254	69	14	10 .958
Wingo, St. Louis	92	360	148	23	3 .957
Cotter, Chicago	24	64	19	4	1 .954
Erwin, Brooklyn	41	176	46	12	5 .949
Graham, Philadelphia	19	77	25	6	6 .944
Severoid, Cincinnati	20	85	14	6	2 .943
Gowdy, Boston	22	82	30	9	5 .926

The second smallest county of the State of New York is Queens, which has an area of 58 square miles.

TEAM FIELDING AVERAGES.

Clubs.	Games.	Put outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent.
Pittsburgh	152	4143	1829	169	.972
Philadelphia	152	4052	1949	231	.963
Cincinnati	155	4116	1900	249	.960
Chicago	152	4056	1987	249	.960
Brooklyn	153	4047	1942	255	.959
St. Louis	153	4075	2045	274	.957
New York	154	4100	1934	280	.956
Boston	155	4134	1995	297	.954

BASE-ON-BALLS AND STRIKE-OUT RECORDS.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Bases on balls.	Strike-outs.
Sweeney, Boston	153	68	34
J. Wilson, Pittsburgh	152	35	67
Carey, Pittsburgh	150	61	79
Egan, Cincinnati	149	56	26
Hoblitzell, Cincinnati	148	48	28
J. Miller, Pittsburgh	148	37	45
Luderus, Philadelphia	148	44	65
Mitchell, Cincinnati	147	41	43
Snodgrass, New York	146	70	65
Doolan, Philadelphia	146	34	59
Sheckard, Chicago	146	122	81
Zimmerman, Chicago	145	38	60
Wagner, Pittsburgh	145	59	38
Paskert, Philadelphia	145	91	67
Daubert, Brooklyn	145	48	45
Campbell, Boston	145	32	44
Bescher, Cincinnati	145	83	61
Evers, Chicago	143	74	18
Doyle, New York	143	56	20
Konetchy, St. Louis	143	62	66
Murray, New York	143	27	45
Tinker, Chicago	142	38	21
Titus, Phila. and Boston	141	82	34
Herzog, New York	140	57	34
Schulte, Chicago	139	53	70
Oakes, St. Louis	136	31	24
Evans, St. Louis	135	36	51
Hauser, St. Louis	133	39	69
S. Magee, Philadelphia	132	55	54
Byrne, Pittsburgh	130	54	40
Cravath, Philadelphia	130	47	77
Moran, Brooklyn	130	69	38
Phelan, Cincinnati	130	46	37
Merkle, New York	129	42	70
Fletcher, New York	129	16	29
L. Magee, St. Louis	128	39	29
J. Smith, Brooklyn	128	54	51
Meyers, New York	126	47	20
Knabe, Philadelphia	126	55	20
Becker, New York	125	54	35
Devlin, Boston	124	51	37
Wheat, Brooklyn	123	39	40
Saier, Chicago	122	34	65
Hummel, Brooklyn	122	49	55
E. McDonald, Boston	121	70	91
Huggins, St. Louis	120	87	31
Archer, Chicago	120	22	36
Northen, Brooklyn	118	41	46
R. Miller, Boston and Phila.	118	23	30
Mowrey, St. Louis	114	46	29
McCarthy, Pittsburgh	111	30	26
Marsans, Cincinnati	110	20	17
Jackson, Boston	110	38	72
Leach, Pittsburgh and Chgo.	110	67	29
Ellis, St. Louis	109	34	36
Houser, Boston	108	22	29
Devore, New York	106	51	43
Kirke, Boston	103	9	46
Cutshaw, Brooklyn	102	31	16
McLean, Cincinnati	102	18	15
Wingo, St. Louis	100	23	45
O. Miller, Brooklyn	98	18	50
Grant, Cincinnati	96	18	27
Gibson, Pittsburgh	95	20	16
W. Miller, Chicago	86	26	18
Killifer, Philadelphia	85	4	14
Fischer, Brooklyn	82	14	32
Esmond, Cincinnati	82	20	31
Kling, Boston	81	15	30
Bates, Cincinnati	81	47	16
Rariden, Boston	79	18	35
Shafer, New York	78	30	19
Donlin, Pittsburgh	77	20	16
Tooley, Brooklyn	77	19	21
W. Smith, St. Louis	75	29	27
Clarke, Cincinnati	72	28	14
Dooin, Philadelphia	69	5	12
Downey, Phila. and Chicago.	67	22	25
Lobert, Philadelphia	65	19	13
A. Wilson, New York	65	13	14
C. McDonald, Cincinnati	61	12	24
Daly, Brooklyn	61	24	17
O'Rourke, Boston	61	11	50
Erwin, Brooklyn	59	18	16
Hofman, Chgo. and Pittsb'gh	53	27	19
Phelps, Brooklyn	52	16	15
Downs, Brooklyn and Chgo.	52	10	22
Walsh, Philadelphia	51	8	20
Crandall, New York	50	6	7
Severoid, Cincinnati	50	8	11
Benton, Cincinnati	50	0	31
Bliss, St. Louis	49	19	14
Bresnahan, St. Louis	48	14	9
Kelly, Pittsburgh	48	2	16
Sallee, St. Louis	48	6	32
Hendrix, Pittsburgh	46	3	18
Hyatt, Pittsburgh	46	6	8
Harmon, St. Louis	46	1	31
Alexander, Philadelphia	46	6	14
Rucker, Brooklyn	45	3	12
Gowdy, Boston	44	16	13
Seaton, Philadelphia	44	1	32
Butler, Pittsburgh	43	15	13
Mathewson, New York	43	6	8
Marquard, New York	43	7	17
Fromme, Cincinnati	43	1	22
McCormick, New York	42	6	9
Simon, Pittsburgh	42	5	9
Cheney, Chicago	42	6	25
Tyler, Boston	42	4	16
Suggs, Cincinnati	42	9	26
Lavender, Chicago	42	5	34
Camnitz, Pittsburgh	41	3	22
Geyer, St. Louis	41	3	10
Steele, St. Louis	41	9	15

Team Base-on-balls Record.

Teams.	Games.	Bases on balls.	Per cent. to game
Chicago	152	560	3.68
New York	154	514	3.34
St. Louis	153	508	3.32
Brooklyn	153	490	3.26
Cincinnati	155	479	3.09
Philadelphia	152	464	3.05
Boston	155	454	2.93
Pittsburgh	152	420	2.76

One of the earliest books printed in the Province of New York dates from 1695.

Team Strike-out Record.

Teams.	Games...	Strike-outs...	Per cent. to game
Cincinnati	155	492	3.17
New York	154	497	3.23
Pittsburgh	152	514	3.38
Brooklyn	153	584	3.82
St. Louis	153	620	4.05
Philadelphia	152	615	4.05
Chicago	152	615	4.05
Boston	155	693	4.47

NATIONAL LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS.

Year.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
1876	Chicago	52	14	.788
1877	Boston	31	17	.648
1878	Boston	41	19	.707
1879	Providence	55	23	.705
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798
1881	Chicago	56	28	.667
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655
1883	Boston	63	35	.643
1884	Providence	84	28	.750
1885	Chicago	87	25	.770
1886	Chicago	90	34	.725
1887	Detroit	70	45	.637
1888	New York	84	47	.641
1889	New York	83	43	.659
1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891	Boston	87	51	.630
1892	Boston	102	48	.680
1893	Boston	86	44	.662
1894	Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895	Baltimore	87	43	.660
1896	Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897	Boston	93	39	.705
1898	Boston	102	47	.685
1899	Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1900	Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647
1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741
1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650
1904	New York	106	47	.692
1905	New York	105	48	.686
1906	Chicago	116	36	.763
1907	Chicago	107	45	.704
1908	Chicago	99	55	.643
1909	Pittsburgh	110	41	.728
1910	Chicago	104	50	.675
1911	New York	99	54	.647
1912	New York	102	48	.682

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

The series for the baseball championship of the world, in which the Boston Red Sox defeated the New York Giants, broke all records. The attendance figures were shattered, the receipts were greater than ever before and the games were more thrilling. Boston won four games, lost three and one resulted in a tie. Joe Wood, the Boston pitcher, who made a remarkable record during the season, carried off the chief honors for his team. Christy Mathewson, the veteran Giant twirler, was the star of the New York pitchers, though he failed to win a game because of poor support. Rube Marquard, the Giant southpaw, won two games.

In batting the New Yorkers easily led the Red Sox, but in fielding the Boston team had an edge, the Giant blunders coming at inopportune times. The best batting for the Giants was done by Herzog, Meyers and Murray. These same men did the best work in the field. Murray was the hero of the series because of his wonderful catches.

Speaker, Hooper and Stahl were strong at the bat for Boston and Yerkes and Gardner did sterling work in the field. The worst misplay of the series was the muff by Snodgrass of a fly in the tenth inning of the final game. The results in the series follow:

First Game.

At New York, Oct. 8.—

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	6	1
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	1

Batteries—Boston, Wood and Cady; New York, Tesreau, Crandall and Meyers.

Second Game.

At Boston, Oct. 9.—

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	6	11	5
Boston	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	10	1

Game called on account of darkness.

Batteries—New York, Mathewson and Wilson and Meyers; Boston, Collins, Hall and Bedient and Carrigan.

Third Game.

At Boston, Oct. 10.—

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	0

Batteries—New York, Marquard and Meyers; Boston, O'Brien and Bedient and Cady and Carrigan.

Fourth Game.

At New York, Oct. 11.—

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	1

Batteries—Boston, Wood and Cady; New York, Tesreau and Ames and Meyers.

Fifth Game.

At Boston, Oct. 12.—

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	2	5	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1

Batteries—Boston, Bedient and Cady; New York, Mathewson and Meyers.

Sixth Game.

At New York, Oct. 14.—

										R.	H.	E.
New York	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	5	11	2
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries—New York, Marquard and Meyers; Boston, O'Brien and Collins and Cady.

Seventh Game.

At Boston, Oct. 15.—

										R.	H.	E.
New York	6	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	11	16	4
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	9	3

Batteries—New York, Tesreau and Meyers and Wilson; Boston, Wood, Hall and Cady.

Eighth Game.

At Boston, Oct. 16.—

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	5
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	2

Batteries—Bedient, Wood and Cady; New York, Mathewson and Meyers.

The fifth largest city in India is Lucknow, which had a population of 264,049 in 1901.

FIGURES OF WORLD'S SERIES.

Total paid attendance for eight games, 252,037. Total receipts for eight games, $490,833, divided as follows:

Players (four games)	$147,571 70
Clubs	294,177 70
National Commission	49,083 60
Total	$490,833 00

Teams divided pool 60 per cent to winners and 40 per cent to losers. Boston had twenty-two players eligible, so that on a basis of equal distribution of $88,-543 02 each man carried off $4,024 68 as his share of the spoils. The New York men divided $59,028 68, and with twenty-three players eligible each earned $2,566 46.

COMPOSITE SCORE OF EIGHT GAMES IN WORLD'S SERIES.

BOSTON RED SOX.

	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SH.	SB.	Batting Avg.	O.	A.	Fielding E.	Fielding Avg.
Henricksen	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	.000
Hall, p	4	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	.750	0	5	1	.833
Engle	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	.333	0	0	0	.000
Speaker, cf	30	4	9	1	2	0	14	1	1	.300	21	2	2	.920
Hooper, rf	31	4	9	2	1	0	13	2	1	.293	16	3	0	1,000
Yerkes, 2b	32	3	8	0	2	0	12	1	0	.250	16	22	0	1,000
Wood, p	7	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	.275	1	7	0	1,000
Lewis, lf	32	3	5	3	0	0	8	0	0	.156	14	0	1	.933
Stahl, 1b	32	3	9	2	0	0	11	1	2	.281	77	3	1	.987
Gardner, 3b	28	4	6	1	1	1	12	3	0	.214	9	12	4	.840
Cady, c	22	1	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	.136	35	8	1	.977
Wagner, ss	30	1	5	1	0	0	6	0	1	.166	23	24	3	.940
Carrigan, c	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	9	5	0	1,000
Collins, p	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	3	0	1,000
Bedient, p	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1,000
O'Brien, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	6	0	1,000
Ball	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	273	25	61	13	6	1	89	9	5	.223	222	101	13	.961

NEW YORK GIANTS.

	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SH.	SB.	Batting Avg.	O.	A.	Fielding E.	Fielding Avg.
Wilson, c	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1,000	0	3	1	.750
Herzog, 3b	30	6	12	4	1	0	18	2	2	.400	12	16	0	1,000
Tesreau, p	8	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	.375	0	10	0	1,000
Meyers, c	28	2	10	0	1	0	12	1	1	.357	42	6	1	.969
Murray, rf	31	5	10	4	1	0	16	1	0	.323	23	1	0	1,000
Merkle, 1b	33	5	9	2	1	0	13	1	1	.273	83	1	3	.965
McCormick	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.250	0	0	0	.000
Devore, lf.-cf.-rf.	24	4	6	0	0	0	6	0	4	.250	10	2	2	.857
Doyle, 2b	33	5	8	1	0	1	12	2	2	.242	15	26	4	.911
Snodgrass, cf.-lf.-rf.	33	2	7	2	0	0	9	0	1	.212	17	1	1	.947
Fletcher, ss	28	1	5	1	0	0	6	0	1	.178	17	21	4	.904
Mathewson, p	12	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	.152	1	12	0	1,000
Shafer, ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	4	0	1,000
Becker, cf	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1,000
Marquard, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	4	1	.800
Ames, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1,000
Crandall, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1,000
Totals	274	31	74	14	4	1	99	8	12	.270	221	110	17	.951

New York	11	3	3	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2—31
Boston	3	4	2	1	1	1	6	2	2	3	—25

First base on errors—New York, 5; Boston, 10. Left on bases—New York, 53; Boston, 55. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 11; off Wood, 3; off Hall, 9; off Bedient, 7; off Marquard, 2; off O'Brien, 3; off Mathewson, 5; off Ames, 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 15; by Wood, 21; by Mathewson, 10; by Bedient, 6; by Collins, 6; by Marquard, 9; by O'Brien, 4; by Hall, 1. Double plays—Stahl and Wood; Fletcher and Herzog; Speaker and Stahl; Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle; Fletcher and Merkle; Wagner, Yerkes and Stahl; Hooper and Stahl; Devore and Meyers; Speaker (unassisted). Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau (Gardner); by Wood (Meyers); by Bedient (Herzog, Snodgrass). Balk—O'Brien. Wild pitches—Tesreau (3). Hits—Off Wood, 27 in 22 innings; off Tesreau, 19 in 23⅓ innings; off Crandall, 1 in 2 innings; off Collins, 14 in 15⅓ innings; off Hall, 11 in 8⅔ innings; off Bedient, 10 in 18 innings; off Mathewson, 24 in 30 innings; off O'Brien, 12 in 9 innings; off Marquard, 14 in 18 innings; off Ames, 3 in 2 innings. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Evans, American League; Rigler and Klem, National League.

The largest city in Egypt is Cairo, which had a population of 654,476 in 1907.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS.

Year.	Team.	P.C.	Year.	Team.	P.C.
*1892–	Pr'vid'nce	.616	1902–	Toronto....	.670
*1892–	B'gh'mt'n	.667	1903–	Jersey City	.736
1893–	Erie.....	.606	1904–	Buffalo.....	.659
1894–	Providence	.678	1905–	Providence.	.639
1895–	Springfield	.704	1906–	Buffalo....	.607
1896–	Providence	.607	1907–	Toronto....	.619
1897–	Syracuse..	.632	1908–	Baltimore..	.593
1898–	Montreal..	.691	1909–	Rochester..	.596
1899–	Rochester.	.639	1910–	Rochester..	.601
1900–	Providence	.616	1911–	Rochester..	.645
1901–	Rochester..	.650	1912–	Toronto....	.595

*Season divided into two periods.

BEST BATTING RECORDS.

Players and clubs.	Games	At bat	Runs	Hits	Stolen bases	Per cent.
Adkins, Baltimore....	11	9	2	4	—	.444
Ganzel, Rochester....	11	12	—	5	—	.417
Cooper, Baltimore....	11	41	3	17	2	.415
Quinn, Rochester....	16	46	6	17	1	.370
Smith, Rochester.....	22	95	15	35	2	.368
Murphy, Baltimore...	122	510	108	184	34	.361
Main, Jersey City....	13	25	4	9	—	.360
Dolan, Rochester.....	120	494	99	175	78	.354
Walsh, Baltimore....	117	438	96	155	35	.354
Lush, Toronto	40	91	14	32	2	.352
Lelivelt, Rochester ..	125	478	78	168	23	.351
Gettman, Baltimore ..	94	349	57	120	10	.344
Myers, Toronto	134	467	89	160	48	.343
Schmidt, Providence.	132	462	63	158	5	.342
Bell, Newark	19	44	4	15	—	.341
Schang, Buffalo	48	138	24	46	3	.334
Steele, Toronto	15	24	1	8	—	.333
Bemis, Toronto–J. C.	98	316	37	103	7	.326
Smith, Newark	68	178	23	58	6	.326
DeMott, Baltimore ...	17	34	3	11	—	.324
McConnell, Toronto ..	127	433	83	139	31	.321
Barrows, Jersey City.	122	433	83	139	30	.321
Corcoran, Baltimore ..	146	590	103	188	38	.319
Swacina, Newark	151	609	73	193	14	.317
Elston, Providence ...	112	363	55	115	7	.317
Connolly, Montreal ..	127	459	28	145	27	.316
Brockett, Buffalo	17	38	3	12	2	.316
Beck, Buffalo	141	473	66	149	14	.315
Shaw, Toronto	135	463	96	146	29	.315
Twombly, Baltimore..	12	35	8	11	2	.315
W. Zimmerman, New.	129	462	63	145	37	.314
Wells, Jersey City...	102	290	41	91	10	.314
Bauman, Providence..	54	172	26	54	6	.314
Lathers, Providence..	138	549	85	172	21	.313
Schirm, Buffalo	104	352	62	110	25	.313
McTigue, Buff.–Mont.	42	99	15	31	—	.313
Jordan, Toronto	155	548	109	171	29	.312
McCabe, Buffalo	144	559	81	174	19	.311
Murray, Buffalo	138	518	88	161	21	.311
Rondeau, Jersey City.	90	257	23	80	2	.311
Fournier, Montreal ..	60	217	39	67	13	.309
Gandil, Montreal	29	110	20	34	9	.309
Drucke, Toronto	31	52	7	16	1	.308
Parent, Baltimore ...	149	558	64	171	23	.306
Seymour, Newark	124	454	59	129	18	.306
Kirkpatrick, Newark.	119	463	91	141	33	.305
O'Hara, Toronto	146	560	91	170	38	.304
Handford, Montreal ..	116	429	75	130	18	.303
McCrone, J. City–Balt.	88	266	45	80	23	.301
Roth, Montreal–Buff.	46	130	13	39	6	.300
Toronto	158	5,262	856	1,540	292	.293
Baltimore	155	5,295	781	1,532	266	.289

TEAM BATTING RECORDS.

Clubs.	Games	At Bat	Runs	Hits	Stolen bases	Per cent.
Rochester	154	5,174	745	1,466	276	.283
Buffalo	154	5,148	752	1,435	204	.279
Newark	153	5,176	702	1,439	215	.278
Providence	155	5,197	685	1,413	139	.272
Jersey City	156	5,036	689	1,367	222	.271
Montreal	153	4,969	679	1,282	188	.258

BEST FIELDING RECORDS.

First Basemen.

Players and Clubs.	Games	Put outs	Assists	Errors	Per cent
Swacina, Newark	151	1633	12	17	.999
Schmidt, Baltimore	151	1282	75	14	.990
Jordan, Toronto	155	1478	73	18	.989
Agler, Jersey City.....	40	389	24	6	.986
Beck, Buffalo	123	1164	30	18	.985
Spencer, Rochester	85	693	35	14	.984
Fournier, Montreal	60	551	18	12	.979
Lathers, Providence ...	138	1197	97	30	.977
Ward, Rochester	99	831	58	21	.977
Knight, Jersey City....	78	732	39	21	.973

Second Basemen.

Players and Clubs.	Games	Put outs	Assists	Errors	Per cent
Atz, Providence	155	316	435	27	.965
McConnell, Toronto ...	127	258	357	23	.964
Breen, Jersey City	145	393	435	32	.963
Parent, Baltimore	146	361	462	37	.957
Kirkpatrick, Newark ..	119	244	381	33	.950
Truesdale, Buffalo	153	373	421	44	.947
Johnson, Rochester	153	296	458	44	.945
Cunningham, Montreal.	102	268	323	37	.941

Third Basemen.

Players and Clubs.	Games	Put outs	Assists	Errors	Per cent
Bradley, Toronto	145	163	294	25	.948
Gillespie, Providence ..	90	117	92	12	.946
Bues, Buffalo	154	174	275	28	.941
E. Zimmerman, N'rk...	153	213	382	37	.941
Yeager, Montreal	122	169	263	27	.941
Purtell, Jersey City ..	112	137	216	26	.931
Corcoran, Baltimore ..	132	148	192	30	.919
Dolan, Rochester	120	166	193	32	.918

Shortstops.

Players and Clubs.	Games	Put outs	Assists	Errors	Per cent
Purtell, Montreal	118	163	373	10	.982
Hartmann, Montreal ...	66	99	119	7	.969
Roach, J. C.–Balt	66	136	196	17	.951
Rock, Prov.–Balt.	52	115	140	14	.948
Vaugh, Newark	123	227	381	47	.927
Holly, Toronto	138	309	319	50	.926
F. Maisel, Baltimore ..	107	226	267	40	.925
McMillan, Rochester ..	113	256	382	55	.921
Stark, Newark–Buff. ..	78	94	153	26	.905
Janvrin, Jersey City ..	75	125	122	26	.905
Stock, Buffalo	111	142	236	47	.889
Shean, Providence	111	259	292	60	.883

Left Fielders.

Players and Clubs.	Games	Put outs	Assists	Errors	Per cent
Conroy, Rochester	121	264	12	5	.982
Demmitt, Montreal	118	212	25	7	.970
Batch, Rochester	45	61	3	2	.970
O'Hara, Toronto	146	271	16	11	.963
Drake, Providence	88	194	13	8	.963
Deininger, J. C.–Buff...	55	97	6	4	.963
Thoney, Jersey City ...	84	156	11	9	.949

In 1911 the consumption of coffee in the United States was 9¼ pounds per capita.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs	Assists.	Errors.	P. Balls	Per cent.
Schirm, Buffalo	94	157	3	9		.947
Walsh, Baltimore	117	259	17	17		.942
Connolly, Montreal	93	137	8	9		.942
Centre Fielders.						
Osborn, Rochester	145	309	23	6		.982
Barrows, Jersey City	122	269	17	6		.973
Shaw, Toronto	135	280	14	9		.970
Murray, Buffalo	138	331	20	12		.967
Russell, Montreal	71	158	8	6		.965
Perry, Providence	66	141	12	6		.962
Right Fielders.						
Kelly, Newark-J. C.	87	126	12	2		.986
Bernard, Newark	81	79	2	1		.982
Collins, Newark	141	330	28	9		.975
Lelivelt, Rochester	125	231	15	9		.965
Myers, Toronto	101	144	19	6		.964
McCabe, Buffalo	133	167	26	8		.960
W. Zimmerman, N'k.	129	296	29	16		.953
Deininger-J. C.-Buff.	85	267	6	13		.955
Elston, Providence	112	141	19	9		.947
McCrone, J. C.-Balt.	57	86	4	5		.947
Catchers.						
Smith, Newark	68	161	62	3	2	.987
Bergen, Newark-Balt.	99	389	152	11	10	.980
Jacklitsch, Rochester	53	199	58	6	9	.977
McCarty, Newark	62	122	43	4	1	.976
Payne, Baltimore	50	192	54	6	4	.976
Rondeau, Jersey City	74	252	80	9	4	.974
Schmidt, Providence	132	675	83	22	9	.972
Bemis, Toronto	98	350	86	13	5	.971
Higgins, Toronto-N'k	95	292	117	12	5	.971
Graham, Rochester	45	173	44	7	5	.969
McAllister, Buff.-Balt.	68	262	63	11	10	.967
Barnes, Montreal	52	183	50	9	8	.963
Wells, Jersey City	99	245	106	14	6	.962

Pitchers.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	Put outs	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent
Manser, Roch-J. C.	37	5	50	0	1,000
Steele, Toronto	15	1	22	0	1,000
Jameson, Buffalo	33	6	69	1	.987
Maxwell, Toronto	35	15	112	2	.984
Dent, Newark	45	5	54	1	.983
Mitchell, Providence	21	5	44	1	.980
Rudolph, Toronto	42	12	108	3	.976
Mattern, Montreal	35	7	72	2	.975
Stroud, Buffalo	40	4	63	2	.971
McGinnity, Newark	39	8	64	3	.968
Enzmann, Newark	40	4	48	2	.963
Fullenwider, Buffalo	24	2	24	1	.963
Jones, Rochester	21	7	44	2	.962
Lee, Newark	53	11	84	4	.960
Frill, J. C.-Buffalo	37	8	61	3	.959
Wilhelm, Rochester	60	15	73	4	.957
Holmes, Roch-Buffalo	47	10	57	3	.957
Danforth, Baltimore	37	1	44	2	.957
Gaskell, Newark	36	5	47	3	.953
Mueller, Toronto	31	8	51	3	.952
F. Smith, Montreal	40	15	60	4	.950
Viebahn, Mont-J. C.	34	14	81	5	.950

TEAM FIELDING RECORDS.

Teams.	Games.	Put outs	Assists.	Errors.	Per cent
Toronto	158	4170	2059	257	.960
Newark	153	4032	2094	267	.958
Jersey City	156	3948	1989	270	.957
Baltimore	155	4051	1879	258	.956
Buffalo	154	4067	1831	290	.953
Rochester	154	3868	1963	290	.953
Montreal	153	4058	1959	300	.952
Providence	155	4097	1923	317	.950

STANDING OF NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHERS.

	No. games pitched in.	*No. complete games.	Shut-outs.	Won.	Lost.	Pecentage of victories.
1—Hendrix, Pittsburgh	39	25	4	24	9	.727
2—Cheney, Chicago	42	28	4	26	10	.722
3—Tesreau, New York	36	20	3	17	7	.708
4—Marquard, New York	43	22	1	26	11	.703
5—Ames, New York	33	9	2	11	5	.688
6—Richie, Chicago	39	15	4	16	8	.667
7—Leifield, Chicago	19	5	2	8	4	.667
8—Mathewson, New York	43	27	0	23	12	.657
9—Crandall, New York	37	7	1	13	7	.650
10—Camnitz, Pittsburgh	41	22	2	22	12	.647
11—C. Smith, Chicago	20	1	0	7	4	.636
12—Robinson, Pittsburgh	33	11	0	12	7	.632
13—Reulbach, Chicago	39	8	0	10	6	.625
14—Wiltse, New York	28	5	0	9	6	.600
15—Stack, Brooklyn	28	4	0	7	5	.583
16—Adams, Pittsburgh	28	11	2	11	8	.579
17—Seaton, Philadelphia	44	16	2	16	12	.571
18—Lavender, Chicago	42	15	3	16	13	.552
19—Brennan, Philadelphia	27	13	1	11	9	.550
20—Suggs, Cincinnati	42	25	5	19	16	.543
21—Alexander, Philadelphia	46	26	3	19	17	.528
22—Harmon, St. Louis	43	15	3	18	18	.500
23—Rixey, Philadelphia	23	10	3	10	10	.500
24—Kent, Brooklyn	20	2	1	5	5	.500
25—Sallee, St. Louis	48	20	3	16	17	.485
26—Benton, Cincinnati	50	22	2	18	20	.474
27—O'Toole, Pittsburgh	37	17	5	15	17	.469
28—Rucker, Brooklyn	45	23	6	18	21	.462
29—Fromme, Cincinnati	43	23	3	16	19	.457
30—M. Brown, Chicago	15	5	2	5	6	.455
31—Humphries, Cincinnati	30	9	2	9	11	.450
32—Perdue, Boston	37	20	1	13	16	.448

India, whose area is 1,773,168 square miles, has only 33,100 miles of railway lines.

RANKING OF NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHERS ON AVERAGE OF EARNED RUNS.

In response to the demand for a rating of pitchers other than that based on games won and lost the secretary of the National League during the last season had incorporated in all official scores an additional record showing the actual number of runs for which each pitcher was responsible—that is, runs earned off the pitching solely. In computing such record the pitcher was charged with runs that resulted from base hits, sacrifice hits, bases on balls, hit batsmen, wild pitches and balks. Runs scored as direct result of fielding errors, stolen bases and passed balls were exempted, and no runs were charged to pitcher after chances had been offered the fielders to retire the side. For the sake of comparison, the pitchers below are numbered according to new rating, the second figure being standing in the won and lost table:

		Innings pitched.	No. batsmen facing pitcher.	Hits.	Hit batsmen.	Bases on balls.	Strike-outs.	Wild pitches.	Total runs.	Runs chargeable solely to pitcher.	Average runs 9-inning game chargeable to pitcher.
1—3	Tesreau, New York	243	1,005	177	10	106	119	6	90	53	1.96
2—8	Mathewson, New York	310	1,263	311	2	34	134	3	107	73	2.12
3—28	Rucker, Brooklyn	298	1,201	272	3	72	151	6	101	73	2.20
4—12	Robinson, Pittsburgh	175	675	146	10	30	70	2	54	44	2.26
5—5	Ames, New York	179	744	194	4	35	83	9	82	49	2.46
6—23	Rixey, Philadelphia	162	650	147	2	54	59	8	57	45	2.50
7—4	Marquard, New York	295	1,230	286	3	80	175	8	112	84	2.57
8—1	Hendrix, Pittsburgh	289	1,183	256	9	105	176	7	110	83	2.58
9—25	Sallee, St. Louis	294	1,203	289	6	72	108	5	122	85	2.60
10—30	M. Brown, Chicago	89	366	92	1	20	34	0	35	26	2.63
11—27	O'Toole, Pittsburgh	275	1,170	237	2	159	150	2	110	83	2.72
12—29	Fromme, Cincinnati	296	1,233	285	11	88	120	4	126	90	2.74
13—21	Alexander, Philadelphia	310	1,290	289	6	107	195	5	133	97	2.81
14—10	Camnitz, Pittsburgh	277	1,142	256	13	82	121	1	104	87	2.83
15—7	Leifield, Pittsburgh and Chicago	95	408	97	5	31	31	0	41	30	2.84
16—2	Cheney, Chicago	303	1,267	262	7	111	140	18	122	96	2.85
17—16	Adams, Pittsburgh	170	704	169	3	35	63	0	73	55	2.91
18—20	Suggs, Cincinnati	303	1,256	320	11	56	104	5	132	99	2.94
19—6	Richie, Chicago	238	973	222	6	74	69	3	102	78	2.95
20—18	Lavender, Chicago	252	1,057	240	10	89	100	3	116	85	3.03
21—26	Benton, Cincinnati	302	1,302	316	18	118	162	12	143	104	3.09
22—14	Wiltse, New York	134	557	140	1	8	58	2	63	47	3.15
23—31	Humphries, Cincinnati	159	669	162	8	36	58	1	77	57	3.22
24—17	Seaton, Philadelphia	255	1,080	246	9	106	118	9	126	93	3.28
25—40	Geyer, St. Louis	181	783	191	4	84	61	0	110	66	3.28
26—37	Moore, Philadelphia	182	777	186	7	77	79	1	101	67	3.31
27—15	Stack, Brooklyn	142	605	139	9	55	45	2	80	53	3.36
28—19	Brennan, Philadelphia	174	743	185	3	49	78	3	88	69	3.56
29—39	Yingling, Brooklyn	163	711	186	1	56	51	1	90	65	3.59
30—9	Crandall, New York	162	688	181	2	35	60	0	85	65	3.61
31—44	Ragon, Brooklyn	208	884	211	4	65	101	2	101	84	3.63
32—45	Allen, Brooklyn	109	495	119	1	57	58	5	70	44	3.64

Trinity Parish of New York City owns property valued at $75,000,000.

COLLEGE BASEBALL.

Williams won the so-called college baseball championship with a record of fourteen games played, only three of which were defeats. Princeton's record gave the Tigers a clear claim to second place. The records follow:

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Princeton	25	18	6	1
Yale	29	18	9	2
Harvard	24	12	10	2
Pennsylvania	23	16	6	1
Cornell	24	11	12	1
Columbia	18	6	11	1
Dartmouth	17	10	7	0
Amherst	20	9	10	1
Brown	22	17	5	0
Williams	14	11	3	0
Vermont	22	14	6	2
West Point	15	12	3	0
Annapolis	16	12	4	0
New York University	0	2	6	1
Georgetown	13	6	6	1
Lafayette	17	7	0	0
Fordham	9	5	14	0

Brown.

April 6	Brown	3	Providence(I.L.) 2
April 10	Brown	5	Bowdoin 4
April 13	Brown	5	Wesleyan 2
April 17	Brown	10	Mass. Aggies 1
April 20	Brown	1	Princeton 2
April 24	Brown	3	Bates 2
April 27	Brown	9	Penn. 3
May 1	Brown	5	Vermont 1
May 3	Brown	5	Union 1
May 4	Brown	11	Colgate 1
May 7	Brown	1	Cornell 3
May 10	Brown	3	Rhode Island 0
May 11	Brown	11	Lafayette 2
May 15	Brown	3	Yale 1
May 18	Brown	13	Notre Dame 0
May 22	Brown	5	Harvard 4
May 25	Brown	2	Holy Cross 3
June 1	Brown	0	Amherst 3
June 5	Brown	4	Tufts 5
June 8	Brown	2	Harvard 1
June 14	Brown	4	Cornell 1
June 20	Brown	8	Yale 2

Williams.

April 26	Williams	3	Mass. Aggies 0
May 1	Williams	6	Wesleyan 1
May 11	Williams	4	Dartmouth 1
May 15	Williams	2	Princeton 0
May 18	Williams	5	Syracuse 3
May 21	Williams	6	Yale 1
May 23	Williams	0	Amherst 2
May 25	Williams	2	Dartmouth 0
May 30	Williams	8	Amherst 2
June 5	Williams	6	Harvard 7
June 8	Williams	6	Holy Cross 1
June 13	Williams	8	Cornell 5
June 15	Williams	3	Wesleyan 2
June 24	Williams	0	Vermont 2

Dartmouth.

April 12	Dartmouth	3	Columbia 2
April 13	Dartmouth	6	Army 0
April 15	Dartmouth	3	Penn. 6
April 16	Dartmouth	1	Seton Hall 0
April 24	Dartmouth	12	Bowdoin 2
April 25	Dartmouth	22	Bowdoin 2
May 3	Dartmouth	9	Syracuse 5
May 4	Dartmouth	2	Cornell 3
May 11	Dartmouth	1	Williams 4
May 18	Dartmouth	9	Harvard 5
May 23	Dartmouth	2	Vermont 6
May 25	Dartmouth	0	Williams 2
May 29	Dartmouth	6	Tufts 3
May 30	Dartmouth	4	Holy Cross 6
June 1	Dartmouth	3	Tufts 0
June 4	Dartmouth	2	Trinity 3
June 5	Dartmouth	5	Yale 6

Princeton.

Mar. 28	Princeton	12	Rutgers 5
Mar. 30	Princeton	4	Dickinson 1
April 1	Princeton	6	Ursinus 0
April 2	Princeton	6	N. Y. Univer'y. 6
April 3	Princeton	2	Balt. Orioles 10
April 4	Princeton	6	John Hopkins 0
April 6	Princeton	3	Georgetown 1
April 8	Princeton	5	Georgetown 4
April 9	Princeton	2	Boston Braves 8
April 10	Princeton	23	Lehigh 6
April 13	Princeton	12	Fordham 0
April 20	Princeton	2	Brown 1
April 23	Princeton	5	North Carolina 4
April 24	Princeton	1	Penn. State 4
April 27	Princeton	2	Cornell 0
May 1	Princeton	4	Holy Cross 6
May 4	Princeton	8	Penn. 0
May 11	Princeton	2	Cornell 3
May 15	Princeton	0	Williams 2
May 18	Princeton	3	Penn. 2
May 21	Princeton	9	Lawrenceville 2
May 23	Princeton	6	Michigan 3
May 25	Princeton	5	Harvard 1
May 29	Princeton	3	Lafayette 2
June 1	Princeton	1	Yale 6
June 5	Princeton	11	Amherst 1
June 8	Princeton	4	Yale 2
June 13	Princeton	19	Yale 6

Yale.

Mar. 30	Yale	7	Trinity 2
April 4	Yale	2	Georgetown 3
April 5	Yale	*4	Cornell 1
April 6	Yale	3	Virginia 3
April 8	Yale	13	Johns Hopkins 1
April 9	Yale	7	Johns Hopkins 5
April 19	Yale	2	Vermont 1
April 20	Yale	4	Columbia 0
April 24	Yale	8	Holy Cross 2
April 25	Yale	7	N.Haven (prof.) 6
April 27	Yale	6	Georgetown 3
May 1	Yale	8	Fordham 1
May 3	Yale	20	Andover 2
May 4	Yale	4	Holy Cross 9
May 10	Yale	17	Georgetown 0
May 11	Yale	3	Penn. 3
May 15	Yale	1	Brown 3
May 18	Yale	12	Amherst 3
May 20	Yale	2	Yale Alumni 4
May 21	Yale	1	Williams 1
May 25	Yale	2	Cornell 1
June 1	Yale	6	Princeton 1
June 5	Yale	6	Dartmouth 5
June 8	Yale	2	Princeton 4
June 13	Yale	6	Princeton 19
June 15	Yale	0	Cornell 3
June 18	Yale	9	Harvard 6
June 19	Yale	5	Harvard 2
June 20	Yale	2	Brown 8

*Practice game at Washington.

Harvard.

April 8	Harvard	15	Catholic Un'y 2
April 9	Harvard	0	Boston Amer'n. 2
April 16	Harvard	1	Georgetown 5
April 19	Harvard	8	Columbia 5
April 23	Harvard	2	Bates 3
April 25	Harvard	11	Maine 1
April 27	Harvard	7	Colby 0
April 30	Harvard	0	Vermont 0
May 2	Harvard	4	Bowdoin 0
May 4	Harvard	3	Amherst 2
May 7	Harvard	6	Lafayette 1
May 11	Harvard	5	Holy Cross 7
May 15	Harvard	8	Syracuse 2
May 18	Harvard	5	Dartmouth 9
May 22	Harvard	4	Brown (11 in.). 5
May 25	Harvard	1	Princeton 5

The cane sugar production of the United States, which was 308,000 tons in 1911-'12, is still confined almost altogether to Louisiana.

May 30	Harvard	2	Penn.	1
June 1	Harvard	3	Phillips Exeter	1
June 5	Harvard	8	Williams	6
June 8	Harvard	1	Brown	2
June 12	Harvard	7	Holy Cross	3
June 15	Harvard	2	Pilgrims	2
June 18	Harvard	6	Yale	9
June 19	Harvard	2	Yale	5

Pennsylvania.

Mar. 23	Penn.	4	Navy	3
Mar. 27	Penn.	6	F. & M.	5
Mar. 30	Penn.	13	N. Y. Un'y	2
April 3	Penn.	14	Holy Cross	3
April 6	Penn.	5	Swarthmore	3
April 15	Penn.	6	Dartmouth	3
April 19	Penn.	2	Holy Cross	1
April 20	Penn.	2	West Point	11
April 24	Penn.	17	Ursinus	4
April 27	Penn.	3	Brown	9
May 2	Penn.	5	Virginia	4
May 4	Penn.	0	Princeton	8
May 11	Penn.	3	Yale	3
May 15	Penn.	18	Lehigh	0
May 18	Penn.	2	Princeton	3
May 22	Penn.	3	Lafayette	4
May 25	Penn.	8	Michigan	4
May 30	Penn.	1	Harvard	2
June 1	Penn.	6	Cornell	2
June 5	Penn.	15	Columbia	2
June 8	Penn.	9	Johns Hopkins	4
June 17	Penn.	12	Cornell	2
June 19	Penn.	8	Cornell	1

Cornell.

April 5	Cornell	1	Yale	14
April 6	Cornell	2	Wash'n Nat's	14
April 8	Cornell	2	Balt. Orioles	4
April 9	Cornell	1	Virginia	2
April 10	Cornell	3	Georgetown	3
April 13	Cornell	9	Lehigh	2
April 17	Cornell	8	Niagara	1
April 20	Cornell	4	Rochester	0
April 27	Cornell	0	Princeton	2
May 1	Cornell	3	Colgate	1
May 4	Cornell	3	Dartmouth	2
May 7	Cornell	3	Brown	1
May 11	Cornell	3	Princeton	2
May 14	Cornell	2	Penn. St. (6 in.)	0
May 18	Cornell	1	Vermont	2
May 18	Cornell	13	Columbia	3
May 23	Cornell	7	Lafayette	2
May 25	Cornell	1	Yale	2
May 30	Cornell	3	Columbia	1
June 1	Cornell	2	Penn.	6
June 13	Cornell	5	Williams	8
June 14	Cornell	1	Brown	4
June 15	Cornell	3	Yale	0
June 17	Cornell	2	Penn.	12
June 19	Cornell	1	Penn.	8

Columbia.

Mar. 27	Columbia	6	St. John's (Bk'n)	2
Mar. 30	Columbia	3	Rutgers	4
April 2	Columbia	1	Georgetown	5
April 3	Columbia	0	Annapolis	4
April 6	Columbia	4	Wash'n & Lee.	4
April 9	Columbia	8	Amherst	10
April 12	Columbia	2	Dartmouth	3
April 19	Columbia	5	Harvard	8
April 20	Columbia	0	Yale	4
April 24	Columbia	13	N. Y. U.	2
April 26	Columbia	8	Lehigh	6
May 1	Columbia	10	Trinity	2
May 4	Columbia	8	Lafayette	7
May 11	Columbia	1	Army	7
May 15	Columbia	10	Stevens	6
May 18	Columbia	3	Cornell	13
May 30	Columbia	1	Cornell	3
June 5	Columbia	3	Penn.	15

COLLEGE FOOTBALL.

Harvard won a clean-cut title to the so-called football championship by going through the season without defeat, beating Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth and Brown among others. Princeton was ranked second, Yale third, Dartmouth fourth and Pennsylvania State, also unbeaten, fifth. The scores of the leading elevens follow:

Harvard.

7—Maine	0
19—Holy Cross	0
26—Williams	3
46—Amherst	0
30—Brown	10
16—Princeton	6
9—Vanderbilt	3
3—Dartmouth	0
20—Yale	0
176	22

Princeton.

65—Stevens	0
41—Rutgers	6
35—Lehigh	0
31—V. P. I.	0
62—Syracuse	0
22—Dartmouth	7
6—Harvard	16
54—N. Y. U.	0
6—Yale	6
322	35

Yale.

10—Wesleyan	3
7—Holy Cross	0
21—Syracuse	0
16—Lafayette	0
6—West Point	0
13—W. and J.	3
10—Brown	0
6—Princeton	6
0—Harvard	20
89	32

Dartmouth.

26—Bates	0
41—Norwich	9
47—Mass. Aggies	0
55—Vermont	0
21—Williams	0
7—Princeton	22
59—Amherst	0
24—Cornell	0
0—Harvard	3
280	34

Annapolis.

7—J'ns Hopkins	3
0—Lehigh	14
6—Swarthmore	21

West Point.

27—Stevens	0
19—Rutgers	0
0—Yale	6
16—U. of Pitts.	6
7—W. Reserve	0
7—Bucknell	17
40—A. and M.	0
39—N. Y. U.	0
6—West Point	0
128	61

Brown.

3—Colby	0
14—R. I. State	0
6—Wesleyan	7
30—Pennsylvania	7
10—Harvard	30
12—Vermont	7
0—Yale	10
21—Lafayette	7
21—Norwich	7
0—Carlisle	32
117	107

Carlisle.

18—Colgate	7
6—Carlisle	27
15—Tufts	0
23—Syracuse	7
0—Annapolis	6
108	53

Carlisle.

50—Albright	7
45—Lebanon V'y.	0
34—Dickinson	0
65—Villanova	0
0—W. and J.	0
33—Syracuse	0
45—U. of Pitts.	8
34—Georgetown	20
34—Lehigh	14
27—West Point	6
28—Penna.	34
30—Y. M. C. A. Col	24
32—Brown	0
457	113

Pennsylvania.

35—Gettysburg	0
35—F. and M.	0
16—Dickinson	0
34—Ursinus	0
3—Swathmore	6
7—Brown	30
3—Lafayette	7
0—Penn. State	14
27—Michigan	21
34—Carlisle	28
7—Cornell	2
201	108

Cornell.

3—W. and J.	0
7—Colgate	13
0—Oberlin	13
14—N. Y. Univ.	6
6—Penn State	29
14—Bucknell	0
10—Williams	24
0—Dartmouth	24
7—Michigan	20
2—Penna.	7
63	136

There are 13 canals in New York, 14 in Pennsylvania, 5 in Ohio, 4 in Virginia, 2 in New Jersey, and 1 each in Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

Wesleyan.		Williams.	
3—Yale	10	7—Rensselaer P.	0
7—Norwich	0	6—Spring'd T. S.	3
7—Bowdoin	6	3—Harvard	26
7—Brown	6	0—Dartmouth	21
26—New York	0	16—N. Y. Univ'ty	6
14—Tufts	0	24—Cornell	10
28—Union	3	7—Wesleyan	10
7—Williams	10	12—Amherst	0
13—Trinity	0		
112	35	75	76

YALE-HARVARD GAMES.

Yale and Harvard have faced each other 32 times on the gridiron and Harvard has won only 5 games. Four ended in a tie, while Yale has won 23. No games were played in 1895 and 1896. The record since 1897 follows:

Year.	Yale.	Harvard.	Year.	Yale.	Harvard.
1897	0	0	1905	6	0
1898	0	17	1906	6	0
1899	0	0	1907	12	0
1900	28	0	1908	0	4
1901	0	22	1909	8	0
1902	23	0	1910	0	0
1903	16	0	1911	0	0
1904	12	0	1912	0	20

YALE-PRINCETON GAMES.

Yale and Princeton first met on the gridiron in 1873, and since that time 38 games have been played. Yale has won 20 and Princten 10, while 8 ended in a tie. The record since 1883 follows:

Year.	Yale.	Princeton.	Year.	Yale.	Princeton.
1883	6	0	1898	0	6
1884	6	4	1899	10	11
1885	5	6	1900	29	5
1886	4	0	1901	12	0
1887	12	0	1902	12	0
1888	10	0	1903	6	11
1889	0	10	1904	12	0
1890	32	0	1905	23	4
1891	19	0	1906	0	6
1892	12	0	1907	12	10
1893	0	6	1908	11	6
1894	24	0	1909	17	0
1895	20	10	1910	5	3
1896	6	24	1911	3	6
1897	6	0	1912	6	6

ARMY-NAVY GAMES.

The Army and Navy elevens have played 17 games and the Navy has won 9 and the Army 7, 1 having ended in a tie. The series follow:

Year.	Army	Navy	Year.	Army	Navy
1890	0	24	1904	11	0
1891	32	16	1905	6	6
1892	4	12	1906	0	10
1893	4	6	1907	0	6
1899	17	5	1908	4	0
1900	7	11	1910	0	3
1901	11	5	1911	0	3
1902	22	8	1912	0	6
1903	40	5			

PENNSYLVANIA-CORNELL GAMES.

Pennsylvania and Cornell have met at football 20 times and Cornell has only 1 victory and 1 tie game to her credit. The record follows:

Year.	Penn.	Cornell.	Year.	Penn.	Cornell.
1893	50	0	1903	42	0
1894	6	0	1904	34	0
1895	46	2	1905	6	5
1896	32	10	1906	0	0
1897	4	0	1907	12	4
1898	12	6	1908	17	4
1899	29	0	1909	17	6
1900	27	0	1910	12	6
1901	6	23	1911	21	0
1902	12	11	1912	7	2

HARVARD-BROWN GAMES.

Following is the record of the Harvard-Brown football games in years past:

Year.	Harvard.	Brown.	Year.	Harvard.	Brown.
1894	24	6	1903	29	0
1895	12	0	1905	10	0
1896	18	0	1906	9	5
1897	17	6	1907	6	5
1898	11	0	1908	6	2
1899	10	0	1909	11	0
1900	11	6	1910	12	0
1902	6	0	1911	20	6
1901	48	0	1912	30	10

YALE-BROWN GAMES.

The results of the games between the Yale and Brown football elevens since 1892 follow:

Year.	Yale.	Brown.	Year.	Yale.	Brown.
1892	18	0	1905	11	0
1893	12	0	1906	5	0
1894	6	6	1907	22	0
1895	18	6	1908	10	10
1896	18	14	1909	23	0
1897	22	6	1910	0	21
1902	10	0	1911	15	0
1904	22	0	1912	10	0

PENNSYLVANIA-BROWN GAMES.

The record of Pennsylvania-Brown football games follows:

Year.	Penn.	Brown.	Year.	Penn.	Brown.
1900	12	0	1907	11	0
1901	26	0	1908	12	0
1902	6	15	1909	13	5
1903	30	0	1910	20	0
1904	6	0	1911	0	6
1905	8	6	1912	7	30
1906	14	0			

The capital invested in the manufacture of boots and shoes in the United States in 1909 was $222,324,000.

YACHT RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Date.	Course.	American yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	English yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	Result.	
Aug. 22, 1851	Around Isle of Wight	America	10:37:00	Aurora	10:55:00	America	won by 18:00
Aug. 8, 1870	New York Y. C. course	Magic	3:58:26 2–10	Cambria	4:37:38 9–10	Magic	won by 39:12
Oct. 16, 1871	New York Y. C. course	Columbia	6:19:41	Livonia	6:46:45	Columbia	won by 27:04
Oct. 18, 1871	20 m. windward and back	Columbia	3:07:42	Livonia	3:18:15	Columbia	won by 10:33
Oct. 19, 1871	New York Y. C. course	*Columbia	4:17:35	Livonia	4:02:25	*Livonia	won by 15:10
Oct. 21, 1871	20 m. windward and back	Sappho	5:39:02	Livonia	6:09:231	Sappho	won by 30:21
Oct. 23, 1871	New York Y. C. course	Sappho	4:46:17	Livonia	5:11:44	Sappho	won by 25:27
Aug. 11, 1876	New York Y. C. course	Madeleine	5:23:54	Countess of Dufferin	5:34:53	Madeleine	won by 10:59
Aug. 12, 1876	20 m. windward and back	Madeleine	7:18:46	Countess of Dufferin	7:46:00	Madeleine	won by 27:14
Nov. 9, 1881	New York Y. C. course	Mischief	4:17:09	Atalanta	4:45:39¼	Mischief	won by 28:30¼
Nov. 10, 1881	16 m. leeward and back	Mischief	4:54:58	Atalanta	5:33:47	Mischief	won by 38:54
Sept. 14, 1885	New York Y. C. course	Puritan	6:06:05	Genesta	6:22:24	Puritan	won by 16:19
Sept. 16, 1885	20 m. leeward and back	Puritan	5:03:14	Genesta	5:04:52	Puritan	won by 1:38
Sept. 9, 1886	New York Y. C. course	Mayflower	5:26:41	Galatea	5:38:43	Mayflower	won by 12:02
Sept. 11, 1886	20 m. leeward and back	Mayflower	6:49:00	Galatea	7:18:09	Mayflower	won by 29:09
Sept. 27, 1887	New York Y. C. course	Volunteer	4:53:18	Thistle	5:12:41¾	Volunteer	won by 19:23¾
Sept. 30, 1887	20 m. windward and back	Volunteer	5:42:56¼	Thistle	5:54:45	Volunteer	won by 11:48¾
Oct. 7, 1893	15 m. windward and back	Vigilant	4:06:47	Valkyrie II	4:11:35	Vigilant	won by 5:48
Oct. 9, 1893	30 m. triangular course	Vigilant	3:25:01	Valkyrie II	3:35:36	Vigilant	won by 10:35
Oct. 13, 1893	15 m. windward and back	Vigilant	3:24:39	Valkyrie II	3:25:19	Vigilant	won by 0:40
Sept. 7, 1895	15 m. windward and back	Defender	4:59:54 9–10	Valkyrie III	5:08:41	Defender	won by 8:49 1–10
Sept. 10, 1895	30 m. triangular course	Defender	3:55:56	Valkyrie III	†disqualified	Defender	won on foul
Sept. 12, 1895	15 m. leeward and back	Defender	4:43:43	Valkyrie III	withdrew	Defender	had walkover
Oct. 16, 1899	15 m. windward and back	Columbia	4:53:53	Shamrock I	5:04:01	Columbia	won by 10:08
Oct. 17, 1899	30 m. triangular course	Columbia	3:27:00	Shamrock I	disabled	Columbia	had walkover
Oct. 20, 1899	15 m. leeward and back	Columbia	3:38:09	Shamrock I	3:44:43	Columbia	won by 6:34
Sept. 28, 1901	15 m. windward and back	Columbia	4:30:24	Shamrock II	4:31:44	Columbia	won by 1:20
Oct. 3, 1901	30 m. triangular course	Columbia	3:12:35	Shamrock II	3:16:10	Columbia	won by 3:35
Oct. 4, 1901	15 m. leeward and back	Columbia	4:32:57	Shamrock II	4:33:38	‡Columbia	won by 0:41
Aug. 22, 1903	15 m. windward and back	Reliance	3:32:17	Shamrock III	3:39:20	Reliance	won by 7:03
Aug. 27, 1903	30 m. triangular course	Reliance	3:14:54	Shamrock III	3:16:13	Reliance	won by 1:19
Sept. 3, 1903	15 m. leeward and back	Reliance	4:28:06	Shamrock III	——	§Reliance	won

*Columbia disabled, but finished. †Valkyrie III fouled the Defender, and the race was awarded to the American boat, though the challenger finished 47 secs. ahead, in 3:55:09. ‡Shamrock II finished first, but lost the race on time allowance of 43 secs. The Reliance allowed the Shamrock III 1 min. 57 sec. in all their races, the Reliance measuring 108.41 feet and Shamrock III 104.27 feet. In the preliminary trials between the Reliance, the Constitution and the Columbia the Constitution won three races, although the Reliance was selected as the Cup defender. §Shamrock III lost in fog.

The most populous county in the State of New York is New York, which had a population of 2,762,522 in 1910.

WINNING YACHTS AND POWER BOATS IN 1912.

SAILING RACES.

Clubs and races.	Dates.	Winners, rigs and owners.	Distance, miles.	Actual time, H.M.S.
N. Y. Y. C., Astor Cup (schooners)	Aug. 14	Elena (schooner), M. F. Plant	38	4:36:43
N. Y. Y. C., Astor Cup (sloops)	Aug. 14	Istalena (sloop), Geo. M. Pynchon	38	5:05:49
N. Y. Y. C., King's Cup	Aug. 15	Winsome (sloop), E. T. Hall	35½	4:44:54
N. Y. Y. C., Commodore's Cup (1st div., schooners)	Aug. 12	Irolita (schooner), E. W. Clark	37	3:29:44
Newport Yacht Racing Assn. Cup (schooners)	Aug. 16	Elena (schooner), M. F. Plant	27	3:21:08
Newport Yacht Racing Assn. Cup (sloops)	Aug. 16	Istalena (sloop), G. M. Pynchon	27	3:45:11
N. Y. Y. Club Annual Regatta	Sept. 5	Winsome (sloop), E. T. Hall	19¼	2:28:30
Manhasset Bay Y. C. Challenge Cup	June 24–25–26	Michicago (sloop), Chicago Y. C.	16 & 20	——
Indian Harbor Y. C. Corinthian Cup	Sept. 21	Grayjacket, F. C. Noble	15.00	2:33:15
N. Y. Athletic Club, Block Island race (sail)	July 6-7	Interim, R. H. Bavier	100	13:06:00
N. Y. Athletic Club, Block Island race (power)	July 6-7	Thistle, J. H. Wallace	100	——
Harlem Y. C. Stratford Shoal race	Aug. 17	Alert, R. B. Budd	61.00	8:12:00
Thompson Cup, Atlantic Y C. race week (series)	Aug. 22	Grayjacket, F. C. Noble	11½	——
Vanderbilt Cup (Seawanhaka-Cor. Y. C.)	July 22	Helen II (schooner), Edmund Randolph	13	——
Los Angeles to Honolulu (4th biennial race)	June 18–July 2	Lurline, Capt. Harris	2,600	335:16:00
International Championship, Great Lakes	Aug. 14	Patricia, Royal Canadian Y. C.	18	4:14:32

POWER BOAT RACES.

Boat and owner.	Dates.	Courses and prizes.	Distance, miles.	Actual time, H.M.S.	Speed, knots.
Maple Leaf IV., E. Mackay Edgar	Sept. 4	International Race, Huntington, L. I.	30	00:47:16	37.90
Baby Reliance III., J. S. Blackton	July 6	Mile dash, Davenport, Ia.	1	00:01:07	53.73
Baby Reliance II., J. S. Blackton	Sept. 14	Buffalo, Thomas Cup	35	00:47:39	46.3
P. D. Q. II., A. G. Mills	Aug. 3	Gold Challenge Cup, Alexandria Bay	32	00:53:54	37.11
Peter Pan V., James Simpson	Sept. 21	International Championship Trophy	30	1:01:06	36.00
Peter Pan V., James Simpson	Sept. 21	Mile speed trial (National Association)	1	00:01:39	36.4
Baby Reliance II., J. S. Blackton	Aug. 20	Chicago, Wrigley Cup	25	00:46:35	32.18
Vita, Mrs. Paula Blackton	Sept. 21	Interstate Cup (National Association)	30	1:24:33	21.28
Dream, C. L. Lagen	Sept. 26–30	Philadelphia to Bermuda	719	105:18:50	——
Alma II., F. P. Pratt	*Aug. 11	Around Manhattan Island	30	4:09:21	——
Chelwood (cruiser), Rufus K. Lenning	Sept. 21	Delaware River Y. R. A. Record Cup	63	7:05:03	——
Xqq Me (speed), J. C. Vanderslice	Sept. 14	Delaware River Y. R. A. Record Cup	63	1:35:05	——
Respite, V. C. Pedersen	June 29–30	New York to Albany and return	235	30:41:30	——
Avis, F. C. Havens	Sept. 19	Yonkers to Peekskill and return	49	3:33:34	——
Debutante, Noel Sampson	Sept. 19	Yonkers to Peekskill and return	49	4:13:21	——
Empire, J. L. Luckenbach	July 28	140th Street to Poughkeepsie and return	114	10:36:58	——
*Tech Jr., T. C. Dupont	Sept. 5	One mile against time, Huntington Bay	1	00:01:11⅕	50.7

*Time not confirmed by the Motor Boat Club of America.

The second most populous county in the State of New York is Kings, which had a population of 1,634,351 in 1910.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL AMATEUR GOLF TOURNAMENT.

For the third time in the course of his career Jerome D. Travers, of Upper Montclair, won the national amateur golf championship of the United States, at Wheaton, Ill., by defeating Charles W. Evans, jr., of Edgewater, 7 up and 6 to play in the 36 hole final round.

Harold H. Hilton, of England, who came to America to defend the title he won the year previous, was put out of the running in the first match play round by Charles G. Waldo, jr., of Brooklawn, by 2 up and 1 to play. Norman F. Hunter, of Edinburgh, also was a competitor and advanced to the third round, but illness caused him to default.

Hilton and Evans tied for the gold medal in the testing round with 152 each, Evans winning in the play-off. The summary follows:

Testing round.	First round.	Second round.	Third round.	Semi-final round.	Final round.
L. W. Maxwell, Exmoor.....161 Mason Phelps, Midlothian.....163	Phelps, 10—9.....	Phelps, 6—5.....			
Harold Weber, Inverness.....161 Eben M. Byers, Allegheny.....158	Weber, 3—2.....		Travers, 2—1.....		
Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis.....163 Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair.156	Travers, 5—4.....	Travers, 2—1.....			
Walter J. Travis, Garden City.....159 Harry G. Legg, Minikahda.....157	Travis, 3—1.....			Travers, 7—5.....	
Harold H. Hilton, Royal Liverpool...152 Charles G. Waldo, jr., Brooklawn....162	Waldo, 2—1.....	Hunter, 3—2.....			
Paul Hunter, Midlothian.....155 W. I. Howland, jr., Glenview.....155	Hunter, 10—8.....		Kerr, 1 up (37 holes).....		
K. P. Edwards, Midlothian.....154 Hamilton K. Kerr, Ekwanok.....154	Kerr, 2 up.....	Kerr, 1 up.....			
Albert Seckel, Riverside.....154 C. W. Inslee, Oneida Community.....159	Secker, 1 up (37 holes).....				Travers, 7—6
Oswald Kirkby, Englewood.....162 H. B. Lee, Detroit.....156	Lee, 4—3.....	Evans, 9—8.....			
Charles Evans, jr., Edgewater.....152 A. W. Tillinghast, Shawnee.....163	Evans, 3—2.....		Evans, 6—5.....		
Robert E. Hunter, Midlothian.....155 D. E. Sawyer, Wheaton.....155	Hunter, 5—4.....	Schmidt, 5—4.....			
K. L. Ames, Chicago.....163 Heinrich Schmidt, Worcester.....164	Schmidt, 3—2.....			Evans, 4—3.....	
Addison Stillwell, Midlothian.....163 W. P. Smith, Philadelphia.....160	Smith, 9—8.....	Hunter, 4—3.....			
Robert C. Watson, Westbrook.....158 Norman F. Hunter, Edinburgh.....161	Hunter, 3—2.....		Wood, by default..		
H. A. Fleager, Skokie.....156 W. C. Fownes, jr., Oakmont.....163	Fownes, 3—2.....	Wood, 7—6.....			
Warren K. Wood, Homewood.....162 C. B. Devol, Riverside.....155	Wood, 5—3.....				

The sales of the United States Rubber Company during the twelve months ended March 31, 1912, were $36,715,947; the profits were $3,376,307.

SUMMARY OF WOMEN'S NATIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Miss Margaret Curtis, of Essex County, won the women's national championship over the Essex County links, at Manchester, Mass., on September 30 to October 5, by defeating Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, of Merion, in the final round by 3 up and 2 to play. Miss Curtis first won the title in 1907 at Midlothian and earned her second championship at Baltusrol in 1911. Except Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Miss Curtis is the only woman to hold the national title three times.

Miss Curtis also held the field in the qualifying round with a brilliant 88, while Mrs. E. C. Wheeler, jr., was second with 96. The full summary follows:

Testing round.	First round.	Second round.	Third round.	Semi-final round.	Final round.
Mrs. E. C. Wheeler, jr., Wollaston....96 Miss Gladys Rosenthal, Ravisloe.....92	Mrs. Wheeler, 4—3	Mrs Wheeler, 1-up.			
Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore....99 Miss Frances Griscom, Merion.....100	Miss Hyde, 7—5...		Miss Semple, 4—2..		
Miss Maud K. Wetmore, Baltusrol....106 Miss Harriet S. Curtis, Essex County..97	Miss Curtis, 4—2..	Miss Semple, 3—1..			
Miss Grace Semple, St. Louis.....102 Miss Eleanor W. Allen, Oakley.....102	Miss Semple, 3—1.			Mrs. Barlow, 5—4.....	
Miss Ruth Chisholm, Euclid.....102 Mrs. E. H. Fitler, Merion.....100	Mrs. Fitler, 4—3...	Mrs. Fitler, 8—6...			
Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Br'klawn.91 Miss Louisa A. Wells, Brookline.....98	Miss Bishop, 4—3..		Mrs. Barlow, 5—4..		
Mrs. R. H. Gardner, Belmont.....103 Miss Fannie C. Osgood, Brookline....102	Miss Osgood, 3—1.	Mrs. Barlow, 4—3..			
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion.....109 Miss H. Alexander, Tuxedo.....105	Mrs. Barlow, 7—6..				Miss Curtis, 3—2
Miss K. F. Duncan, Brae Burn.....99 Miss Katherine Mellus, Los Angeles..105	Miss Mellus, 3—1..	Miss Mellus, 3—2..			
Miss Marion Hollins. Westbrook.....104 Miss Edith Chesbrough, San F'ncisco.104	Miss Hollins, 1 up.		Miss Mellus, 1 up (19 holes)...		
Miss Marion L. Oliver, Chevy Chase....99 Miss Louisa B. Elkins, Oakmont.....104	Miss Ekins, 6—4..	Miss Phelps, 3—2..			
Miss E. S. Porter, Brookline.....105 Miss M. W. Phelps, Brookline.....99	Miss Phelps, 2—1..			Miss Curtis, 1 up	
Mrs. G. W. Roope, Brae Burn.....108 Mrs. F. W. Batchelder, Brae Burn....105	Mrs. Roope, 6—5..	Miss Curtis, 6—4..			
Mrs. A. M. Perkins, Jefferson Co.....107 Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County...88	Miss Curtis, 7—6..		Miss Curtis, 1 up (19 holes)...		
Miss H. Ethel Maule, Merion.....106 Miss Edith Noblit, Wilmington.....103	Miss Maule, 4—3..	Mrs. Fox, 6—4.....			
Miss Myra Helmer, Midlothian.....101 Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntington Valley.97	Mrs. Fox, 5—3....				

HONOR ROLL OF GOLF FOR THE SEASON OF 1912.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS.

Date.	Club.	Event.	Winner.	Runner-up.	Medallist.	Score.
Sept. 2-7	Wheaton	National amateur	Jerome D. Travers	Charles Evans, jr	*Charles Evans, jr	152
Sept. 30	Essex County	Women's national	Miss Margaret Curtis	Mrs. R. H. Barlow	Miss Margaret Curtis	88

SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS.

Date.	Club.	Event.	Winner.	Medallist.	Score.
May 20-23	Englewood	Women's Metropolitan	Mrs. Victor M. Earle	Miss G. M. Bishop	89
May 22-25	Baltusrol	Metropolitan amateur	Jerome D. Travers	Oswald Kirkby	163
June 6-8	Atlantic City	New Jersey	Oswald Kirkby	W. E. Shackelford	75
May 27-29	Montclair	Interscholastic	Philip Carter	Max R. Marston	77
June 25	Plainfield	Junior Metropolitan	Stuart D. Connolly	———	———
June 1-8	St. David's	Philadelphia amateur	H. B. McFarland	C. B. Buxton	155
July 10-13	Greenwich	Connecticut championship	C. G. Waldo, jr	R. H. Hovey	150
July 11-13	Powelton	Hudson River	Gilman P. Tiffany	E. B. Wilson	78
July 15-20	Denver	Western amateur	Charles Evans, jr	Warren K. Wood	69
Aug. 10	Huntingdon Valley	Philadelphia open	Gilbert Nicholls	———	———
Aug. 28-29	Idlewild	Western open	Macdonald Smith	———	———
Sept. 9-14	Ekwanok	†Intercollegiate	F. C. Davidson	J. D. Standish	78
Oct. 4-7	Fox Hills	Staten Island	A. F. Kammer	A. F. Kammer	79

OPEN AND INVITATION TOURNAMENTS.

Date.	Club.	Winner.	Runner-up.	Medallist.	Score.
Apr. 18	Lakewood	Walter J. Travis	C. H. Gardner	‡Walter J. Travis	79
Apr. 25	Atlantic City	B. O. Race	F. W. Kemble	H. W. Perrin	81
May 9	Garden City	Roy Webb	George H. Barnes	Maurice Malloy	81
May 31	Tuxedo	Oswald Kirkby	Gilman P. Tiffany	Oswald Kirkby	73
June 13	Montclair	H. D. Smith	Max R. Marston	F. H. Gates	77
June 20	Apawamis	Oswald Kirkby	Charles H. Seely	Oswald Kirkby	152
June 27	Fox Hills	J. N. Stearns, 3d	A. F. Kammer	A. F. Kammer	75
July 18	Dunwoodie	J. N. Stearns, 3d	Stuart D. Connolly	Hamilton K. Kerr	78
July 25	Brooklyn-Forest Park	J. Devereux Lord	Harold J. Juster	J. Devereux Lord	77
Aug. 1	Shawnee	R. S. Worthington	S. D. Bowers	George A. Krum	82
Aug. 7	Shinnecock	E. E. Sturges	Oswald Kirkby	Oswald Kirkby	73
Aug. 28	New York Golf Club	J. A. Boot	W. A. Purcell	E. W. Loving	71
Sept. 12	National	Fred Herreshoff	E. M. Barnes	Fred Herreshoff	84
Oct. 3	Nassau	Fred Herreshoff	Oswald Kirkby	Oswald Kirkby	157
Nov. 7	Atlantic City	Walter J. Travis	H. J. Topping	Walter J. Travis	81
Nov. 28	Lakewood	Walter J. Travis	Fred Herreshoff	Percy Platt	88

MEDAL PLAY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Date.	Club.	Event.	Winner.	Score.
June 3	Philadelphia Cricket	Women's Eastern	Mrs. R. H. Barlow	261
July 10	Apawamis	Metropolitan open	Tom McNamara	293
Aug. 1	Buffalo	National open	John J. McDermott	294

*Evans won medal in play-off of tie with Harold H. Hilton. †Team championship won by Yale. ‡Won after play-off with H. W. Perrin. Philadelphia beat Boston by a score of 13 to 8 in the final match for the Griscom Cup at the Philadelphia Cricket Club on June 8. The Pennsylvania team defeated that of the Metropolitan Golf Association by a score of 11 to 4 in the final match for the Lesley Cup at Huntingdon Valley on September 28.

In 1186, after a general insurrection of Vlachs and Bulgars, Ivan Asen assumed the title of Tsar of the Bulgars and Greeks.

RECORD OF OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Place.	Winner.	Score.
1912..	Buffalo.....	J. J. M'D'rm'tt	294
1911..	Chicago	J. J. M'D'rm'tt	307
1910..	Phila. Cr'ket	Alec Smith....	298
1909..	Englewood ..	George Sargent	290
1908..	Myopia	Fred McLeod..	322
1907..	Phila. Cr'ket	Alec Ross.....	302
1906..	Onwentsia ..	Alec Smith....	295
1905..	Myopia	Will Anderson.	314
1904..	Glen View...	Will Anderson.	303
1903..	Baltusrol ...	Will Anderson.	307
1902..	Garden City.	L. Auchterlonie	307
1901..	Myopia	Will Anderson.	331
1900..	Wheaton ...	Harry Vardon.	313
1899..	Baltimore ...	Will Smith....	315
1898..	Myopia	Fred Herd.....	328
1897..	Wheaton	Joe Lloyd.....	162
1896..	Shinnecock .	James Foulis..	152
1895..	Newport	H. Rawlins....	173

RECORD OF AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Club.	Player.
1912.	Wheaton..	Jerome D. Travers.
1911.	Apawamis	H. H. Hilton.
1910.	Brookline	W. C. Fownes, Jr.
1909.	Wheaton .	R. A. Gardner.
1908.	Garden C'y	J. D. Travers.
1907.	Euclid	J. D. Travers.
1906.	Englewood.	E. M. Byers.
1905.	Wheaton .	H. C. Egan.
1904.	Baltusrol .	H. C. Egan.
1903.	Nassau ...	W. J. Travis.
1902.	Glen View	L. N. James.
1901.	Atlan'c C'y	W. J. Travis.
1900.	Garden C'y	W. J. Travis.
1899.	Onwentsia	H. M. Harriman.
1898.	Morris Co.	F. S. Douglas.
1897.	Wheaton .	H. J. Whigham.
1896.	Shinnecock	H. J. Whigham.
1895.	Newport ..	C. B. Macdonald.

RECORD OF WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Club.	Player.
1912.	Essex Co.	Miss Margaret Curtis.
1911.	Baltusrol .	Miss Margaret Curtis.
1910.	Homeward.	Miss Dorothy Campbell.
1909.	Merion ...	Miss Dorothy Campbell.
1908.	Chevy Ch.	Miss Kate C. Harley.
1907.	Midlothian.	Miss Margaret Curtis.
1906.	Brae Burn.	Miss H. S. Curtis.
1905.	Morris Co.	Miss Pauline Mackay.
1904.	Merion ...	Miss Georgianna Bishop.
1903.	Chicago ..	Miss Bessie Anthony.
1902.	Brookline .	Miss Genevieve Hecker.
1901.	Baltusrol .	Miss Genevieve Hecker.
1900.	Shinnecock	Miss Frances Griscom.
1899.	Phila.	Miss Ruth Underhill.
1898.	Ardsley ..	Miss Beatrix Hoyt.
1897.	Essex Co..	Miss Beatrix Hoyt.
1896.	Morris Co.	Miss Beatrix Hoyt.
1895.	Shinnecock	Mrs. C. S. Brown.

SKATING.

Fastest Times on Record by Amateurs.

Distance.	Time.	Record Holder.	Date.
50 yards.....	0:00:06	*S. D. See.....	Dec. 28, 1885
		C. B. Davidson.....	Dec. 28, 1885
75 yards.....	0:00:08⅘	S. D. See.....	Dec. 30, 1883
100 yards.....	0:00:09⅘	Morris Wood.....	Jan 24, 1903
120 yards.....	0:00:11⅝	J. S. Jonnson.....	Mar. 1, 1892
150 yards.....	0:00:15⅞	G. D. Phillips.....	Jan. 27, 1883
200 yards.....	0:00:16⅘	J. C. Hamment.....	Jan. 24, 1895
220 yards	0:00:19	Morris Wood.....	Jan. 24, 1903
300 yards.....	0:00:31⅗	G. D. Phillips.....	Dec. 30, 1883
440 yards.....	0:00:35½	H. P. Mosher.....	Jan. 1, 1896
[1]546.8 yards.....	0:00:41⅝	J. S. Johnson.....	Jan. 24, 1895
600 yards.....	0:00:55¼	O. Rudd.....	Mar. 5, 1893
880 yards.....	0:01:20⅝	J. Nilssen.....	Feb. 1, 1896
[1]1,093.61 yards.....	0:01:47	J. K. McCulloch.....	Feb. 10, 1897
1,320 yards.....	0:02:13	J. S. Johnson.....	Feb. 26, 1894
[1]1,640.42 yards	0:02:40⅝	J. K. McCulloch.....	Feb. 6, 1897
1 mile.....	0:02:36	J. Neilson.....	Feb. 2, 1895
2 miles.....	0:05:42⅗	O. Rudd.....	Jan. 25, 1895
3 miles.....	0:08:23	J. F. Donoghue.....	Feb. 4, 1897
[2]5,000 metres.....	0:09:25⅝	J. K. McCulloch.....	Feb. 16, 1897
4 miles.....	0:12:00½	A. Nilssen.....	Feb. 13, 1894
		A. Schiebe.....	Feb. 13, 1894
5 miles.....	0:14:24	O. Rudd.....	Feb. 20, 1896
10 miles.....	0:31:11⅛	J. S. Johnson.....	Feb. 26, 1894
15 miles.....	0:49:17⅝	A. D. Smith.....	Jan. 26, 1894
20 miles.....	1:06:36⅝	A. D. Smith.....	Jan. 26, 1894
30 miles.....	1:53:20	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
40 miles.....	2:34:46	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
50 miles.....	3:15:59⅗	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
60 miles.....	4:07:00⅗	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
70 miles.....	4:55:15⅝	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
80 miles.....	5:41:55	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
90 miles.....	6:25:57⅝	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893
100 miles.....	7:11:38⅛	J. F. Donoghue.....	Jan. 26, 1893

[1]Respectively, 500, 1,000 and 1,500 metres. [2]Three miles, 188.06 yards.

In the schools of New York 89 per cent of the teachers are women.

Errata—In summary of Olympic games for 1912, 100-metre dash read Ralph Craig instead of J. E. Meredith. In 800-metre run read J. E. Meredith instead of A. N. S. Jackson. In 1,500-metre run read A. N. S. Jackson instead of Hannes Kolehmainen.

FULL SUMMARY OF OLYMPIC GAMES, 1912.

TRACK EVENTS.

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.	Time.
‡100-metre dash	J. E. Meredith, United States.	Alvah T. Meyer, United States	D. Lippincott, United States.	0:10 4-5
*800-metre run	A. N. S. Jackson, England.	Mel Sheppard, United States.	I. N. Davenport, United States.	1:51 9-10
†1,500-metre run	H. Kolehmainen, Finland.	A. R. Kiviat, United States.	N. S. Taber, United States.	3:56 4-5
10,000-metre run	H. Kolehmainen, Finland.	L. Tewanima, United States.	Stanroos, Finland.	31:20
400-metre relay	England.	Sweden.	———	0:42 4-10
*5,000-metre run	H. Kolehmainen, Finland.	J. Bouin, France.	E. W. Hutson, England.	14:36 3-5
200-metre dash	Ralph Craig, United States.	D. Lippincott, United States.	W. R. Applegate, England.	0:21 7-10
†10,000-metre walk	G. Goulding, Canada.	E. J. Webb, England.	F. Altimani, Italy.	46.28 2-5
110-metre hurdles	F. W. Kelly, United States.	J. J. Wendell, United States.	M. W. Hawkins, United States.	0:15 1-10
¶400-metre run	C. R. Reidpath, United States.	Hans Braun, Germany.	E. F. Lindberg, United States.	0:48 1-5
†Marathon run	K. K. McArthur, South Africa.	C. W. Gitshaw, South Africa.	Gasten Strobino, United States.	2:36
3,000-metre team race	United States.	Sweden.	Finland.	———
1,600-metre relay race	United States.	France.	Great Britain.	3:16 3-5
8,000-metre 'cross country	Sweden.	Finland.	Great Britain.	———
Penthalon	James Thorpe, United States.	F. R. Bie, Norway.	A. Brundage, United States.	———
Decathlon	James Thorpe, United States.	H. Wieslander, Sweden.	C. Lomberg, Sweden.	———

FIELD EVENTS.

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
†Running high jump	A. W. Richard, U. S., 6 ft. 3¾ in.	Lische, Germany, 6 ft. 3 1-10 in.	G. L. Horine, U. S., 6 ft. 2 2-5 in.
Standing broad jump	Tsiclitiras, Greece, 11 ft. 7-10 in.	P. Adams, U. S., 11 ft.	Ben Adams, U. S., 10 ft. 11 in.
*16-pound shot	P. McDonald, U. S., 50.32 ft.	R. Rose, U. S., 50.03 ft.	L. A. Whitney, U. S., 44.06 ft.
*Javelin (best hand)	E. Lemming, Sweden, 198.4 ft.	J. J. Saaristo, Finland.	M. Kovacs, Hungary.
*Javelin (both hands)	J. J. Saaristo, Finland, 358 ft. 11 in.	Sukaniomi, Finland, 358 ft. 9 in.	Peltonen, Finland, 328 ft. 10 in.
16-pound shot (both hands)	R. Rose, U. S., 90 ft. 5½ in.	P. McDonald, U. S., 90 ft. 3¾ in.	Niklander, Finland, 89 ft.
†Pole vault	H. S. Babcock, U. S., 12 ft. 11½ in.	§M. S. Wright, U. S.	§F. T. Nelson, U. S.
†Running broad jump	A. L. Gutterson, U. S., 24 ft. 11 in.	C. D. Bricker, Canada, 23 ft. 1 in.	G. Aberg, Sweden, 22 ft. 9 in.
*Discus (best hand)	A. R. Taipale, Finland, 148 ft. 1½ in.	R. L. Byrd, U. S., 138 ft. 9⅝ in.	J. H. Duncan, U. S., 138 ft. 8⅜ in.
Standing high jump	Platt Adams, U. S., 5 ft. 4 in.	B. W. Adams, U. S., 5 ft. 3 in.	C. Tsiclitiras, Greece, 5 ft. 2 in.
Discus (both hands)	A. R. Taipale, Finland, 271 ft. 9¾ in.	E. Niklander, Finland, 255 ft. 9¼ in.	Magnusson, Sweden, 253 ft. 9 2-3 in.
†Hammer throw	M. J. McGrath, U. S., 180 ft. 5 in.	D. Gillis, Canada, 158 ft. 9 1-10 in.	C. C. Childs, U. S., 158 ft.
Hop, step and jump	Lindblom, Sweden, 48 ft. 5 1-10 in.	Aberg, Sweden.	Almloef, Sweden.

*New world's record. †New Olympic record. ‡In trial heat Lippincott established new Olympic record and equalled world's record of 10 3-5 seconds. §Tied for second place at 12 ft. 10 in. ¶Ted Meredith set new world's and Olympic record of 48 seconds in trial heat.

The city of Panama in 1911 had a population of 35,368.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

America won a striking victory at the Fifth Olympiad, held under the auspices of the Swedish Olympic Committee at Stockholm. Twenty-seven countries were represented. The United States showed that Uncle Sam's athletes are the best in the world in nearly every event on the track and field programme. Not only were premier honors won on track and field, but also in shooting and swimming. The rifle shooting of the American representatives outclassed that of the other countries.

Records were made in nearly every track and field event, a large share of them falling to American runners, jumpers and weightmen.

Though two South Africans finished first and second in the classic Marathon run, an American was the third runner home and teammates followed close behind.

The Olympic games were renewed in 1896, when a modified series of track and field events were held in Athens, Greece. America won nine of the eleven contests. Four years later Paris was the scene of the games, and again America was to the fore. The Olympiad of 1904 was decided at St. Louis, and America swept the boards. In 1906 the Olympics were held in Athens, America taking the majority of the honors. America continued supreme at the Olympics in London in 1908. Then the victory at Stockholm rounded out a clean slate for this country. The sixth Olympiad will be at Berlin, Germany, in 1916.

The following tables show at a glance the results in the various events:

Final Point Score on Track and Field at Olympic Games.

Events.	America	Finland	Great Britain	Sweden	Greece	Norway	Germany	Hungary	France	Denmark
100-metre dash	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
800-metre run	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500-metre run	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javelin (best hand)	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Javelin (both hands)	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10,000-metre run	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400-metre relay	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Running high jump	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Standing broad jump	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
16-pound shot	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pentathlon	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
5,000-metre run	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
200-metre dash	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-000-metre walk	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-pound shot (both hands)	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pole vault	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110-metre hurdles	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Running broad jump	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discus (best hand)	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400-metre run	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
3,000-metre team race	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Standing high jump	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Discus (both hands)	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hammer throw	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marathon run	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,600-metre relay race	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
8,000-metre 'cross-country	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hop, step and jump	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decathlon	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	85	27	24	21	4	2	4	1	4	0

Italy scored one point for third place in the 10,000-metre walk. The five points scored by South Africa in the Marathon run and the two points by Canada in the hammer throw are credited to Great Britain.

RECORDS IN OLYMPIC GAMES.

Event.	Record Holder.	Time.	Year.	Place.
60 metres	Hahn (America)	00:07	1904	St. Louis.
100 metres	Lippincott (America)	00:10⅗	1912	Stockholm.
200 metres	Hahn (America)	00:21⅗	1904	St. Louis.
400 metres	Lippincott (America)	00:48⅙	1912	Stockholm.
800 metres	Meredith (America)	01:52½	1912	Stockholm.
1,500 metres	Sheppard (America)	04:03⅗	1908	London.
110 metre hurdles	Smithson (America)	00:15	1908	London.
200 metre hurdles	Hillman (America)	00:24⅗	1904	St. Louis.
400 metre hurdles	Hillman (America)	00:53	1904	St. Louis.

The third largest city in Rumania is Galatz, which had a population of 66,000 in 1909.

Event.	Record Holder.	Time.	Year.	Place.
2,500 metre steeplechase	Orton (America)	07:34	1900	Paris.
3,200 metre steeplechase	Russell (England)	10:47⅘	1908	London.
4,000 metre steeplechase	Rimmer (England)	12:58⅘	1900	Paris.
Running broad jump	Gutterson (America)	24 ft., 11⅛ in.	1912	Stockholm.
Running high jump	Richards (America)	6 ft., 3.98 in.	1912	Stockholm.
Running triple jump	Ahearne (England)	48 ft., 11¼ in.	1908	London.
Standing broad jump	Ewry (America)	11 ft., 4⅞ in.	1904	St. Louis.
Standing high jump	Ewry (America)	5 ft., 5 in.	1900	Paris.
Standing triple jump	Ewry (America)	34 ft., 8½ in.	1900	Paris.
Pole vault	Babcock (America)	12 ft., 11½ in.	1912	Stockholm.
Shot-put	McDonald (America)	50 ft., 3.9 in.	1912	Stockholm.
Discus	Sheridan (America)	136 ft., ½ in.	1906	Athens.
16-lb. hammer	McGrath (America)	179 ft., 7.1 in.	1912	Stockholm.
Throwing 56-lb. weight	Desmarteau (Canada)	34 ft., 4 in.	1904	St. Louis.
Shot put (both hands)	Rose (America)	90 ft., 5.4 in.	1912	Stockholm.
Marathon race	Sherring (Canada)	2:51:23⅘	1906	Athens.
Team race (3 miles)	England	14:39⅘	1908	London.
5-mile run	Voigt (England)	25:11⅕	1908	London.
Throwing javelin (free style)	Lemming (Sweden)	178 ft., 7½ in.	1908	London.
Throwing javelin (held in middle)	Lemming (Sweden)	179 ft., 10½ in.	1908	London.
1,500 metre walk	Bonhag (America)	07:12⅘	1906	Athens.
2,500 metre walk	Larner (England)	14:55	1908	London.
10 mile walk	Larner (England)	1:15:57⅘	1908	London.
Throwing discus (Greek style)	Sheridan (America)	124 ft., 8 in.	1908	London.
1,600 metre relay	Reidpath, Sheppard, Meredith and Lindberg (America)	3:16⅘	1912	Stockholm.

AMERICAN ATHLETICS.

NATIONAL TEN-MILE RUN.

The national ten-mile run championship was held at Newark, N. J., on October 26. There were a field of seven starters. The results follow:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Time.	Pos.	Name and Club.	Time.
1	H. J. Smith, unattached	53:51 2-5		M. C. A.	——
2	L. Scott, S. Patterson A. C.	——	5	N. Gianackopales, Mercury A. C.	——
3	F. J. Bellars, N. Y. A. C.	——			
4	R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y.				

NATIONAL SEVEN-MILE WALK.

The national seven-mile walk championship was held at Newark, N. J., on October 26. The results follow:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Time.	Pos.	Name and Club.	Time.
1	Al. Voellmeke, Pastime A. C.	55:49	7	W. Plant, L. I. A. C.	——
2	T. Neuendorfer, N. Y. A. C.	——	8	S. Schwartz, unattached	——
3	T. Carroll, Irish-American A. C.	——	9	F. R. Plant, L. I. A. C.	——
4	R. F. Remer, W. Englewood	——	10	W. T. Allen, Glencoe A. C.	——
5	R. B. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum	——	11	J. McSorley, Glencoe A. C.	——
6	B. Mann, Glencoe A. C.	——	12	D. S. Cronin, Irish-American A. C.	——

INTERCOLLEGIATE 'CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

Harvard won the intercollegiate 'cross-country run held at Ithaca, N. Y., on November 23. Harvard's score was 32 points and the other teams finished as follows: Cornell, 48 points; Dartmouth, 87 points; Brown, 117 points; Pennsylvania, 154 points; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 156 points; Syracuse, 174 points; Princeton, 199 points; Yale, 209 points; College of City of New York, 312. John Paul Jones, of Cornell, won the individual championship for the third time. The first twenty men to finish were:

Name and College.	Time.	Name and College.	Time.
Jones, Cornell	32:29⅕	Harmon, Dartmouth	34:08
Taber, Brown	33:04⅕	Blackman, Harvard	34:10
Copeland, Harvard	33:06⅘	Rogers, Brown	34:21
Boyd, Harvard	33:26	Langnet, Pennsylvania	34:30
Ball, Dartmouth	33:35	Finch, Cornell	34:34
Brodt, Cornell	33:37	Marceau, Dartmouth	34:36
Lawless, Harvard	33:42	Cadiz, Cornell	34:37
Carter, Harvard	33:53	Dane, Syracuse	34:37
Longfield, Cornell	34:03	Cook, Brown	34:48
McClure, Harvard	34:04	Day, Dartmouth	34:51

The density of population of the United States is 30.9 per square mile.

INTERSCHOLASTIC 'CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

The annual interscholastic 'cross-country run was held at Van Cortlandt Park on December 7. The first twenty to finish follow:

Pos.	Name and school.	Time.	Pos.	Name and school.	Time.
1	Keogh, Morris High	13:54	11	Lenton, Morris High	14:51
2	Douglass, DeWitt Clinton	13.58	12	Klages, Commerce	14:57
3	Graney, Commercial High	14:21	13	Haskell, Boys' High	14:59
4	Moriarty, Richmond High	14:25	14	Weg, DeWitt Clinton	15:00
5	Jistronek, Morris High	14:29	15	Gray, Commercial High	15:01
6	Davidson, Morris High	14:30	16	McGrath, DeWitt Clinton	15:04
7	Piebes, Commercial High	14:37	17	Ingalls, Manual Training	15:06
8	Zirjolo, DeWitt Clinton	14:40	18	Biverito, Manual Training	15:08
9	Rosofsky, Commerce	14:41	19	McDermott, Commerce	15:09
10	Dale, Morris High	14:45	20	Rosen, DeWitt Clinton	15:10

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The University of Pennsylvania won the championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on May 31 and June 1. The winners in the various events follow:

Event.	Winner.	College.	Record.
100 Yards	Thomas	Princeton	0:10⅕
220 Yards	Reidpath	Pennsylvania	0:21⅘
440 Yards	Reidpath	Syracuse	*0:48
880 Yards	Jones	Cornell	1:53⅘
One Mile	Jones	Cornell } dead heat	4:20⅗
	Taber	Brown }	
Two Mile	Withington	Harvard	*9:24⅖
120-yard Hurdles	Wendell	Wesleyan	0:15⅗
220-yard Hurdles	Craig	Michigan	0:24⅕
Shot Put	Beatty	Columbia	*48 ft. 10¾ in.
Pole Vault	Gardner	Yale	*13 ft. 1 in.
High Jump	Burdick	Pennsylvania	6 ft. ¾ in.
Hammer Throw	Cable	Harvard	162 ft. 4½ in.
Broad Jump	Mercer	Pennsylvania	23 ft. 10½ in.

*New records.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The winners and their records in the senior championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, held at Pittsburgh September 21, follow:

TRACK EVENTS.

Event.	Winner.	Time.
100 yard dash	H. P. Drew	0:10
220-yard dash	A. T. Meyer	0:21⅘
440-yard run	T. J. Halpin	0:49⅖
880-yard run	M. W. Sheppard	1:57⅖
One-mile run	A. R. Kiviat	4:18⅗
120-yard high hurdles	T. P. Nicholson	0:15⅕
200-yard low hurdles	J. J. Eller	0:25⅕
Five-mile run	H. Kolehmainen	25:43⅖
Three-mile walk	R. B. Gifford	23:14

FIELD EVENTS.

Running high jump—J. O. Johnstone. Height, 6 feet 3 inches.

Running broad jump—P. Adams. Distance, 22.44 feet.

Hop, step and jump—P. Adams. Distance, 45.71 feet.

Pole vault—H. S. Babcock. Height, 12 feet.

Throwing the discus—E. Muller. Distance, 132.22 feet.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—M. J. McGrath. Distance, 174.67 feet.

Putting 16-pound shot—P. McDonald. Distance, 48.89 feet.

Throwing 56-pound weight—P. J. Ryan. Distance, 37.87 feet.

Throwing the javelin—Harry Lott. Distance, 162.65 feet.

RUNNING, INDOORS AND OUTDOORS.

(American Amateur Records Accepted by the A. A. U.)

Distance.	Time.	Record Holder.	Date
*50 yards	00:05⅖	W. D. Eaton	Feb. 20, 1904
		V. S. Rice	May 9, 1891
		R. L. Murray	Mch. 17, 1906
		F. Kuhn	April 1, 1911
*60 yards	00:06⅖	W. J. Keating	Feb. 8, 1910
		R. Cloughen	Jan. 28, 1910
		J. Wasson	Mch. 12, 1911
*65 yards	00:07	Lawson Robertson	Mch. 2, 1908
*75 yards	00:07⅗	L. H. Carey	Oct. 10, 1905
		B. J. Wefers	Jan. 25, 1896
		Archie Hahn	June 23, 1906
*90 yards	00:09⅖	E. A Frey	May 2, 1910
100 yards	00:09⅗	Daniel Kelly	June 23, 1906
110 yards	00:10⅘	R. Cloughen	Sept. 5, 1910
125 yards	00:12⅕	Gwyn Henry	May 30, 1911

In the Mountain States the density of population is 3.1 persons per square mile.

Distance.	Time.	Record Holder.	Date.
150 yards	00:14⅘	C. H. Sherrill	May 17, 1890
		J. Owen, jr	Sept. 13, 1890
200 yards	00:20	W. Baker	Nov. 8, 1890
		B. J. Wefers	May 30, 1896
		Daniel Kelly	June 23, 1906
220 yards	00:21⅕	R. C. Craig	May 27, 1911
300 yards	00:30⅗	B. J. Wefers	Sept. 26, 1896
400 yards	00:42⅕	M. W. Long	Oct. 4, 1900
440 yards	00:47	M. W. Long	Oct. 4, 1900
500 yards	00:57⅗	M. W. Sheppard	Aug. 14, 1910
550 yards	01:04	M. W. Sheppard	Aug. 14, 1910
600 yards	01:10⅘	M. W. Sheppard	Aug. 14, 1910
700 yards	01:26⅘	M. W. Sheppard	May 30, 1910
800 yards	01:43⅘	M. W. Sheppard	Aug. 23, 1910
880 yards	01:52⅘	Emile Lunghi	Sept. 6, 1909
900 yards	01:57⅕	M. W. Sheppard	Aug. 7, 1910
1,000 yards	02:12⅗	M. W. Sheppard	July 17, 1910
1 mile	04:15⅖	J. P. Jones	May 27, 1911
2 miles	09:25⅕	T. S. Berna	May 27, 1911
*2 miles	09:14⅕	G. V. Bonhag	Feb. 26, 1910
*3 miles	14:29⅗	G. V. Bonhag	Jan. 29, 1911
3 miles	14:32	G. V. Bonhag	June 3, 1911
*4 miles	19:39⅘	G. V. Bonhag	Feb. 5, 1910
4 miles	20:11	G. V. Bonhag	Sept. 10, 1910
5 miles	25:09⅕	G. V. Bonhag	Sept. 10, 1910
*5 miles	24:59⅗	G. V. Bonhag	Mch. 16, 1909
*6 miles	30:42	G. V. Bonhag	Mch. 20, 1909
*7 miles	35:50⅗	G. V. Bonhag	Mch. 20, 1909
8 miles	41:52⅕	G. V. Bonhag	Nov. 6, 1909
9 miles	47:22⅘	G. V. Bonhag	Nov. 6, 1909
10 miles	52:34⅘	G. V. Bonhag	Nov. 6, 1909
11 miles	1:00:56⅕	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
12 miles	1:06:50⅗	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
13 miles	1:12:49⅗	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
14 miles	1:18:56⅗	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
15 miles	1:25:15	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
16 miles	1:31:49	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
17 miles	1:38:37⅕	J. F. Crowley	Nov. 14, 1909
18 miles	1:45:11⅘	James Clark	Nov. 14, 1909
19 miles	1:51:41⅘	James Clark	Nov. 14, 1909
20 miles	1:58:27⅗	James Clark	Nov. 14, 1909
30 miles	3:36:03½	J. Gassman	Feb. 22, 1884
40 miles	5:20:30	W. C. Davies	Feb. 22, 1882
50 miles	7:29:47	P. Golden	Feb. 22, 1882
60 miles	9:44:20	J. Saunders	Feb. 22, 1883
70 miles	11:34:05	J. Saunders	Feb. 22, 1882
80 miles	13:13:55	J. Saunders	Feb. 22, 1882
90 miles	15:24:10	J. Saunders	Feb. 22, 1882
100 miles	17:36:14	J. Saunders	Feb. 22, 1882

*Indoor records.

WALKING.

Distance.	Time.	Record Holder.	Date.
75 yards	00:12⅘	H. W. Fitzpatrick	May 15, 1911
220 yards	00:36⅗	William Young	Aug. 3, 1905
440 yards	01:23	H. L. Curtis	Sept. 26, 1891
880 yards	03:02⅗	F. P. Murray	Oct. 22, 1883
1 mile	06:28	G. H. Goulding	Dec. 16, 1911
2 miles	13:45⅕	G. H. Goulding	Mch. 18, 1911
3 miles	21:09⅕	F. P. Murray	Nov. 6, 1883
4 miles	29:40⅗	T. H. Armstrong, jr	Nov. 6, 1877
5 miles	38:58	W. H. Purdy	May 22, 1880
10 miles	1:17:40¾	E. E. Merrill	Oct. 5, 1880
20 miles	3:08:10	J. B. Clark	Dec. 5, 1879
25 miles	4:03:35	J. B. Clark	Dec. 5, 1879
50 miles	9:29:22	G. B. Gillie	May 11, 1878
100 miles	21:00:42	G. B Gillie	May 11, 1878

HURDLE RACING.

Distance.	Time.	Record holder.	Date.
40 yards	0:00:05	T. N. Richards	Feb. 19, 1910
50 yards	0:00:07	M. S. Catlin	Feb. 20, 1904
60 yards	0:00:07⅗	R. G. Haskins	Mch. 11, 1911
80 yards	*0:00:11¼	A. A. Jordan	Oct. 9, 1887
100 yards	*0:00:13½	H. L. Williams	Sept. 20, 1890
		J. P. Nicholson	June 1, 1912
120 yards	*0:00:15⅕	A. B. Shaw	May 29, 1908
		W. A. Edwards	Oct. 22, 1909
		A. C. Kraenzlein	June 18, 1898
220 yards	0:00:23⅗	A. C. Kraenzlein	May 28, 1898

In the New England group of states more than four-fifths of the population is urban.

Distance.	Time.	Record Holder.	Date.
220 yards	*0:00:27⅝	J. J. Eller	Oct. 11, 1908
300 yards	0:00:36⅝	H. L. Hillman, jr.	Nov. 10, 1906
440 yards	0:00:54⅜	H. L. Hillman, jr.	Oct. 1, 1904
440 yards	*0:01:00	C. J. Bacon	June 25, 1910

*Hurdles 3½ feet high; others 2½ feet.

JUMPING.

Style.	Distance.	Record holder.	Date.
Standing high	5 feet 5¼ inches	R. C. Ewry	Sept. 7, 1901
Running high	6 feet 6⅛ inches	G. L. Horine	Mch. 29, 1912
Pole vault	13 feet 2¼ inches	M. S. Wright	June 8, 1912
Pole leap	28 feet 2 inches	Platt Adams	Oct. 31, 1910
Standing broad	11 feet 4⅞ inches	R. C. Ewry	Aug. 29, 1904
Running broad	24 feet 7¼ inches	M. Prinstein	April 28, 1900
Running hop, step and jump	50 feet 11 inches	D. F. Ahearne	May 30, 1911
Standing hop, step and jump	32 feet 8 inches	Platt Adams	Nov. 25, 1910

THROWING WEIGHTS.

Style.	Distance.	Record holder.	Date.
16-lb. hammer	187 feet 4 inches	M. J. McGrath	Oct. 29, 1911
12-lb. hammer	190 feet 9 inches	L. J. Talbott	April 20, 1907
12-lb. shot	55 feet 11¾ inches	Ralph Rose	Sept. 14, 1907
16-lb. shot	49 feet 10 inches	Ralph Rose	Sept. 7, 1908
24-lb. shot	38 feet 10 11/16 inches	P. J. McDonald	Oct. 22, 1911
Discus	145 feet 9½ inches	J. Duncan	June 2, 1912
56-lb. weight	38 feet 8 inches	J. Flanagan	Sept. 7, 1907
56-lb. weight for height	16 feet 6½ inches	P. Donovan	Oct. 23, 1912

RELAY RACING.

Distance.	Time.	Record holder.	Date.
2,400 yards	0:05:06⅛	Irish-American A. C.	Feb. 5, 1910
2 miles	0:07:53	Irish-American A. C.	Sept. 5, 1910
4 miles	0:17:43⅜	Cornell University	Mch. 1, 1912

JAVELIN.

Throwing the javelin	166 feet 10 inches	H. G. Lott	Aug. 31, 1912

INTERCOLLEGIATE TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS AND WHEN MADE.

Event.	Record.	Holder and College.	Year.
100-yard dash	0:09⅘	R. C. Craig, Michigan	1911
		B. J. Wefers, Georgetown	1896
220-yard dash	0:21⅛	R. C. Craig, Michigan	1910
		B. J. Wefers, Georgetown	1896
440-yard dash	0:48	C. D. Reidpath, Syracuse	1912
880-yard run	1:53⅘	J. P. Jones, Cornell	1912
One-mile run	4:15⅖	J. P. Jones, Cornell	1911
Two-mile run	9:24⅖	P. Withington, Harvard	1912
120-yard hurdles	0:15⅕	A. B. Shaw, Dartmouth	1908
220-yard hurdles	0:23⅗	R. A. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania	1898
High jump	6:03¼	T. Moffit, Pennsylvania	1907
Broad jump	24:04½	A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania	1899
Hammer throw	164:10	J. R. Dewitt, Princeton	1902
Shot put	48:10¾	R. L. Beatty, Columbia	1912
Pole vault	13:01	R. A. Gardner, Yale	1912

ROWING.

IMPORTANT RACES OF 1912.

Oxford defeated Cambridge by six lengths on the Thames on April 1, the winner's time being 22:03.

Cornell swept the river, winning all three races in the annual intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie on June 29. The results follow:

Varsity eight-oared race (four miles)—Cornell, first; time, 19:21 2-5. Wisconsin, second; time, 19:25. Columbia, third; time, 19:41 2-5. Syracuse, fourth; time, 19.47. Pennsylvania, fifth; time, 19:55. Leland Stanford, Jr., sixth; 20:29 1-5.

Varsity four-oared race (two miles)—Cornell, first; time, 10:34 1-5. Columbia, second; time, 10.41 1-5. Syracuse, third; time, 10:58 3-5. Pennsylvania, fourth; 11:23 2-5.

Freshman eight-oared race (two miles)—Cornell, first; time, 9:31 2-5. Wisconsin, second; time, 9:35 2-5. Syracuse, third; time, 9:42 3-5; Pennsylvania, fourth; time, 9:46 2-5. Columbia, fifth; 9:48.

Harvard won all three races in its annual regatta with Yale at New London, held on June 23. The results follow:

Varsity eight-oared race (four miles)—Harvard, first; time, 21:43½. Yale, second; time, 22:04. Won by six lengths.

Varsity four-oared race (two miles)—

Harvard, first; time, 11:24. Yale, second; time, 11:55. Won by ten lengths.

Freshman eight-oared race (two miles)—Harvard, first; time, 10:52. Yale, second; time, 10:55. Won by one length.

The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America was held on Lake Peoria, Ill., on August 9 and 10. The results in the principal races follow:

Intermediate four-oared shell race—Winnipeg Rowing Club, first; Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, Md., second; Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago, third. Time, 6:33.

Senior four-oared shell race—Winnipeg Rowing Club, first; Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, Md., second; Mound City Rowing Club, St. Louis, third. Time, 7:22.

One-quarter mile championship—E. B. Butler, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, first; T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, Lond Island City, second; John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time, 1:35.

Championship senior single race—E. B. Butler, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, first; A. F. Culver, Winnipeg Rowing Club, second; F. H. Shepheard, Harlem Boat Club, New York City, third. Time, 8:22 2-5.

Senior eight-oared shell championship—Winnipeg Rowing Club, first; Duluth Boat Club, Duluth, second; Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, third; Mound City Rowing Club, St. Louis, fourth. Time, 6:37 4-5.

Senior single championship (1¼ miles)—A. F. Culver, Winnipeg Rowing Club, first; E. W. Smith, New York Athletic Club, second; T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, third. Time, 7:26.

RECORD OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Date.	First.	Second.	Time.
1895	Columbia	Cornell	21:25
1896	Cornell	Harvard	19:59
1897	Cornell	Yale	20:34
1898	Cornell	Columbia	20:47⅘
1899	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin	20:04
1900	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin	19:44⅘
1901	Cornell	Columbia	18:53½
1902	Cornell	Wisconsin	20:05⅘
1903	Cornell	Georgetown	18:57
1904	Syracuse	Cornell	20:22⅘
1905	Cornell	Syracuse	20:29
1906	Cornell	Pennsylvania	19:36⅘
1907	Cornell	Columbia	20:02⅘
1908	Syracuse	Columbia	19:34⅙
1909	Cornell	Columbia	19:02
1910	Cornell	Pennsylvania	20:42⅙
1911	Cornell	Columbia	20:10⅘
1912	Cornell	Wisconsin	19:21⅘

RECORD OF YALE-HARVARD RACES.

Yale and Harvard have met in the water in forty-six races, and Yale has won 24, to 22 for Harvard. The record since 1883 follows:

Date.	Won by.	Time. Winner M. S.	Time. Loser. M. S.
June 28, 1883	Harvard	24:26	25:59
June 26, 1884	Yale	20:31	20:46
June 26, 1885	Harvard	25:15½	26:30
July 2, 1886	Yale	20:40¼	21:05
July 1, 1887	Yale	22:56	23:10¾
June 29, 1888	Yale	20:10	21:24½
June 29, 1889	Yale	21:30	21:55
June 27, 1890	Yale	21:29	21:40
June 26, 1891	Harvard	21:23	21:57
July 1, 1892	Yale	20:48	21:42½
June 3, 1893	Yale	25:01½	25:15
June 28, 1894	Yale	22:47	24:40
June 28, 1895	Yale	21:30	22:05
June 29, 1899	Harvard	20:52½	21:13
June 28, 1900	Yale	21:12⅘	21:37⅘
June 27, 1901	Yale	23:37	23:45
June 26, 1902	Yale	20:20	20:33
June 25, 1903	Yale	20:19⅘	20:29⅘
June 30, 1904	Yale	21:40½	22:10
June 29, 1905	Yale	22:33	22:36
June 28, 1906	Harvard	23:02	23:11
June 27, 1907	Yale	21:10	21:13
June 25, 1908	Harvard	24:10	27:45
July 1, 1909	Harvard	21:50	22:10
June 30, 1910	Harvard	20:46½	21:04
June 30, 1911	Harvard	22:44	23:41½
June 30, 1912	Harvard	21:43½	22:04

In 1896 Harvard was beaten at Poughkeepsie by Cornell, Yale not rowing. In 1897 Yale and Harvard both rowed at Poughkeepsie, Cornell winning, with Yale second and Harvard third. In the following year Cornell went to New London for a three-cornered race, and again won, with Yale second and Harvard third.

RECORD OF OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE REGATTAS.

Oxford and Cambridge have rowed sixty-nine annual dual regattas, Oxford winning thirty-eight, Cambridge thirty, while one (1877) resulted in a dead heat. Distance, about four miles. Record time, 18 min., 21 sec., made by Oxford in 1911. The results in detail since 1898 follow:

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Time. M.	Time. S.	Won by.
1898	March 26	Oxford	22	15	12 lengths
1899	March 25	Cambridge	21	4	3¼ lengths
1900	March 31	Cambridge	18	47	Won easily
1901	March 30	Oxford	22	31	⅝ length
1902	March 23	Cambridge	19	9	Won easily
1903	April 1	Cambridge	19	32½	6 lengths
1904	March 26	Cambridge	21	34	4½ lengths
1905	April 1	Oxford	20	35	3 lengths
1906	April 7	Cambridge	19	24	2 lengths
1907	March 16	Cambridge	20	36	4½ lengths
1908	April 4	Cambridge	19	19	3 lengths
1909	April 3	Oxford	19	50	3 lengths
1910	March 24	Oxford	20	14	3½ lengths
1911	April 1	Oxford	18	21	3 lengths
1912	April 1	Oxford	22	03	6 lengths

The largest city in Denmark is Copenhagen, which had a population of 514,134 in 1906.

LAWN TENNIS.

The thirty-second season upon the American lawn tennis courts marked a distinct advance in the game. The Californians made a clean sweep of the national championships, with one exception. M. E. McLoughlin took the national singles title and, paired with T. C. Bundy, the doubles honors. McLoughlin went through the season without a defeat, adding Longwood, New York State and the Western championships to his already long list. In a measure his path was made easier by the retirement of W. A. Larned because of the rule which necessitates the champion playing through instead of standing out for challenge.

Miss Mary Browne won the women's title and Clifton B. Herd the national interscholastic honors. The only open title which the players from the Pacific Coast failed to capture was that of the clay courts, which was won by R. N. Williams, jr., the youth who was one of the most sensational players of the entire season.

Although among the original challengers, America defaulted its place in the Davis international cup matches. The British Isles team defeated France in London and then succeeded in lifting the trophy and returning it to European courts by defeating the Australian defenders at Melbourne.

Throughout the season there was great activity, and the list of championships and open tournaments increased twofold. Despite this all entries filled well. The management of the national championship tournament at Newport set a high standard for the American game.

The results of the leading tournaments follow:

DAVIS CUP MATCHES.

International Davis Cup Matches, January, 1912, at Christchurch, N. Z.: Men's Singles—N. E. Brookes (Australia) defeated B. C. Wright (America) 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3; R. W. Heath (Australia) defeated W. A. Larned (America) 2—6, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2; N. E. Brookes (Australia) defeated M. E. McLoughlin (America) 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. Men's Doubles—N. E. Brookes and A. W. Dunlop (Australia) defeated B. C. Wright and M. E. McLoughlin (America) 6—4, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

Preliminary Ties at West Side Tennis Club, New York City, September, 1911: Men's Singles—W. A. Larned (America) defeated C. P. Dixon (British Isles) 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5; M. E. McLoughlin (America) defeated A. H. Lowe (British Isles) 8—6, 6—1, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3; W. A. Larned (America) defeated A. H. Lowe (British Isles) 6—3, 1—6, 7—5, 6—1; M. E. McLoughlin (America) defeated C. P. Dixon (British Isles) 8—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2. Men's Doubles—C. P. Dixon and A. E. Beamish (British Isles) defeated R. D. Little and T. C. Bundy (America) 6—3, 7—5, 6—4.

International Davis Cup Matches, at Melbourne, Australia, November, 1912: Men's Singles—J. C. Parke (British Isles) defeated N. E. Brookes (Australia) 8—6, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2; C. P. Dixon (British Isles) defeated R. W. Heath (Australia) 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; J. C. Parke (British Isles) defeated R. W. Heath (Australia) 6—2, 6—4, 6—4; N. E. Brookes (Australia) defeated C. P. Dixon (British Isles) 6—2, 6—4, 6—4. Men's Doubles—N. E. Brookes and A. W. Dunlop (Australia) defeated J. C. Parke and A. E. Beamish (British Isles) 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

Preliminary Ties at Wimbledon, London, July, 1912: Singles—C. P. Dixon (British Isles) defeated Max Decougis (France) 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; A. H. Gobert (France) defeated A. W. Gore (British Isles) 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; C. P. Dixon (British Isles) defeated A. H. Gobert (France) 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3; A. W. Gore (British Isles) defeated Max Decougis (France) 6—3, 6—0 (defaulted). Doubles—H. Roper Barrett and C. P. Dixon (British Isles) defeated A. H. Gobert and W. H. Laurentz (France) 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National All-comers' Championship, at Newport, R. I.: Singles—M. E. McLoughlin defeated W. F. Johnson 3—6, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1. Doubles (challenge match)—M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy defeated R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard 3—6, 6—2, 6—1, 7—5.

Preliminary National Championship Doubles Ties, at Lake Forest, Ill.: W. T. Hayes and J. H. Winston (West) defeated W. J. Clothier and G. P. Gardner, jr. (East), 6—4, 5—7, 8—10, 6—4, 6—4; M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy (Pacific Coast) defeated C. Y. Smith and Nat Thornton (South), 6—2, 6—1, 6—1. Final—McLoughlin and Bundy defeated Hayes and Winston, 6—0, 7—5, 6—3.

Women's National Championship, at Philadelphia, Pa.: Singles—Miss Mary Browne defeated Miss Eleanora Sears, 6—4, 6—2. Doubles—Miss Browne and Miss Green defeated Mrs. Wallach and Mrs. Schmitz, 6—2, 5—7, 6—0. Mixed Doubles—Miss Browne and R. N. Williams, jr., defeated Miss Sears and W. J. Clothier, 6—4, 2—6, 11—9.

National Clay Court Championship, at Pittsburgh, Pa.: Men's Singles—R. N. Williams, jr., defeated W. T. Hayes, 6—3, 6—1, 8—6. Men's Doubles—Hackett and Hall defeated Winston and Whitehead, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1. Women's Singles—Miss Sutton defeated Miss Browne, 6—4, 6—2. Mixed Doubles—Miss Sutton and Harris defeated Miss Browne and Williams, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

National Indoor Championship, at New York: Men's Singles—W. C. Grant defeated W. B. Cragin, jr., 6—1, 6—3, 6—3. Men's Doubles—F. B. Alexander and T. R. Pell defeated W. C. Grant and L. M. Burt, 9—7, 6—4, 6—0.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Intercollegiate Championship, at Haverford, Pa.: Singles—George M. Church (Princeton) defeated John G. Nelson (Dartmouth), 6—4, 5—7, 5—7, 8—6, 6—1. Doubles—George M. Church and W. H. Mace (Princeton) defeated E. H. Whitney and W. M. Washburn (Harvard), 8—10, 10—8, 6—2, 6—2.

New England Intercollegiate Championship, at Boston: Singles—C. L. Johnston, jr. (Amherst) defeated C. E. Bacon (Wesleyan), 5—7, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3. Doubles—C. L. Johnston, jr., and J. A. Miller (Amherst) defeated A. Conger and H. Thurston (Williams), 4—6, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Interscholastic Championship, at Newport, R. I.: Singles—Clifton B. Herd

The number of stockholders of American Telephone and Telegraph stock increased from 10,802 in 1903 to 40,381 in 1911, and the amount of stock outstanding from $87,836,100 to $263,335,600.

(Harvard) defeated Jerry H. Weber (Illinois University), 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

CANADIAN TOURNAMENT.

Canadian International Championship, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.: Men's Singles—R. N. Williams, jr., defeated W. S. McEllroy, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. Men's Doubles—Williams and Touchard defeated Baird and Sherwell, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. Women's Singles—Miss Browne defeated Miss Green, 6—2, 7—5. Mixed Doubles—Miss Browne and Touchard defeated Miss Green and Johnson, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New York State Championship, at Brooklyn, N. Y.: Singles—M. E. McLoughlin defeated R. N. Williams, jr., 6—2, 6—2, 5—7, 4—6, 6—4. Doubles—McLoughlin and Bundy defeated Inman and Behr, 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Eastern New York State Championship, at Hartsdale, N. Y.: Men's Singles—M. I. L. Galvao defeated Dr. W. Rosenbaum, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1. Doubles—Grant and Burt defeated Galvao and Baggs, 6—0, 6—1, 6—4. Women's Singles—Mrs. Raymond defeated Miss Cassell, 6—4, 6—2. Mixed Doubles—Miss Cassell and Andrewes defeated Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, 7—5, 7—5.

Central New York State Championship, at New Hartford, N. Y.: Men's Singles—F. H. Harris defeated W. S. McEllroy, 6—0, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2. Men's Doubles—Harris and Seaver defeated Stephens and McEllroy, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1. Mixed Doubles—Miss Kernan and Robertson defeated Mrs. Murray and Garland, 6—1, 7—5.

District of Columbia Championship, at Washington, D. C.: Men's Singles—Spencer Gordon defeated L. I. Doyle, 2—6, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3. Men's Doubles—Gordon and Graves defeated Hornidge and Hellen, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1.

New Jersey State Championship, at Morristown, N. J.: Men's Singles—A. H. Mann, jr., defeated V. G. Ward, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4. Men's Doubles—Watson and Leonard defeated Ward and Dr. Rosenbaum, 9—11, 8—6, 6—1. Women's Singles—Mrs. C. N. Beard defeated Miss Steever, 6—3, 6—2. Women's Doubles—Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. W. C. Auferman defeated Miss Clare Cassell and Miss Kissel, 6—4, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—Miss Damrosch and Leonard defeated Mrs. B. C. Edgar and Dunham, 7—5, 7—5.

South Jersey Championship, at Ocean City, N. J.: Men's Singles—Harvey Y. Lake defeated E. Catlett, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2. Men's Doubles—Catlett and Kerr defeated Gillinder and Johnston, 6—2, 6—4, 5—7, 4—6, 6—3. Mixed Doubles—Mrs. Alexander and E. Catlett defeated Miss Reinhold and H. Y. Lake, 8—6, 6—3.

Jersey Coast Championship, at Bay Head Yacht Club, New Jersey: G. C. Thomas defeated L. H. Carr, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3. Men's Doubles—A. R. Van Orden and J. Z. Batten defeated F. H. Gibbs and J. Rogers, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3. Women's Singles—Miss Fanny Fish defeated Miss E. S. Clark, 3—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Massachusetts State Championship, at Boston: Men's Singles—N. W. Niles defeated A. S. Dabney, 6—8, 6—0, 7—5, 7—5. Men's Doubles—Charles L. and Harry C. Johnson defeated Wheelwright and Dana, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Rhode Island State Championship, at Providence, R. I.: Singles—Beals C. Wright defeated A. E. Kennedy, jr., 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Connecticut State Championship, at Litchfield, Conn.: Singles—A. H. Man, jr., defeated F. C. Inman, 0—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. Doubles—Man and Peaselee defeated Johnston and Major, 6—4, 6—1, 1—6, 3—6, 6—4.

Pennsylvania State Championship, at Haverford, Pa.: Men's Singles—R. N. Williams, jr., defeated Percy Sivard, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1. Men's Doubles—Johnson and Brooke defeated Thayer and Tilden, 6—2, 14—12, 8—6.

Maryland State Championship, at Rowland Park, Md.: Men's Singles—F. C. Colston defeated H. D. Fisher, 6—4, 13—11, 6—3. Men's Doubles—Wagner and Fisher defeated Colston and Bowie, 6—2, 11—9, 6—3.

Delaware State Championship, at Wilmington, Del.: Men's Singles—Dean Mathey defeated Wallace F. Johnson, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6. Men's Doubles—F. C. Inman and A. Holmes defeated H. M. Tilden and A. Thayer, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0, 3—6, 6—3.

New England Championship, at Hartford, Conn.: Men's Singles—F. H. Harris defeated F. C. Inman, 6—1, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, and in challenge match R. A. Holden, jr., by default. Men's Doubles—Man and Peaselee defeated Harris and Currier, 7—5, 5—7, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Middle States Championship, at Orange, N. J.: Singles—W. F. Johnson defeated W. M. Hall, 10—12, 1—6, 7—5, 6—1, 6—3. Doubles—Hackett and Mahan defeated Ward and Miles, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

Vermont State Championship, at St. Johnsbury, Vt.: Men's Singles—J. G. Nelson defeated F. H. Harris, 4—6, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3. Men's Doubles—Harris and Nelson defeated Collester and Porter, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—0.

Illinois State Championship, at Chicago, Ill.: Men's Singles—W. T. Hayes defeated A. Ludke, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1, 1—6, 6—1. Men's Doubles—Byford and Ludke defeated Burdick and Sheffler, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. Women's Singles—Miss C. B. Neely defeated Miss Stever, 6—4, 6—4. Women's Doubles—Miss Neely and Mrs. Williams defeated Miss Hoyt and Miss Stever, 8—6, 2—6, 6—3.

Ohio State Championship, at Cleveland, Ohio: Men's Singles—F. H. Harris defeated J. G. Nelson, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1. Men's Doubles—Harris and Nelson defeated Thornton and Marty by default. Women's Singles—Miss Moyes defeated Miss May Sutton by default. Women's Doubles—Miss Moyes and Miss Fairbairn defeated Miss Stephens and Miss Willey, 6—1, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—Miss Willey and Thornton defeated Mrs. D. T. Croxden and Benton, 7—5, 7—5.

Western States Championship, at Chicago, Ill.: Men's Singles—M. E. McLoughlin defeated T. C. Bundy, 8—10, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. Men's Doubles—Hayes and Winston defeated Squair and Green, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2. Women's Singles—Miss Sutton defeated Miss Browne, 6—0, 6—3. Women's Doubles—Miss Sutton and Miss Neely defeated Miss Browne and Mrs. Seymoure, 6—1, 6—3.

Tri-State Championship, at Cincinnati, Ohio: Men's Singles—G. F. Touchard de-

The Bulgarian dominions under Emperor Simeon (893-927) extended from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, and from the borders of Thessaly to the Save and the Carapathians.

feated R. F. Palmer, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5. Men's Doubles—Emerson and Holden defeated Lockhorn and Hopple, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3. Women's Singles—Miss May Sutton defeated Miss Browne, 6—2, 6—1, and in the challenge match Miss Marjorie Dodd defeated Miss May Sutton by default.

California State Championship, at Oakland, Cal.: Men's Singles—William Johnston defeated Byron Batkin, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. Men's Doubles—John Strachan and Clarence Griffin defeated William Johnston and Charles Foley, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

Pacific States Championship, at Santa Cruz, Cal.: Men's Singles—M. E. McLoughlin defeated M. H. Long by default. Men's Doubles—Bundy and Dawson defeated Gardner and Johnston, 6—4, 11—9, 7—9, 6—4. Women's Singles—Miss Florence Sutton defeated Mrs. Bruce, 6—3, 6—3. Women's Doubles—Mrs. Neimeyer and Miss Baker defeated Miss Sutton and Miss Davis, 6—2, 6—2. Mixed Doubles—Miss Sutton and Browne defeated Miss Baker and Hunt, 6—0, 6—0.

SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Metropolitan Championship, at New York: Men's Singles—R. D. Little defeated A. S. Dabney, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3. Doubles—Hacket and Hall defeated Little and Touchard, 0—6, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4. Women's Singles—Mrs. R. H. Williams defeated Miss Marcus, 7—5, 6—4. Women's Doubles—Mrs. Williams and Miss Bunce defeated Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy by default. Mixed Doubles—Mrs. Barger Wallach and R. D. Little defeated Miss Fenno and G. L. Wrenn, jr., 2—6, 8—6, 6—2.

Long Island Championship, at Brooklyn, N. Y.: Singles—G. F. Touchard defeated S. H. Voshell, three sets to two. Doubles—Voshell and Baggs defeated Dr. Rosenbaum and Phillips, 3—6, 9—7, 10—8, 1—6, 6—3.

Westchester County Championship, at Mount Vernon, N. Y.: Men's Singles—Tobey defeated Hammett, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2. Men's Doubles—Tobey and Baggs defeated Black and Auger, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1. Women's Singles—Miss Holden defeated Miss Leech, 6—1, 5—7, 9—7. Women's Doubles—Mrs. C. F. Porter and Miss Leech defeated Mrs. H. H. Burdick and Miss Lowerre, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5. Mixed Doubles—Mr. and Mrs. Britton defeated Miss Leech and Dr. B. F. Drake, 6—1, 6—3.

Championship of The Great Lakes, at Buffalo, N. Y.: Men's Singles—R. N. Williams, jr., defeated N. W. Niles, 12—10, 8—6, 1—6, 6—3. Men's Doubles—Williams and Touchard defeated Wright and Kirkover, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5. Mixed Doubles—Miss Moyes and Inman defeated Miss Green and Kirkover, 6—2, 6—3. Women's Singles—Miss Browne defeated Miss Green, 8—6, 6—1.

Championship of Philadelphia and District, at Germantown, Pa.: Rowland Evans, jr., defeated C. S. Rodgers, 2—6, 6—3, 10—8, 6—1. Men's Doubles—H. M. Tilden and A. D .Thayer defeated H. B. Register and S. W. Pearson, 9—7, 7—5, 7—9, 6—3.

Bronx Championship, at New York: Men's Singles—G. F. Touchard defeated T. R. Pell, 4—6, 6—1, 8—6, 8—6. Men's Doubles—Baggs and Voshell defeated Grant and Burt, 8—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Quaker Ridge Championship, at New Rochelle, N. Y.: Men's Singles—V. G. Ward defeated S. H. Voshell, 2—6, 1—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1. Men's Doubles—Ward and Voshell defeated Hammett and Tobey, 6—1, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3. Women's Singles—Miss Wagner defeated Miss Steever, 6—4, 6—3. Women's Doubles—Mrs. Beard and Miss Steever defeated Mrs. Humphrey and Miss Holden, 6—3, 6—3.

OPEN TOURNAMENTS.

Meadow Club Cup Tournament, at Southampton, L. I.: Singles—N. W. Niles defeated W. F. Johnson, 7—5, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4. Doubles—McLoughlin and Bundy defeated Clothier and Gardner, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—Mrs. Marshall McLean and L. E. Mahan defeated Miss Kane and C. Fisher, 7—5, 6—2.

Longwood Cup Tournament, at Boston, Mass.: Singles—Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated E. P. Larned, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. Doubles—Clothier and Gardner defeated Biddle and Williams, 6—2, 11—13, 6—4.

Seabright L. T. and C. C. Tournament, at Seabright, N. J.: Singles—N. W. Niles defeated W. J. Clothier, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4, and in challenge match M. H. Long by default. Doubles—Mahan and Hackett defeated Inman and Behr, 9—7, 4—6, 11—9, 6—4.

Englewood Field Club Open Tournament, at Englewood, N. J.: Men's Singles—G. F. Touchard defeated L. E. Mahan, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. Men's Doubles—R. D. Little and H. H. Hackett defeated T. R. Pell and L. E. Mahan, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2, 9—7. Women's Singles—Miss Wagner defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean, 7—5, 6—3. Women's Doubles—Mrs. McLean and Mrs. G. L. Chapman defeated Miss Wagner and Miss Kuttroff, 6—3, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—Mrs. McLean and L. E. Mahan defeated Mrs. L. S. Coe and Shepard Homans, 7—5, 6—0.

Rockaway Hunt Cup Tournament, at Cedarhurst, N. Y.: Men's Singles—T. R. Pell defeated Karl H. Behr, 9—7, 6—2, 3—6, 5—7, 6—4. Men's Doubles—N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney defeated H. H. Hackett and R. D. Little, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3.

New York L. T. C. Open Tournament, at New York: Men's Singles—W. C. Grant defeated S. H. Voshell, 6—2, 10—8, 6—1. Manhattan Championship Doubles—Voshell and Baggs defeated Grant and Friedman, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

Nyack Country Club Open Tournament, at Nyack, N. Y.: Men's Singles—V. C. Ward defeated C. C. Kelley, 7—5, 6—0. Men's Doubles—Ward and Kelley defeated Bradley and Perry, 6—3, 6—1. Women's Singles—Mrs. G. L. Chapman defeated Miss Browning, 1—6, 7—5, 6—4. Women's Doubles—Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard and Miss Steever, 7—9, 6—1, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—Miss Steever and Voshell defeated Miss Handy and Perry, 6—2, 8—6.

Chevy Chase Cup Tournament, at Chevy Chase, Md.: Men's Singles—C. B. Doyle defeated G. F. Touchard, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3. Men's Doubles—C. B. and H. E. Doyle defeated G. F. Touchard and Craig Biddle, 6—2, 8—6, 5—7, 6—1. Women's Singles—Miss Eustis defeated Miss Baker, 6—1, 6—4. Women's Doubles, Miss Bryan and Miss Baker defeated Miss Eustis and Miss Smith, 6—3, 8—6. Mixed Doubles—Miss Baker and Doyle defeated Miss Eustis and Gordon, 6—4, 6—3.

The Kansas yield of wheat in 1912 was 88,889,128 bushels.

FOREIGN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

English Championship, at Wimbledon, London: Singles—A. F. Wilding defeated A. W. Gore, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. Doubles—H. Roper Barrett and C. P. Dixon defeated Max Decugis and A. H. Gobert, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

French Championship, at Paris: Singles—Max Decugis defeated F. F. Germot, 6—1, 7—5, 6—0.

LIST OF NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

1884—R. D. Sears.	1896—R. D. Wrenn.
1885—R. D. Sears.	1897—R. D. Wrenn.
1886—R. D. Sears.	1898—M. D. Whitman.
1887—R. D. Sears.	1899—M. D. Whitman.
1888—H. W. Slocum.	1900—M. D. Whitman.
1889—H. W. Slocum.	1901—W. A. Larned.
1890—O. S. Campbell.	1902—W. A. Larned.
1891—O. S. Campbell.	1903—H. L. Doherty.
1892—O. S. Campbell.	1904—H. Ward.
1893—R. D. Wrenn.	1905—B. C. Wright.
1894—R. D. Wrenn.	1906—W. J. Clothier.
1895—F. H. Hovey.	1907—W. A. Larned.
1908—W. A. Larned.	1911—W. A. Larned
1909—W. A. Larned.	1912—M. E. McLoughlin.
1910—W. A. Larned.	

Doubles—1881, C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor; 1882, 1883, 1884, R. D. Sears and James Dwight; 1885, R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark; 1886, 1887, R. D Sears and James Dwight; 1888, O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall; 1889, H. W. Slocum, jr., and H. A. Taylor; 1820, V. G. Hall and C. Hobart; 1891, 1892, O. S. Campbell and R. F. Huntington, jr.; 1893, 1894, C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey; 1895, M. G. Chase and R. D. Wrenn; 1896, C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel; 1897, 1898, L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, jr.; 1899, 1900, 1901, D. F. Davis and Holcombe Ward; 1902 and 1903, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; 1904, 1905 and 1906, Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright; 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1911, Raymond D. Little and Gustave F. Touchard; 1912, M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.

BILLIARDS.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD AT 18.1 BALKLINE.

March 15, 1912, New York City—George Sutton, of Chicago, challenger, 500; William F. Hoppe, of New York City, champion, 346. High runs—Sutton, 104; Hoppe, 67. Winner's average—10.

May 18, 1912, Chicago, Ill.—Orlando C. Morningstar, challenger, 500; George Sutton, champion, 463. High runs—Morningstar, 52; Sutton, 64. Winner's average—8.06.

Present champion, Orlando C. Morningstar.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD AT 18.2 BALKLINE.

February 7, 1912, New York City—William F. Hoppe, champion, 500; George Sutton, challenger, 280. High runs—Hoppe, 96; Sutton, 67. Winner's average, 29.45.

April 11, 1912, New York City—William F. Hoppe, champion, 500; Calvin Demarest, challenger, 440. High runs—Hoppe, 66; Demarest, 96. Winner's average—14.28.

June 4, 1912, Philadelphia—William F. Hoppe, champion, 500; Henry P. Cline, challenger, 396. High runs—Hoppe, 100; Cline, 66 (twice). Winner's average—20 flat.

November 21, 1912, New York City—William F. Hoppe, in tournament for new emblem, finished first with 6 games won and 1 lost. His best average was 29 7-17 against George Sutton, and his high run 122 against George Slosson. The table of the tournament follows:

	Games Won.	Games Lost.	High Run.	High Single Av.
Hoppe	6	1	122	29 7-17
Slosson	5	2	166	25 5-19
*Yamada	4	3	138	22 16-22
*Morningstar	4	3	167	21 17-23
Demarest	3	4	132	23 17-21
Cline	3	4	85	16 20-30
Sutton	2	5	114	20 20-24
Taylor	1	6	117	16 1-31

*Tie game between Yamada and Morningstar resulting:. Yamada—500; high run, 77; average, 13 6-38. Morningstar—299; high run, 35; average, 8 3-37.

Present champion, William F. Hoppe.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF POCKET BILLIARDS.

March 25, 1912, April 6, Philadelphia—Tournament for new emblem:

	Won.		Won.
Ed. Ralph	7	C. W. Weston	3
Jas. Maturo	6	H. Wilson	2
Alfredo De Oro	5	W. W. King	1
Frank Sherman	4	De Langh	0

May 31, 1912, Trenton, N. J.—Alfredo De Oro, challenger, and Ed Ralph, champion, match continued into Sunday, Ralph leading at 587 balls to 583, when the game had to be abandoned as illegal.

June 13, Trenton, N. J.—Alfredo De Oro, challenger, 600; Ed Ralph, champion, 408.

November 6, 7 and 8, 1912, New York City—Alfredo De Oro, champion, 600; Frank Sherman, 466.

Present champion, Alfredo De Oro.

AMATEUR TOURNAMENTS.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA AT 18.2 BALKLINE (CLASS A).

January 29 to February 10, 1912, Brooklyn, N. Y.

	Won.	High Run.	Aver.
M. D. Brown	5	88	12.12
P. Collins	4	77	13.79
J. F. Poggenburg	4	85	11.78
C. F. Conklin	3	65	12.50
J. Mayer	3	85	10.53
Dr. W. G. Douglas	1	61	9.77
Dr. W. E. Uffenheimer	1	64	9.52

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD (AMERICA).

February 12 to 20, 1912, New York City.

	Won.	High Run.	Aver.
*Poggenburg	4	92	16
*Conklin	4	80	14.81
*Mayer	2	84	11.11
*Roudil	2	63	11.11
*Gardner	2	60	11.11
Dr. Mial	1	64	11.11

*Poggenburg beat Conklin in play-off of

The total coal consumption of the world approximates 1,278,577,812 tons.

tie for first place, while Mayer, Roudil and Gardner played off for third place in short 200-point games.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD (FRANCE).

April, 1912, Paris, France.

	Won.	High Run.	Aver.
Mortier	8	178	40
Artus	6	87	22.22
Darantiere	5	77	12.90
Poensgen	5	125	21.05
Roudil	5	103	15.38
Maura	5	70	13.79
Agassiz	5	127	19.04
Poggenburg	3	149	28.57
Labouret	2	129	12.50
De Dree	1	109	11.76

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP AT CLASS B, 18.2 BALKLINE.

April 10-22, 1911, New York City—C. E. White, of Brooklyn, won six games without defeat. High run, 42; average 8.82. G. G. Baxter, Brooklyn, second, won five and lost one game. High run, 39; average, 5. G. P. B. Clarke, New York, third, won three and lost three games. High run, 33; average, 5.56.

November 27 to December 15, 1911, New York City—G. P. B. Clarke, Brooklyn, won five games and lost one. High run, 62; average, 8.57; C. E. White, Brooklyn, second, won five and lost one and play-off of tie. High run, 51; average, 8.33. C. Conway, New York, third, wone five and lost one and play-off of tie. High run, 32; average, 5.36.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP AT CLASS C, 18.2 BALKLINE.

January, 1912, New York City—Won by C. B. Terry, of New Jersey; Sylvester Levy, New York, second; N. J. Doyle, New York, third.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP AT POCKET BILLIARDS.

March, 1912, New York City—Won by A. B. Hyman, New York; Edward Raynolds, New York, second; L. F. Carter, New York, third.

RECORDS AT BILLIARDS.

"Straight rail" billiards (with three balls)—Highest run made in match play (on 5x10 table), 1,531 points, by Maurice Vignaux, at Paris, 1880. Highest average for match play, 333⅓, by Jacob Schaefer, at Chicago, 1879.

Cushion carroms—Highest run made in tournament play, 85 points, by Frank C. Ives, at Boston, 1896. Highest average for tournament play, 10 (for 200 points), by Jacob Schaefer, at Chicago, 1887.

Fourteen-inch balkline—Highest run with "anchor nurse" allowed, 566 points, by Jacob Schaefer, at New York, 1893. Highest run with "anchor nurse" barred, 359 points, by Frank C. Ives, at Chicago, 1894. Highest average with "anchor nurse" allowed, 100, by Jacob Schaefer, at New York, 1893 and by Frank C. Ives at Chicago, 1904. Highest average with "anchor nurse" barred, 63 2-10, by Frank C. Ives, at New York, 1894.

Highest amateur record run for tournament games, 202 points, by Calvin Demarest, at Chicago, 1908. Highest amateur average for tournament games, 57½ by Calvin Demarest, at Chicago, 1908.

Eighteen-inch balkline (two shots in)—Highest run for tournament play (with five shots allowed in "anchor spaces"), 290 points, by Frank C. Ives, at New York, 1896. Highest runs with "anchor nurse" barred, 234 points, by George Sutton, at New York, 1906, and 255, made by Louis Curé, of France, against Jacob Schaefer, in Paris. Highest average for tournament games (with five shots allowed in "anchor spaces"), 50, by Frank C. Ives, at New York, 1896. Highest average for tournament games with "anchor nurse" barred, 100, by George Sutton, at New York, 1906. Highest run for championship game, 232, by G. B. Sutton, in 1907. Best average for championship match, 33.33, by G. B. Sutton, in 1907.

Eighteen-inch balkline (one shot in)—Highest run for tournament play, 140 points, in 500-point game, by F. C. Ives, in 1897. Best average in tournament, 31.25, by F. C. Ives, in 1897. Highest run in championship match, 100, by J Schaefer, in 1907. Best average in championship match, 20.83, by Willie Hoppe, in 1906.

THREE-CUSHION CARROM CHAMPIONSHIP.

January 10, 11 and 12, 1912—Denver, Col.: J. W. Carney, challenger, 150; Alfredo De Oro, champion, 148.

March 12, 13 and 14—Denver, Col.: J. D. Horgan, challenger, 150; J. W. Carney, champion, 127.

April 25, 26 and 27—St. Louis, Mo.: J. D. Horgan, champion, 150; J. W. Daly, challenger, —.

September 26, 27 and 28—San Francisco, Cal.: J. D. Horgan, champion, 150; J. W. Carney, challenger, 77.

November 25, 26 and 27—St. Louis, Mo.: J. D. Horgan, champion, 150; J. W. Daly, challenger, forfeited.

CHESS.

The year 1912 was prolific in the way of international matches. Meetings at Abbazia, where the play was restricted to the King's Gambit; San Sebastian, Breslau, Poestyen, Stockholm and Wilna followed each other in quick succession. It was a year of triumph for A. K. Rubenstein, of Warsaw, the Russian champion, who carried off the first prize at San Sebastian, Poestyen and Wilna and, in addition, shared the chief honors with O. S. Duras, of Prague, at Breslau.

These were the only competitions in which Rubenstein took part.

Rudolph Spielmann, of Munich was the winner at Abbazia and Alexander A. Alechine, of St. Petersburg, was placed first at Stockholm.

Columbia University won the twentieth intercollegiate tournament against Yale, Harvard and Princeton. The thirteenth tournament of the Triangular College League resulted in a tie between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania.

The records for the year follow:

Intercollegiate Chess Tournament—Won by Columbia with 10½ to 1½. J. B. Beadle, 1½; S. H. Childs, H. A. Wise and E. L. Gluck, each 3. Second, Harvard, 8½ to 3½; third, Princeton, 3 to

The Kansas yield of corn in 1912 was 156,499,362 bushels.

9; fourth, Yale, 2 to 10. The record: Harvard, 9; Columbia, 8; Yale and Princeton, each 1; tie, Harvard and Yale, in 1909.

Triangular College League—Tie for first, Cornell and Pennsylvania, each 6 to 2; third, Brown, 0 to 8; Cornell, F. K. Perkins and A. C. Ehrlich, each 3 to 1; Pennsylvania, R. Sze, 3½ to ½ and M. J. Teitelbaum, 2½ to 1½. The record: Pennsylvania, 6; Cornell, 5; tie, Pennsylvania and Brown, in 1906; Pennsylvania and Cornell, in 1911.

College Matches—Pennsylvania, 2½, City College, ½; Brown, ½, City College, 2½; Cornell, 3½, Staten Island C. C., 1½.

Manhattan C. C. Championship—First, Magnus Smith, 7 to 1; second, J. Rosenthal, 5½ to 2½; third, A. F. Kreymburg, 4½ to 3½.

Texas Championship—O. O. Ballard, Houston, first, 27½; D. C. Connor, Beaumont, second, 25.

Abazzia Gambit Tournament—First, Spielmann, Munich, 15; second, Durass Prague, 13½; third and fourth, Cohn, Berlin, and Reti, Prague, each, 11½; fifth, Lowtzky, Munich, 11.

San Sebastian Tournament—First, Rubenstein, 12½; second and third, Niemzowitsch and Spielmann, each, 12; fourth, Dr. Tarrasch, 11½; fifth, Dr. Perlis, 10; sixth, Marshall, 9½.

Jaffe vs. Chajes, Rice Chess Club—Jaffe, 2; Chajes, 1.

Pennsylvania Championship—S. Mlotkowski, after tie with S. T. Sharp, Mlotkowski winning for the third time in succession; third and fourth, tie between E. B. Edwards and R. Sze.

New York State Tourney—First, J. Rosenthal, after tie with D. E. Northrup, each, 3½; third, E. Tenenwurzel, 3; fourth, tie between C. Jaffe, O. Roething and G. J. Schwietzer, each, 2½.

Southern Chess Association Tournament—At Washington: First, Norman T. Whittaker, after tie with E. B. Adams and F. J. Lavendar, of Washington, and F. Liebenstein, of Baltimore. In a final match Whittaker defeated Liebenstein, 2 to 0.

Illinois State Tourney—C. W. Phillips, Chicago, first; E. Michelsen, L. Uedemann, B. A. Czaikowski and H. Hahlbohm, tied for second.

New Jersey State Tourney—First, J. H. Stapfer, of Hoboken, after a tie with O. W. Field, of Hackensack, each, 3½; third, C. E. Armstrong, 3; tie for fourth, J. H. White, M. Schor and B. J. Campbell, each 2½.

Minnesota State Tourney — First, George G. Chapin, St. Paul; second, D. P. Elliott, Minneapolis; tie for third between D. D. Barkuloo and H. L. Baldwin, of Minneapolis.

Brooklyn C. C. Championship—First, J. G. Schwietzer, 7; second, Dr. C. F. Adair, 6½; third, W. C. Bixby, 6; fourth, J. H. White, 5½; fifth, R. T. Black, 5.

Interscholastic Chess, Brooklyn League—First, Boys' High, 7½; second, Manual Training, 6½.

Interclub Matches—Manhattan C. C., 12; Brooklyn C. C., 8. First round, Manhattans won, 6½ to 3½; second round, Manhattans won, 5½ to 4½.

Simultaneous Chess—J. R. Capablanca won 251 games, lost 6 and drew 3. Rice C. C. Championship—First, A. Marder, 7; second and third, I. Tenenwurzel and J. Rosenthal, each 6; fourth, P. Lipscuetz, 5½; fifth, J. Bernstein, 5. Poestyen Tournament—First, Rubenstein, 14; second, Spielmann, 11½; third, Marshall, 10½; fourth, tie between Durass, Schlechter and Teichmann, each 10.

Intercity Chess—Franklin C. C., of Philadelphia, 8½; Manhattan C. C., 7½.

Budapesth Sextangular Tourney—Tie between Marshall and Schlechter, each 3; third and fourth, Durass and Maroczy, each 2½; fifth and sixth, Teichmann and Widmar, each 2.

Breslau Tournament—First, Rubenstein and Durass, each 12; third, Teichmann, 11½; fourth and fifth, Schlechter and Tarrasch, each 11; sixth, Marshall 9½.

Stockholm Tournament—First, Alochine, 8½; second, Cohn, 7; third, Marco, 6½; fourth, Dr. Olland, 5½; fifth, Spielmann, 5.

Western Chess Tournament—Excelsior, Minn.: First, E. P. Elliott, Minneapolis, 10; second, E. F. Schrader, St. Louis, 9; third, E. Michelsen, Chicago, 8; fourth and fifth, C. Blake, Winnipeg, and H. Hokenson, Fort Russell, Wyoming, each 7.

British Championship—At Richmond: First, R. C. Griffith, 8; second, tie between F. D. Yates and H. G. Cole, each 7½.

New York State Summer Meet—At Trenton Falls: First class, first, E. E. Southard, Boston, 6; second, tie between H. Daniel and G. H. Walcott, of Boston, each 5; second class, first, H. L. Perrin, Boston, 6. Interstate Match—Massachusetts, 3½, New York, 1½.

Marshall vs. Janowski—At Biarritz, France: Marshall, 6, Janowski, 6; drawn, 2.

THOROUGHBRED RACING.

THOROUGHBRED RUNNING RECORDS.

Distance.	Horse.	Place.	Date.	Time.
¼ m.	Bob Wade (4)	Butte, Mont.	Aug. 20, 1890	0:21¼
⅜ m.	Atoka (aged), 115 lb.	Butte, Mont.	Aug. 23, 1906	0:22⅝
⅜ m.	Red S. (aged), 122 lb.	Butte, Mont.	July 23, 1896	0:34
3½ fur.	Carmisa (2)	Emeryville, Cal.	Feb. 21, 1908	0:40⅝
½ m.	Geraldine (4), 122 lb.	Morris Park (straight)	Aug. 30, 1889	0:46
½ m.	Bessie Macklin (2), 100 lb.	Dallas, Tex.	Oct. 3, 1890	0:46½
4½ fur.	Tanya (2), 107 lb.	Morris Park (straight)	May 12, 1904	0:51⅛
4½ fur.	Preceptor (2), 112 lb.	Belmont Park (straight)	May 19, 1908	0:51
5 fur.	Maid Marian (4), 111 lb.	Morris Park (straight)	Oct. 9, 1894	0:56⅝
5 fur.	Jack Nunnally (2), 108 lb.	Oakland	Dec. 3, 1907	0:58⅝
5½ fur.	Plater (3), 107 lb.	Morris Park (straight)	Oct. 21, 1902	1:02½
5½ fur.	Lady Irma (3), 98 lb.	Los Angeles	Dec. 29, 1908	1:04⅝

The budget of the New York Fire Department of 1912 was $8,537,365.

Distance.	Horse.	Place.	Date.	Time.
(*)	Kingston (aged), 139 lb.	Sheepshead Bay	June 23, 1891	1:06
¾ m.	Artful (2), 130 lb.	Morris Park (straight)	Oct. 15, 1904	1:08
¾ m.	Chapultepec (3), 111 lb.	Los Angeles	Dec. 29, 1908	1:11
¾ m.	Priscillian (6), 113 lb.	Hamilton, Ont.	June 19, 1911	1:11
6½ fur.	Lady Vera (2), 90 lb.	Belmont Park (straight)	Oct. 19, 1906	1:16⅘
6½ fur.	B'kdale Nymph (4), 124 lb.	Belmont Park	Oct. 14, 1907	1:17⅘
⅞ m.	Roseben (5), 126 lb.	Belmont Park	Oct. 16, 1906	1:22
7½ fur.	Raging (3), 104 lb.	Washington Pk., Chicago	July 1, 1903	1:32¼
1 m.	Salvator (4), 110 lb.	Monm'th Pk. (straight, against time)	Aug. 28, 1890	1:35½
1 m.	Kildeer (4), 91 lb.	Monm'th Pk. (straight)	Aug. 13, 1892	1:37¼
1 m.	Centre Shot (3), 105 lb.	Santa Anita, Los Angeles	Dec. 22, 1908	1:37½
1 m., 20 yds.	Macy (4), 107 lb.	W'hington Pk., Chicago	July 2, 1898	1:40
1 m., 20 yds.	Maid Marian (4), 105 lb.	W'hington Pk., Chicago	July 19, 1894	1:40
1 m., 50 yds.	Haviland (6), 95 lb.	W'hington Pk., Chicago	July 9, 1903	1:41½
1 m., 70 yds.	Bubbling Water((4),121 lb.	Oakland	Nov. 30, 1910	1:42⅛
1 1-16 m.	Royal Tourist (3), 106 lb.	Emeryville, Cal.	Nov. 11, 1908	1:44⅛
1⅛ m.	Vox Populi (4), 110 lb.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Dec. 19, 1908	1:50
1 3-16 m.	Olambala (6), 120 lb.	Fort Erie	Aug. 2, 1911	1:57½
1¼ m.	Broomstick (3), 104 lb.	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	July 9, 1904	2:02⅘
1 m., 500 yds.	Ben d'Or (4), 115 lb.	Saratoga	July 25, 1882	2:10½
1 5-16 m.	Ballot (4), 126 lb.	Sheepshead Bay	July 1, 1908	2:09⅘
1⅜ m.	Irish Lad (4), 126 lb.	Sheepshead Bay	June 25, 1904	2:17⅘
1½ m.	Goodrich (3), 102 lb.	W'hington Pk., Chicago	July 16, 1898	2:30¼
1⅝ m.	Africander (3), 126 lb.	Sheepshead Bay	July 7, 1903	2:45½
1¾ m.	Major Daingerfield (4), 120 lb.	Morris Park	Oct. 3, 1903	2:57
1⅞ m.	Julius Cæsar (5), 103 lb.	New Orleans	Feb. 21, 1900	3:19
2 m.	Everett (3), 107	Pimlico	Oct. 31, 1910	3:25¾
2 m.	Ten Broeck (5), 110 lb.	Louisville (agt. time)	May 29, 1877	3:27½
2⅛ m.	Joe Murphy (4), 99 lb.	Hawthorne Pk., Chicago	Aug. 30, 1894	3:42
2¼ m.	Ethelbert (4), 125 lb.	Brighton Beach	Aug. 4, 1900	3:49½
2½ m.	Kyrat (3), 88 lb.	Newport, Ky.	Nov. 18, 1899	4:24½
2⅝ m.	Ten Broeck (5), 110 lb.	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 16, 1876	4:53½
2¾ m.	Hubbard (4), 107 lb.	Saratoga	Aug. 9, 1873	4:58¾
3 m.	Drake Carter (4), 115 lb.	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 6, 1884	5:24
4 m.	Lucretia Borgia (4),85 lb.	Oakland (against time)	May 20, 1897	7:11
4 m.	The Bachelor (aged), 118 lb.	Oakland, Cal.	Feb. 22, 1899	7:16½

*Futurity Course (170 feet less than 6 furlongs).

WINNERS ENGLISH DERBY.

1867, Hermit; 1868, Blue Gown; 1869, Sainfoin; 1891, Common; 1892, Sir Hugo; Pretender; 1870, Kingcraft; 1871, Favonius; 1872, Cremorne; 1873, Doncaster; 1874, George Frederick; 1875, Galopin; 1876, Kisber; 1877, Silvio; 1878, Sefton, 1879, Sir Bevys; 1880, Bend Or; 1881, Iroquois; 1882, Shotover; 1883, St. Blaise; 1884, St. Gatien–Harvester (dead heat); 1885, Melton; 1886, Ormonde; 1887, Hampton; 1888, Ayrshire; 1889, Donovan; 1890, 1893, Isinglass; 1894, Ladas; 1895, Sir **Visto; 1896, Persimmon; 1897, Galtee More; 1898, Jeddah; 1899, Flying Fox;** 1900, Diamond Jubilee; 1901, Volodyovski; 1902, Ard Patrick; 1903, Rock Sand; 1904, St. Amant; 1905, Cicero; 1906, Spearmint; 1907, Orby; 1908, Signorinetta; 1909, Minoru; 1910, Lemberg; 1911, Sunstar; 1912, Tagalie.

TROTTING AND PACING.

The trotting and pacing season of 1912 set a new high-water mark in the number of records established and the number of 2:10 trotters developed. The thirty-ninth Grand Circuit was the greatest and best in its history. There were 256 races in sixty-nine days, from Grand Rapids to Lexington, and the total amount of money distributed reached $539,804.

The money was better distributed than a year ago, when R. T. C. was carrying all before him and putting T. W. Murphy at the top of the list with $83,300. W. R. Cox was the biggest winner this season, with $54,885. He was followed by T. W. Murphy, $44,338; Ed. F. Geers, $41,730; A. McDonald, $37,226, and A. S. Rodney, $37,015.

Baden headed the list of winning trotters, with $35,775, followed by Esther W., with $20,520. Joe Patchen II showed the way among the pacers, with $23,450, while Knight Onwardo was second, with $10,495.

Baden won twelve races, was second once, third once, fourth once and only twice unplaced. Joe Patchen II won twelve out of thirteen races and was second once.

T. W. Murphy headed the list of drivers, with the following record: First, 26; second, 27; third, 21; fourth 14; unplaced, 41. W. R. Cox was second, with twenty-five victories, and "Pop" Geers third, with nineteen.

The black whirlwind Uhlan trotted the fastest time of any age or sex, when he covered a mile in 1:58, supplanting Lou Dillon's mark.

Eight hundred and fifty-four heats were trotted and paced at an average of 2:09¼. One hundred and fifty-eight trotters and 130 pacers won money.

Uhlan reduced the world's trotting record to 1:58. The world's record for a trotting

The second largest city in Rumania is Jassy, which had a population of 80,000 in 1909.

team was reduced from 2:07¾ to 2:03¼. The record for a pacing team was reduced to 2:02. The record for a four-year-old pacing stallion was reduced from 2:04½ to 2:02¾; for a five-year-old pacing stallion from 2:03¼ to 2:02¼. The record for a three-year-old pacing colt was reduced to 2:05¼. In addition, a number of records for the fastest racing heats were lowered.

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile against time	Uhlan*	Lexington	Oct. 8, 1912	1:58
1 mile	Lou Dillon*	Memphis†	Oct. 24, 1905	1:58½
1 mile in a race	Hamburg Belle	Cleveland	Aug. 25, 1909	2:01¼
1 mile (half mile track)	Uhlan*	Goshen	Aug. 24, 1911	2:02¾
1 mile by a stallion	The Harvester*	Columbus	Sept. 22, 1910	2:01
1 mile by a gelding	Major Delmar*	Memphis†	Oct. 22, 1903	1:59¾
1 mile by a mare	Lou Dillon*	Memphis†	Oct. 24, 1903	1:58½
1 mile (running mate)	Ayres P.*	Kirkwood	July 3, 1903	2:03½
1 mile by a yearling	Miss Stokes*	Lexington	Sept. 17, 1909	2:19¼
1 mile by a yearling	Abdell*	San Jose	Sept. 28, 1894	2:23
1 mile by a 2-year-old	Native Belle	Lexington	Oct. 6, 1909	2:07¾
1 mile by a 3-year-old	Colorado E.	Lexington	Oct. 15, 1910	2:04¾
1 mile, 4-year-old	Joan	Lexington	Oct. 13, 1910	2:04¾
1 mile by 5 yr. old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis†	Oct. 24, 1903	1:58½
1 mile to h. w. sulky	Major Delmar*	Memphis	Oct. 26, 1904	2:07
Best 2 heats	**Hamburg Belle**	**Cleveland**	**Aug. 25, 1909**	2:01¼ 2:01¾
Best 3 heats	**Hamburg Belle**	**Hartford**	**Sept. 17, 1908**	2:05 2:06 2:04¾
2 miles	The Harvester*	Lexington	Oct. 15, 1910	4:15¼
3 miles	Nightingale*	Nashville	Oct. 20, 1893	7:16½
	Fairy Wood	Minneapolis	July 1, 1895	6:55½
4 miles	Bertie R.	Blackpool, Eng.†	Sept. 11, 1899	9:58
	Senator L.	San José	Nov. 2, 1894	10:12
5 miles	Bishop Hero	Oakland	Oct. 14, 1893	12:30¾
10 miles	Pascal*	New York	Nov. 2, 1893	26:15
	Controller	San Francisco	Nov. 23, 1878	27:23¼
20 miles	Capt McGowan*	Boston	Oct. 31, 1865	58:25
30 miles	Gen. Taylor*	San Francisco	Feb. 21, 1857	1:47:59
50 miles	Ariel*	Albany	May 5, 1846	3:55:40½
100 miles	Conqueror*	Centreville	Nov. 12, 1853	8:55:53

Trotting to Saddle.

1 mile	Country Jay	Cleveland	Aug. 13, 1909	2:08¼

Trotting to Wagon.

1 mile against time	Uhlan*	Cleveland	Aug. 8, 1911	2:00
1 mile in a race	Lou Dillon	Memphis	Oct. 21, 1903	2:04¾
1 mile by a gelding	Uhlan	Cleveland	Aug. 8, 1911	2:00
Best 2 heats	Lou Dillon	Memphis	Oct. 21, 1903	2:04¾ 2:04¾
Best 3 heats	Hopeful	Chicago	Oct. 12, 1878	2:16½ 2:17 2:17
2 miles	Pelagon	Philadelphia	Oct. 20, 1909	4:38
3 miles	Ed. Bryan	Point Breeze	Nov. 8, 1905	7:30½
5 miles	Fillmore	San Francisco	April 18, 1863	13:16
10 miles	Julia Aldrich	San Francisco	June 15, 1858	29:04½
20 miles	Controller	San Francisco	April 20, 1878	58:57
1 mile by a team	Uhlan* / Lewis Forrest*	Lexington	Oct. 11, 1912	2:03¼

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind shield, runner preceding trotter; such performances are now prohibited by the rules of the National Trotting Association.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile against time	Dan Patch*	Memphis	Nov. 11, 1905	1:58
1 mile / 1 mile by a stallion	Dan Patch*	Lexington†	Oct. 7, 1905	1:55¼
1 mile by a gelding	Prince Alert*	New York†	Sept. 23, 1903	1:57
1 mile by a mare	Daniel	Memphis†	Oct. 24, 1903	2:00¼
1 mile (½ mile track)	Dan Patch	Allentown	Sept. 21, 1905	2:02
1 mile in a race	Minor Heir	Indianapolis	Sept. 12, 1910	1:59
1 mile by a yearling	Frank Perry	Lexington	Sept. 12, 1911	2:15
1 mile by 2 yr. old	Directly*	Galesburg	Sept. 20, 1894	2:07¾
1 mile by 3 yr. old	Miss De Forest	Lexington	Oct. 6, 1911	2:05¼
1 mile by 4 yr. old	Braden Direct	Lexington	Oct. 12, 1912	2:03¾

Denmark imported 3,000,000 tons of coal in 1911.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile to h. w. sulky	Dan Patch*	Macon†	Nov. 30, 1903	2:04¾
2 miles	Dan Patch*	Macon†	Nov. 30, 1903	4:17
3 miles	Elastic Pointer*	Kendallville	Oct. 1, 1909	7:31½
4 miles	Joe Jefferson*	Knoxville, Ia.	Nov. 13, 1891	10:10
5 miles	Fisherman	San Francisco	Dec. 19, 1874	13:03½
Best 2 heats	Prince Alert	Memphis	Oct. 26, 1901	2:02½ 2:00¾
To Wagon.				
1 mile against time	Dan Patch*	Memphis†	Oct. 27, 1903	1:57¼
1 mile in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis	Oct. 20, 1904	2:04½
2 miles	James K. Polk	Centreville	Oct. 15, 1847	5:04¼
3 miles	Longfellow	Sacramento	Sept. 7, 1869	7:53
4 miles	Longfellow	San Francisco	Dec. 31, 1869	10:42½
5 miles	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco	Dec. 11, 1874	12:54¾
Best 2 heats	Edith W	Memphis	Oct. 22, 1902	2:05¾ 2:05¾
Best 3 heats	Johnston	St. Paul	Sept. 16, 1887	2:16¼ 2:15½ 2:15¼
1 mile by a team	Minor Heir * George Gano*	Lexington	Oct. 13, 1912	2:02

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind shield, runner preceding trotter; such performances are now prohibited by the rules of the National Trotting Association.

AUTOMOBILING.

STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
1 kilo.	15.88	Burman—Blitzen Benz.	Daytona	April 23, 1911
1	25.40	Burman—Blitzen Benz.	Daytona	April 23, 1911
2	51.28	Burman—Blitzen Benz.	Daytona	April 23, 1911
5	2:34	Hemery—Darracq	Daytona	January 24, 1906
10	5:14⅘	Bruce-Brown—Benz	Daytona	March 24, 1909
15	10:00	Lancia—Fiat	Daytona	January 29, 1906
20	13:11.92	Burman—Buick Bug	Jacksonville	March 30, 1911
50	35:52.31	Burman—Buick Bug	Jacksonville	March 28, 1911
100	1:12:45⅕	Bernin—Renault	Daytona	March 6, 1908
150	1:55:18	Disbrow—Special	Jacksonville	March 31, 1911
200	2:34:12	Disbrow—Special	Jacksonville	March 31, 1911
250	3:14:55	Disbrow—Special	Jacksonville	March 31, 1911
300	3:53:33.50	Disbrow—Special	Jacksonville	March 31, 1911
(Standing Start.)				
1	40.53	Oldfield—Benz	Daytona	March 16, 1910

CLASS B STRAIGHTWAY RECORDS—STOCK CHASSIS.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
161 to 230 Cubic Inches.				
5	4:24.13	Towers—War.-Detroit	Jacksonville	March 29, 1911
10	9:10.52	Towers—War.-Detroit	Jacksonville	March 30, 1911
231 to 300 Cubic Inches.				
10	8:16.35	Wilson—Cole	Jacksonville	March 29, 1911
301 to 450 Cubic Inches.				
1 kilo.	26.75	Merz—National	Jacksonville	March 29, 1911
1	40.32	Wilcox—National	Jacksonville	March 30, 1911
5	3:56.82	Wilcox—National	Jacksonville	March 30, 1911
10	8:03.67	Merz—National	Jacksonville	March 29, 1911

SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

¼	8.16	Burman—Blitzen Benz.	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
½	16.80	Burman—Blitzen Benz.	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
1 kilo.	21.40	Burman—Blitzen Benz.	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
1	35.35	Burman—Blitzen Benz.	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
2	1:15.96	Bragg—Fiat	Los Angeles	April 13, 1910
3	1:54:83	Bragg—Fiat	Los Angeles	May 5, 1912
4	2:33:37	Bragg—Fiat	Los Angeles	May 5, 1912
5	3:11:75	Bragg—Fiat	Los Angeles	May 5, 1912
10	6:35.62	Robertson—Simplex	Los Angeles	April 9, 1910
15	10:25.17	Hearne—Benz	Indianapolis	July 4, 1910

Venezuela and Colombia rank next to Brazil in amount of coffee produced, each growing in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 pounds annually.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
20	14:06.72...	Hearne—Benz	Indianapolis	July 4, 1910
25	18:22.60...	Tetzlaff—Lozier	Los Angeles.....	March 19, 1911
50	36:35.80...	Tetzlaff—Lozier	Los Angeles.....	March 19, 1911
75	54:50.20...	Tetzlaff—Lozier	Los Angeles.....	March 19, 1911
100	1:13:37 25...	Tetzlaff—Fiat	Indianapolis	May 30, 1912
150	1:49:52.84...	Tetzlaff—Fiat	Indianapolis	May 30, 1912
200	2:25:59.52...	Tetzlaff—Fiat	Indianapolis	May 30, 1912
250	3:07:13.94...	Tetzlaff—Fiat	Indianapolis	May 30, 1912
300	3:48:49:30...	Dawson—National	Indianapolis	May 30, 1912
350	4:25:15.27...	Dawson—National	Indianapolis	May 30, 1912
400	5:04:14.23...	Dawson—National	Indianapolis	May 30, 1912
450	5:44:04.54...	Dawson—National	Indianapolis	May 30, 1912
500	6:21:06.03...	Dawson—National	Indianapolis	May 30, 1912

Hour Records.

74	1:00:00 ...	Harroun—Marmon	Los Angeles.....	April 16, 1910
148	2:00:00 ...	Harroun—Marmon	Los Angeles.....	April 16, 1910

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

1	47.85...	Burman—Blitzen-Benz II.....	Brighton Beach.....	September 7, 1912
2	1:35.89...	Oldfield—Christie	Cleveland Ohio.....	September 14, 1912
3	2:27.81...	Disbrow—Simplex	Cleveland Ohio.....	September 14, 1912
4	3:17.02...	Disbrow—Simplex	Cleveland Ohio.....	September 14, 1912
5	4:06:58...	Disbrow—Simplex	Cleveland Ohio.....	September 14, 1912
10	8:17.02...	Disbrow—Simplex	Cleveland Ohio.....	September 14, 1912
15	13:30.00...	Disbrow—Simplex	San Jose, Cal.....	April 14, 1912
20	17:57.40...	Disbrow—Simplex	San Jose, Cal.....	April 14, 1912
25	22:26.60...	Disbrow—Simplex	San Jose, Cal.....	April 14, 1912
50	47:21.65...	De Palma—Simplex....	Syracuse	September 16, 1911
75	1:15:52.50...	Wishart—Mercer	Columbus, Ohio.....	August 25, 1912
100	1:40:51.00...	Wishart—Mercer	Columbus, Ohio.....	August 25, 1912
150	2:30:51.00...	Wishart—Mercer	Columbus, Ohio.....	August 25, 1912
200	3:28:04.50...	Wishart—Mercer	Columbus, Ohio.....	August 25, 1912

CLASS "B" SPEEDWAY RECORDS.

(Stock chassis, piston displacement and minimum weight.)

451 to 600 cubic inches—2,300 pounds.

5	4:01.36...	Oldfield—Knox	Indianapolis	May 30, 1910
10	7:47.71...	Robertson—Fiat	Atlanta	November 11, 1909
20	15:57.41...	De Palma—Fiat.....	Atlanta	May 5, 1910
50	42:02.98...	Robertson—Fiat	Atlanta	November 13, 1909
100	1:22:35.35...	Robertson—Fiat	Atlanta	November 13, 1909
150	2:05:00.63...	Robertson—Fiat	Atlanta	November 13, 1909
200	2:53:48.32...	Disbrow—Rainier	Atlanta	November 13, 1909

301 to 450 cubic inches—2,000 pounds.

5	4:05.76...	Kincaid—National	Indianapolis	May 27, 1910
10	7:55.12...	Aitken—National	Indianapolis	July 2, 1910
15	11:48.78...	Aitken—National	Indianapolis	July 1, 1910
20	15:57.63...	Dawson—Marmon	Indianapolis	May 27, 1910
50	39:47.35...	Dawson—Marmon	Atlanta	November 3, 1910
75	1:00:16.34...	Dawson—Marmon	Indianapolis	May 27, 1910
100	1:23:43.11...	Kincaid—National	Indianapolis	May 27, 1910
150	2:05:02.17...	Chevrolet—Buick	Atlanta	November 9, 1909
200	2:46:48.47...	Chevrolet—Buick	Atlanta	November 9, 1909
250	4:38:57.4 ...	Burman—Buick	Indianapolis	August 19, 1909

231 to 300 cubic inches—1,700 pounds.

5	4:16 ...	Dawson—Marmon	Indianapolis	July 2, 1910
10	8:16.08...	Harroun—Marmon	Indianapolis	May 27, 1910
20	17:10.70...	Chevrolet—Buick	Atlanta	November 11, 1909
25	21:48.92...	Harroun—Marmon	Indianapolis	May 30, 1910
50	42:41.33...	Harroun—Marmon	Indianapolis	May 30, 1910
75	67:31.07...	Harroun—Marmon	Atlanta	November 11, 1909
100	1:30:08.31...	Harroun—Marmon	Atlanta	November 11, 1909

161 to 230 cubic inches—1,400 pounds.

4	3:49 ...	Witt—E-M-F	Atlanta	November 3, 1910
5	4:35.47...	L. Chevrolet—Buick...	Indianapolis	July 2, 1910
10	8:55.40...	L. Chevrolet—Buick...	Indianapolis	July 2, 1910
20	19:51 ...	Knipper—Chalmers	Atlanta	November 12, 1909
50	50:36 ...	Nelson—Buick	Atlanta	November 9, 1909
100	1:40:46.81...	Knipper—Chalmers ...	Atlanta	November 10, 1909

The average monthly exportations from Canada increased from $20,000,000 in 1911 to $27,000,000 in 1912.

160 cubic inches and under—1,100 pounds.

Miles.	Time.	Driver and Car.	Place.	Date.
1	0:56.80...	Witt—Flanders	Indianapolis	November 13, 1911
5	4:22.98...	Witt—Flanders	Indianapolis	November 13, 1911
10	9:27.49...	Witt—Flanders	Indianapolis	November 13, 1911
15	14:13.26...	Witt—Flanders	Indianapolis	November 13, 1911
20	19:00.87...	Witt—Flanders	Indianapolis	November 13, 1911

CLASS "C" SPEEDWAY RECORDS.

(No restriction other than piston displacement.)

160 cubic inches and under.

5	4:26.08...	Evans—Flanders	Indianapolis	November 13, 1911
10	8:53.97...	Evans—Flanders	Indianapolis	November 13, 1911
15	13:24 ...	Evans—Flanders	Indianapolis	November 13, 1911
20	17:54.82...	Evans—Flanders	Indianapolis	November 13, 1911

161 to 230 cubic inches.

5	4:20.20...	J. Nikrent—Buick.....	Los Angeles.....	April 15, 1910
10	8:40.17...	J. Nikrent—Buick.....	Los Angeles.....	April 15, 1910
15	13:14.52...	J. Nikrent—Buick.....	Los Angeles.....	April 9, 1910
20	17:37.36...	J. Nikrent—Buick.....	Los Angeles.....	April 9, 1910
25	21:12:.42...	Tower—Flanders Special	Los Angeles.....	May 5, 1912
50	43:49.69...	Endicott—Cole	Los Angeles.....	April 9, 1910

231 to 300 Cubic Inches.

1	0:45:60...	De Palma—Mercer.....	Los Angeles.....	May 5, 1912
2	1:31:53...	De Palma—Mercer.....	Los Angeles.....	May 5, 1912
3	2:17:17...	De Palma—Mercer.....	Los Angeles.....	May 5, 1912
4	3:02:70...	De Palma—Mercer.....	Los Angeles.....	May 5, 1912
5	3:47:34...	De Palma—Mercer.....	Los Angeles.....	May 5, 1912
10	7:27:33...	De Palma—Mercer.....	Los Angeles.....	May 5, 1912
15	11:11:17...	De Palma—Mercer.....	Los Angeles.....	May 5, 1912
20	14:56:05...	De Palma—Mercer.....	Los Angeles.....	May 5, 1912
25	18:53:20...	J. Nikrent—Case.....	Los Angeles.....	May 5, 1912
50	42:30.08...	Siefert—Dorris	Los Angeles.....	April 8, 1910
75	1:25:22.07...	Harroun—Marmon	Los Angeles.....	April 8, 1910
100	1:03:54.28...	Harroun—Marmon	Los Angeles.....	April 8, 1910

301 to 450 Cubic Inches.

5	3:49.36...	J. Nikrent—Buick.....	Los Angeles.....	April 17, 1910
10	7:36.61...	J. Nikrent—Buick.....	Los Angeles.....	April 17, 1910
15	12:04.99...	Dawson—Marmon	Los Angeles.....	April 15, 1910
20	16:04.40...	Harroun—Marmon	Los Angeles.....	April 15, 1910
25	20:08.69...	Harroun—Marmon	Los Angeles.....	April 15, 1910
50	39:53.55...	Harroun—Marmon	Los Angeles.....	April 15, 1910

451 to 600 Cubic Inches.

5	3:38.61...	Oldfield—Knox	Los Angeles.....	April 16, 1910
10	7:20.66...	Oldfield—Knox	Los Angeles.....	April 16, 1910
15	11:32.34...	Marquis—Isotta	Los Angeles.....	April 10, 1910
20	15:29.18...	Marquis—Isotta	Los Angeles.....	April 10, 1910
25	19:24.92...	Marquis—Isotta	Los Angeles.....	April 10, 1910
50	39:20.69...	Marquis—Isotta	Los Angeles.....	April 10, 1910

24-Hour Track Races.

Class.	Car.	Miles.	Drivers.	Place.	Date.
Stock Chassis	Lozier...	1,196	Patschke & Mulford.	Brighton B'h.	October 15, 1909
Class "C"....	Stearns.	1,253	Poole & Patschke...	Brighton B'h.	October 19, 1910
"Speedway"	Flat....	1,491	Verbeck & Hirsh....	Los Angeles..	April 8, 1911

Elgin National Road Race, Elgin, Ill., August 30, 1912.

Car and Driver.	Distance.	Time.
Mercedes—De Palma.....	306 miles.....	..... 4:25:30 1-5
Benz—Bergdoll	306 miles.....	

Vanderbilt Cup Race, Milwaukee, October 2, 1912.

Mercedes—De Palma.....	299.54 miles	..... 4:20:31.54
Mercer—Hughes	299.54 miles	..... 4:21:14.34
Mercedes—Wishart	299.54 miles	

Mohammedan Turks first appeared in history in the first half of the thirteenth century.

Grand Prize Race, Milwaukee, October 5, 1912.

Car and Driver.	Distance.	Time.
Fiat—Bragg	409.79 miles	5:59:25
Benz—Bergdoll	409.79 miles	
Stutz—Anderson		

International Race, Indianapolis, May 30, 1912.
(Free for all.)

National—Dawson	500 miles	6:21:06
Fiat—Tetzlaff	500 miles	6:31:29
Mercer—Hughes	500 miles	6:34:56

Grand Prix, Dieppe, France, June 26, 1912.
(Free for all.)

Pengelot—Boillot	956.63 miles	13:58:03	2-5
Fiat—Wagner	956.63 miles	14:11:08	2-5

BOXING.

Eight champions went down to defeat in the last year in the boxing arenas of the world, which establishes a record never before approached. One world's championship changed hands outright, while another is in dispute. Two champions of a country also lost.

Abe Attell, the featherweight champion of America, was defeated by Johnny Kilbane in twenty rounds; Ad Wolgast, lightweight champion of the world, lost to Willie Ritchie in sixteen rounds on a foul, and Matt Wells, the lightweight champion of Great Britain, was beaten by Freddie Welsh. The world's bantam championship title of Charles Ledoux, of France, who knocked out Digger Stanley, the British title holder, in seven rounds, is in dispute.

Stanley was hailed as bantamweight champion of the world by virtue of his victory over Joe Bowker. Bowker defeated Frankie Neil, the American champion, and Stanley defeated him in three rounds. Stanley and Ledoux boxed twenty rounds in London, and Stanley won on points, but in a later battle, fought in France, Ledoux won decisively. The claim of Ledoux is not recognized in America, however, for Bowker boxed as a featherweight several times and then went back to the ranks of the bantams with disastrous results. Freddie Welsh accomplished the rare performance of "coming back" and winning his title from a man who beat him the year before.

Other champions who were beaten but retained their titles because boxing with nonresidents were: Jack Harrison, middleweight champion of England, who was knocked out by Eddie McGoorty, Dave Smith, champion of Australia, who also went down before McGoorty, and Georges Carpentier, of France, who was beaten by Papke and Frank Klaus. Carpentier, however, has found it impossible to make the middleweight limit, and has relinquished all claims to the championship.

The list of world's champions on December 15, 1912, follows:

Heavyweight	Jack Johnson
Middleweight	Open
Welterweight	Open
Lightweight	Willie Ritchie
Featherweight	Johnny Kilbane
Bantamweight	Johnny Coulon

Frank Klaus is looked on as the leading middleweight, while Mike Gibbons is generally conceded to be the best welterweight.

HOCKEY.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1912.

The annual championship series of the American Hockey League resulted in a victory for the Wanderers' Hockey Club. The final standing of the teams follow:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Wanderers Hockey Club	7	2	.777
Crescent A. C.	6	3	.666
New York A. C.	4	4	.500
St. Nicholas Hockey Club	4	4	.500
Hockey Club of New York	0	8	.000

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Princeton won the intercollegiate championship. The standing of the teams follows:

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Princeton	4	0	1.000
Columbia	3	1	.666
Yale	1	3	.333
Dartmouth	0	3	.000
Cornell	0	3	.000

SWIMMING CHAMPIONS, 1912.

INDOOR.

50 yards—Phil Mallin, Chicago A. A.; at Chicago, March 12; 0:25.

100 yards—Duke P. Kahanomoku, Honolu S. C.; Chicago, March 13; 0:57⅘.

220 yards—P. McGillivray, Illinois A. A.; at Pittsburgh, February 22; 2:34⅘.

500 yards—J. H. Reilly, N. Y. A. C.; at Pittsburg, February 24; 6:32⅕.

400 yards relay—City A. C. team (R. E. Frizell, J. C. Eddy, jr., H. R. Adee and R. M. Ritter); at New York, March 2; 3:59⅘.

OUTDOOR.

440 yards—R. E. Frizell, City A. C.; at New York, August 21; 5:56⅘.

880 yards—L. B. Goodwin, New York A. C.; at New York; September 14; 12:42.

One mile—L. B. Goodwin, New York A. C.; at Chicago, August 31; 25:25.

The Ottoman realm became a European as well as an Asiatic power under Amurath I (1359-'89).

Best Amateur Records.

Distance.	Time.	Holder.	Date.
25 yards...	0:11⅘...	C. M. Daniels....	1910
50 yards...	0:23⅘...	K. Huszagh.....	1912
75 yards...	0:41⅘...	C. M. Daniels....	1906
100 yards...	0:54⅘...	C. M. Daniels....	1910
220 yards...	2:25⅘...	C. M. Daniels....	1909
440 yards...	5:22⅘...	P. McGillivray...	1912
880 yards...	11:44⅘...	C. M. Daniels....	1907
1 mile....	23:40⅘...	C. M. Daniels....	1907

The record for the distance plunge with one minute's time limit is 80 feet, made by F. B. Willis, University of Pennsylvania, on March 9, 1912.

The record for the 400 yards relay race is 3:51⅘, made by the Illinois Athletic Club team on April 27, 1912. The team was composed of T. W. Winans, A. C. Rathel, H. J. Hebner and P. McGillivray.

ELECTIONS IN STATES.

ALABAMA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Autauga	622	42	127	56
Baldwin	623	37	141	125
Barbour	1155	18	88	17
Bibb	820	40	178	103
Blount	1121	567	580	32
Bullock	736	4	2	—
Butler	903	86	80	19
Calhoun	1666	238	423	32
Chambers	1486	28	113	9
Cherokee	814	88	799	47
Chilton	880	140	1154	72
Choctaw	489	7	66	4
Clarke	1024	13	12	25
Clay	1109	64	939	2
Cleburne	691	134	510	2
Coffee	1277	68	395	67
Colbert	946	228	242	79
Conecuh	802	60	103	26
Coosa	763	109	317	17
Covington	1251	110	147	193
Crenshaw	986	47	127	7
Cullman	1230	264	1374	27
Dale	1059	99	443	3
Dallas	1461	16	18	16
DeKalb	1379	492	623	31
Elmore	1152	81	167	10
Escambia	829	52	74	13
Etowah	1511	354	887	144
Fayette	762	433	306	20
Franklin	849	309	570	75
Geneva	891	99	511	37
Greene	418	4	4	—
Hale	720	4	7	—
Henry	711	47	153	26
Houston	1160	82	366	45
Jackson	1597	229	406	23
Jefferson	8887	706	2034	612
Lamar	816	61	160	10
Lauderdale	1386	263	297	72
Lawrence	643	198	261	32
Lee	1179	43	43	60
Limestone	1012	90	83	34
Lowndes	583	7	10	4
Macon	647	24	23	—
Madison	2146	150	357	91
Marengo	1386	9	20	1
Marion	1098	378	205	7
Marshall	1457	428	1184	24
Mobile	3009	140	445	168
Monroe	878	2	21	3
Montgomery	3047	43	131	17
Morgan	1686	241	362	82
Perry	731	3	31	14
Pickens	815	22	73	16
Pike	1293	13	48	5
Randolph	1177	268	366	—
Russell	1553	4	35	22
Shelby	1181	201	1233	42
St. Clair	787	260	687	75
Sumter	701	9	2	10
Talladega	1312	111	386	1
Tallapoosa	1586	84	151	22
Tuscaloosa	1695	87	158	49
Walker	2063	881	504	127
Washington	405	14	18	12
Wilcox	878	7	7	6
Winston	508	292	893	7
Totals	82438	9732	22680	3029
Plurality	59758			
Scattering				
Whole vote		117879		

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 74,374; Taft, R., 26,283; Debs, Soc., 1,399; Chafin, Pro., 665; Hisgen, Ind., 495; Watson, Pop., 1,568. Whole vote, 104,784. Bryan's plurality, 48,091.

Vote on State Ticket, 1910.

Governor—Emmet O'Neal, D., 77,694; J. O. Thompson, R., 19,260; Charles A. Scott, Ind. R., 837; L. R. Carter, Soc., 1,042. O'Neal's plurality, 58,434.

Lieutenant-Governor—Walter D. Seed, D., 79,441; G. O. Chenault, R., 14,246; William F. Tebbetts, Ind. R., 953; J. P. Marchant, Soc., 1,320. Seed's plurality, 65,195.

Secretary of State—Cyrus B. Brown, D., 79,153; Thomas C. Bingham, R., 14,008; John C. Maxwell, Soc., 1,016. Brown's plurality, 65,145.

Auditor—C. B. Smith, D., 77,576; John B. Shields, R., 14,119; Fred A. Genaty, Soc., 1,633. Smith's plurality, 63,457.

Attorney General—Robert C. Brickell, D., 77,201; Alex C. Birch, R., 14,010; Frank X. Waldhorst, Soc., 936. Brickell's plurality, 63,191.

Treasurer—John Purifoy, D., 77,627; John Sutterer, R., 14,371; Isaac Starr, Soc., 1,337. Purifoy's plurality, 63,256.

Superintendent of Education—H. J. Willingham, D., 79,283; J. C. Walker, R., 13,919; Bennett Cox, Soc., 1,026. Willingham's plurality, 65,364.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries—R. F. Kolb, D., 77,923; B. B. Cox, R., 13,975; Sid McDuff, Soc., 833. Kolb's plurality, 63,948.

Chief Justice Supreme Court—James R. Dowdell, D., 79,688.

Associate Justices, Supreme Court—John C. Anderson, D., 79,229; Ormond

Osman I, or Othman (1288-1326), founded the empire to which his name is attached.

Somerville, 78,599; A. D. Sayre, D., 79,009; George W. van Pelt, R., 1,049.

Associate Railroad Commissioners—Frank N. Julian, D., 79,998; Leon McCord, D., 78,161; Frank H. Lathrop, R., 14,991; John T. McEniry, R., 14,886; James R. Durrett, Ind. R., 917; John Phillips, Ind. R., 977. Julian's plurality, 65,007; McCord's plurality, 63,170.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

State at Large—John W. Abercrombie, D., 87,519; Asa E. Stratton, R., 9,589; J. C. Maxwell, Soc., 2,533. Abercrombie's plurality, 77,930.

1. George W. Taylor, D., 9,939; W. M. Doyle, Soc., 213. Taylor's plurality, 9,726.
2. S. H. Dent, jr., D., 11,197.
3. Henry D. Clayton, D., 11,225.
4. Fred L. Blackmon, D., 7,740; A. P. Longshore, Prog., 3,060; W. H. Sturdivant, R., 693. Blackmon's plurality, 4,680.
5. J. Thomas Heflin, D., 10,210.
6. R. P. Hobson, D., 10,065; Chas. P. Lunsford, R., 2,210. Hobson's plurality, 7,855.
7. J. L. Burnett, D., 9,770; Sumter Cogswell, Prog., 5,462; John J. Stephens, R., 2,711. Burnett's plurality, 4,308.
8. William Richardson, D., 10,753; Wm. E. Hotchkiss, R., 1,160; W. L. Conner, Soc., 245. Richardson's plurality, 9,593.
9. Oscar W. Underwood, D., 12,584; Frederick B. Parker, R., 1,598. Underwood's plurality, 10,986.

Legislature of 1911-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	1	4	5
Democrats	34	103	137
Dem. majorities	33	99	132

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	55,512	97,131	—
1902, Governor	24,190	67,649	—
1904, President	22,472	79,857	—
1906, Governor	10,002	62,771	—
1908, President	26,283	74,374	—
1910, Governor	19,260	77,694	—
1912, President	9,732	82,438	22,680

ARIZONA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Apache	108	56	79	10
Coconino	339	237	178	96
Cochise	1973	403	1396	819
Gila	779	210	542	501
Graham	540	103	243	164
Greenlee	652	109	287	122
Maricopa	2606	642	1818	472
Mohave	320	69	228	184
Navajo	287	168	233	40
Pima	693	253	615	109
Pinal	352	80	311	61
Santa Cruz	250	56	123	38
Yavapai	1001	445	537	358
Yuma	424	90	359	189
Totals	10324	3021	6949	3163
Plurality	3375			
Scattering		265		
Whole vote		23722		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 265.

Vote for Congressman, 1912.

At Large—Carl Hayden, D., 11,389; Thos. E. Campbell, R., 3,110; R. S. Fisher, Prog., 5,819; Smith, Soc., 3,034; Gibson, Pro., 193. Hayden's plurality, 5,570.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

The Legislature is strongly Democratic in both branches.

ARKANSAS.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Arkansas	869	249	305	46
Ashley	1029	439	346	82
Baxter	536	142	176	144
Benton	2353	541	660	296
Boone	965	280	276	81
Bradley	772	137	177	101
Calhoun	438	72	147	109
Carroll	919	464	358	122
Chicot	419	89	308	22
Clark	1051	376	262	36
Clay	1299	622	358	218
Cleburne	517	138	118	127
Cleveland	685	275	98	33
Columbia	1101	340	157	42
Conway	1435	527	364	53
Craighead	1259	269	229	297
Crawford	969	407	423	81
Crittenden	423	89	285	—
Cross	491	293	234	79
Dallas	654	228	406	28
Desha	314	52	161	13
Drew	882	424	194	43
Faulkner	1316	402	264	111
Franklin	1113	258	194	184
Fulton	590	153	235	45
Garland	1046	300	533	148
Grant	440	110	47	25
Greene	1251	286	259	239
Hempstead	1248	836	468	92
Hot Spring	668	248	247	42
Howard	760	321	187	66
Independence	1225	412	395	168
Izard	746	215	137	52
Jackson	837	543	159	161
Jefferson	1659	579	753	146
Johnson	926	189	236	151
Lafayette	498	208	165	10
Lawrence	929	218	167	125
Lee	968	665	194	15
Lincoln	390	292	152	86
Little River	615	232	87	101
Logan	1319	333	765	149
Lonoke	1129	254	425	71
Madison	932	786	231	71
Marion	537	160	145	157
Miller	846	331	195	106
Mississippi	767	263	183	87
Monroe	537	400	201	76
Montgomery	471	221	202	137
Nevada	607	322	268	93
Newton	290	285	247	74
Ouachita	913	793	131	38
Perry	522	163	216	64
Phillips	826	198	189	2
Pike	603	331	158	32
Poinsett	593	205	157	126
Polk	694	162	409	197
Pope	1517	334	556	134
Prairie	647	377	103	60
Pulaski	3369	1044	1547	268
Randolph	997	264	178	130
Saline	814	164	140	65
Scott	640	206	225	170

The Turks gained a foothold in Europe by the taking of Gallipoli (1354).

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Searcy	438	389	180	111
Sebastian	2395	514	748	445
Sevier	792	173	166	183
Sharp	681	114	194	71
St. Francis	563	296	273	65
Stone	337	113	90	70
Union	1088	153	135	106
Van Buren	675	254	266	80
Washington	1881	565	552	159
White	1448	380	481	208
Woodruff	903	473	258	65
Yell	1461	426	438	263
Totals	68838	24467	21673	8153
Plurality	44371			
Scattering		898		
Whole vote		124029		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 898.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 87,015; Taft, R., 56,760; Debs, Soc., 5,842; Chafin, Pro., 1,194; Watson, Pop., 1,026; Hisgen, Ind., 289. Whole vote, 152,126. Bryan's plurality, 8,351.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—J. T. Robinson, D., 109,825; Andrew I. Rowland, R., 46.440; G. E. Mikel, Soc., 13,384. Robinson's plurality, 63,385.

Secretary of State—Earl W. Hodges, D., 113,419; Houghton, R., 52,886. Hodge's plurality, 60,533.

Auditor—J. M. Oathout, D., 113,710; Duke, R., 52,723. Oathout's plurality, 60,987.

Treasurer—John W. Crockett, D., 113,-957; Rosewater, R., 52,568. Crockett's plurality, 61,389.

Attorney General—Wm. L. Moore, D., 113,903; Langley, R., 53,185. Moore's plurality, 60,718.

Land Commissioner—Reuben G. Dye, D., 112,620; Burns, R., 54,319. Dye's plurality, 58,301.

Commissioner of Agriculture—John Page, D., 113,169; Young, R., 53,297. Page's plurality, 59,872.

Superintendent Public Instruction — George B. Cook, D., 114,113; Longstreet, R., 53,130. Cook's plurality, 60,983.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. T. H. Caraway, D., 15,036.
2. W. A. Oldfield, D., 11,880; G. W. Wells, R., 4,388. Oldfield's plurality, 7,492.
3. J. C. Floyd, D., 10,849; J. F. Carlton, R., 5,924. Floyd's plurality, 4,925.
4. Otis T. Wingo, D., 11,680; J. O. Livesay, R., 5,601. Wingo's plurality, 6,070.
5. H. M. Jacoway, D., 13,438; A. C. Remme, R., 5,680. Jacoway's plurality, 7,758.
6. S. M. Taylor, D., 15,879.
7. W. S. Goodwin, D., 10,956; Pat McNally, R., 4,824. Goodwin's plurality, 6,132.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	1	4	5
Democrats	34	96	130
Dem. majorities.	33	92	125

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	44,800	81,142	—
1902, Governor	29,251	77,354	—
1904, President	46,860	64,434	—
1904, Governor	53,898	91,991	—
1906, Governor	41,505	105,048	—
1908, President	56,760	87,015	—
1908, Governor	45,409	111,478	—
1910, Governor	39,570	101,646	—
1912, President	24,467	68,838	21,673

CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Alameda	24418	—	31542	9332
Alpine	34	8	36	2
Amador	1622	5	684	135
Butte	4028	10	3365	930
Calaveras	1869	5	750	399
Colusa	1760	3	810	111
Contra Costa	3290	10	3539	1300
Del Norte	323	—	376	104
El Dorado	1613	16	776	278
Fresno	8891	93	8839	2278
Glenn	1325	11	906	126
Humboldt	2887	94	609	1781
Imperial	1295	13	1420	446
Inyo	806	8	431	305
Kern	5569	64	3647	1300
Kings	1967	—	1419	406
Lake	1118	—	649	266
Lassen	644	26	559	148
Los Angeles	55110	2181	75593	19895
Madera	1154	1	943	226
Marin	2849	—	2750	733
Marinosa	689	20	306	138
Mendocino	2507	11	2237	752
Merced	1978	14	1571	441
Modoc	941	1	608	119
Mono	182	3	106	67
Monterey	3392	1	3081	557
Napa	2662	—	2432	478
Nevada	1851	23	1381	648
Orange	4406	111	5143	896
Placer	1823	15	1913	481
Plumas	742	11	762	236
Riverside	2963	122	5146	1036
Sacramento	9869	36	7534	1553
San Benito	1253	13	1054	179
San Bernardino	5835	172	6202	1901
San Diego	9731	63	7922	2873
San Francisco	48953	94	38610	12354
San Joaquin	7969	36	4314	995
San Luis Obispo	2248	13	2373	704
San Mateo	3246	7	2825	827
Santa Barbara	2819	69	3395	610
Santa Clara	9173	176	10868	2068
Santa Cruz	2875	3	3059	892
Shasta	2040	16	1636	938
Sierra	515	10	483	133
Siskiyou	2465	29	1740	633
Solano	3650	40	3353	781
Sonoma	6500	32	5806	1494
Stanislaus	3127	17	3143	749
Sutter	1063	5	846	79
Tehama	1505	13	1218	388
Trinity	461	1	343	182
Tulare	4293	73	4283	1233
Tuolumne	1459	8	755	363
Ventura	2108	72	2055	426

Amurath I took Adrianople from the Greeks and made it his capital in 1361.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Yelo	2239	9	1332	301
Yuba	1242	17	1132	186
Totals	283436	3914	283610	79201
Plurality			174	
Scattering		23336		
Whole vote		673497		

The vote in each column is for the highest elector. Two Democratic electors were chosen—Thomas A. Griffin, with 283,-436 votes, and R. F. Delvalle, with 282,-651 votes.

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 23,336.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 214,398; Bryan, D., 127,492; Debs, Soc., 28,659; Chafin, Pro., 11,770; Hisgen, Ind., 4,278. Whole vote, 386,597. Taft's plurality, 86,906.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Edward H. Hart, R., 10,585; J. G. Zumwalt, D., 18,753: Wm. Kent, Prog., 20,341; Joseph Bresstler, Soc., 4,892. Kent's plurality, 1,588.

2. John E. Raker, D., 23,467; F. M. Rutherford, Prog., 10,178; J. C. Williams, Soc., 3,818. Raker's plurality, 13,289.

3. C. F. Curry, R., 31,060; Gilbert McM. Ross, D., 15,197; Wilson, Soc., 6,522. Curry's plurality, 15,863.

4. Julius Kahn, R., 25,515; Bert Schlesinger, D., 14,884; N. W. Pendleton, Soc., 5,000. Kahn's plurality, 10,631.

5. S. V. Costello, D., 18,516; J. I. Nolan, Prog., 27,902; E. L. Requin, Soc., 6,963. Nolan's plurality, 9,386.

6. J. R. Knowland, R., 35,219; H. W. Luttrell, D., 14,135; Stilt Wilson, Soc., 26,234. Knowland's plurality, 8,985.

7. James G. Needham, R., 22,994; D. S. Church, D., 23,752; J. S. Cato, Soc., 7,171. Church's plurality, 758.

8. Everis A. Hayes, R., 29,861; J. B. Holihan, 20,620; Robert Whitaker, Soc., 8,125. Hayes's plurality, 9,241.

9. Thomas R. Kirk, D., 14,571; Charles W. Bell, Prog., 28,845; R. L. Cuswell, Soc., 11,123; G. S. Garrett, Pro., 6,510. Bell's plurality, 14,274.

10. George Ringo, D., 17,890; William D. Stephens, Prog., 43,647; Fred C. Wheeler, Soc., 17,126; E. D. Martindale, Pro., 2,995. Stephen's plurality, 25,757.

11. Wm. Kettner, D., 24,882; Samuel C. Evans, Prog., 21,426; N. E. Richardson, Soc., 7,059; Helen M. Stoddard, Pro., 4,842. Kettner's plurality, 3,456.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Progressives	27	45	72
Democrats	10	25	35
Republicans	3	9	12
Socialists	—	1	1
Prog. majorities	14	10	24

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	164,755	124,985	——
1902, Governor	146,332	143,783	——
1904, President	205,226	89,294	——
1906, Governor	125,887	117,700	——
1908, President	214,398	127,492	——
1910, Governor	177,191	154,835	——
1912, President	3,943	283,436	283,610

COLORADO.

Canvass delayed. See at end of "Elections in States," page 727.

CONNECTICUT.

Canvass delayed. See at end of "Elections in States," page 728.

DELAWARE.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Kent	3192	4071	567	9
New Castle	8340	13009	7090	547
Sussex	4466	5551	1229	——
Totals	15998	22631	8886	556
Plurality		6633		
Scattering		625		
Whole vote		48696		

The scattering vote in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 625.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 25,007; Bryan, D., 22,072; Debs, Soc., 239; Chafin, Pro., 670; Hisgen, Ind., 30. Taft's plurality, 2,935.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Thomas M. Monoghan, D., 21,-460; Charles R. Miller, R. and Prog., 22,-745; George B. Hynson, Prog., 3,019; John Heyd, Pro., 623; Rearick, Soc., 556. Miller's plurality, 1,285.

Lieutenant Governor—Colen Ferguson, D., 22,482; Harry K. Fooks, R., 22,310; George W. Tebo, Prog., 2,659; Ashton R. Tatum, Pro., 623; R. Barclay Spicer, Soc., 556. Ferguson's plurality, 172.

State Treasurer—Charles A. Hastings, D., 22,658; David S. Clarke, R., 22,180; Henry Thompson, Prog., 2,638; Benjamin K. Smedley, Pro., 624; Irwin A. Higgins, Soc., 564. Hastings's plurality, 478.

State Auditor—Walter P. Prettyman, D., 22,569; Theodore Townsend, R., 22,291; Jefferson Cooper, Pro., 632; John Penrose Wilson, Prog., 2,619; Bendix Ebbeson, Soc., 559. Prettyman's plurality, 278.

Attorney General—Josiah O. Wolcott, D., 22,747; J. M. Satterfield, R., 22,106; Robert G. Houston, Prog., 2,625; Hawkins, Pro., 607; A. M. Andrews, Soc., 605. Wolcott's plurality, 641.

State Insurance Commissioner—W. R. McCabe, D., 22,745; W. P. Robinson, R., 22,377; A. C. Wilmont, Prog., 2,668; Minor C. Smith, Pro., 626; John Burton, Soc., 561. McCabe's plurality, 368.

Vote for Congressman, 1912.

Franklin Brockson, D., 22,485; George H. Hall, R., 16,740; Hiram R. Burton, Nat. Prog., 5,497; Louis A. Drexler, Prog., 2,825; John H. H. Kelley, Pro., 597; Edward Norton, Soc., 563. Brockson's plurality, 5,745.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	9	14	23
Democrats	8	21	29
Rep. majority....	1	—	—
Dem. majority....	—	7	6

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President ..	22,535	18,863	———
1900, Governor ..	22,421	18,808	———
1902, Treasurer ..	20,705	16,652	———
1904, President .	23,712	19,359	———
1904, Governor ..	22,532	19,780	———
1906, Treasurer ..	20,156	17,162	———
1908, President ..	25,014	22,071	———
1908, Governor ..	24,706	22,794	———
1910, Treasurer ..	21,686	21,107	———
1912, President ..	15,998	22,631	8,886

FLORIDA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem....	Taft, Rep....	Roosevelt, Prog....	Debs, Soc....
Alachua	1356	221	75	56
Baker	175	37	93	31
Bradford	680	95	40	10
Brevard	368	61	82	82
Calhoun	346	67	59	152
Citrus	435	11	44	21
Clay	260	26	21	54
Columbia	587	66	50	23
Dade	1147	99	291	188
DeSoto	886	110	78	125
Duval	3359	243	485	350
Escambia	1662	72	202	158
Franklin	274	58	23	38
Gadsden	629	75	54	31
Hamilton	406	46	24	60
Hernando	273	18	22	42
Hillsborough ..	2588	159	269	672
Holmes	422	52	110	79
Jackson	1213	163	68	146
Jefferson	481	47	39	9
Lafayette	469	73	11	8
Lake	609	92	63	39
Lee	437	38	97	116
Leon	552	56	46	15
Levy	393	74	24	30
Liberty	220	32	18	7
Madison	486	16	30	19
Manatee	697	55	108	98
Marion	1155	179	117	124
Monroe	1157	414	152	221
Nassau	414	38	17	31
Orange	1275	228	134	124
Osceola	504	110	159	64
Palm Beach...	439	31	146	77
Pasco	488	60	74	64
Pinellas	1559	87	250	189
Polk	1504	106	141	291
Putnam	767	229	53	67
Santa Rosa ...	635	70	48	88
St. Johns	798	45	132	116
St. Lucie	342	45	36	64
Sumter	454	22	71	19
Suwannee	686	54	29	214
Taylor	234	56	19	8
Volusia	999	162	72	98
Wakula	217	25	15	22
Walton	704	74	296	69
Washington ..	676	82	68	186
Totals	36417	4279	4535	4806
Plurality ...	31611			
Scattering		1854		
Whole vote .		51891		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 1,854.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 31,104; Taft, R., 10,654; Debs, Soc., 3,747; Chafin, Pro., 553; Watson, Pop., 1,946; Hisgen, Ind., 1,356. Whole vote, 49,460. Bryan's plurality, 20,450.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Park Trammel, D., 38,977; Wm. R. O'Neil, R., 2,646; Wm. C. Hodges, Prog., 2,314; Thomas W. Cox, Soc., 3,467; J. W. Bingham, Pro., 1,061. Trammel's plurality, 35,510.

Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford, D., 35,596; Z. T. Beilby, R., 2,307; Lewis Otto, Prog., 2,317; Fred Lincoln Pattison, Soc., 3,327. Crawford's plurality, 32,269.

Attorney General—T. F. West, D., 31,391; Henry W. Bishop, R., 2,855; M. G. Gibbons, Prog., 3,741; Abner D. Miller, Soc., 3,493. West's plurality, 27,650.

Controller—W. V. Knott, D., 33,351; George C. Crom, R., 3,834; Robert A. Alfred, Prog., 1,962; David L. Dunham, Soc., 3,680.

Treasurer—J. C. Luning, D., 32,794; I. E. Webster, R., 3,233; D. L. Skipper, Prog., 2,401; Karl L. Harter, Soc., 2,573. Luning's plurality, 29,561.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. N. Sheats, D., 34,709; John C. Stowers, R., 2,441; F. D. Miller, Prog., 2,349; W. C. Edwards, Soc., 3,843. Sheats's plurality, 30,866.

Commissioner of Agriculture—W. A. McRae, D., 33,498; W. L. Van Duzen, R., 2,285; Bowen Sheppard, Prog., 2,245; A. J. Pettigrew, Soc., 3,521. McRae's plurality, 29,977.

Justice of Supreme Court—J. B. Whitfield, D., 31,668; F. C. Cubberly, R., 2,278; E. P. Axtell, Prog., 2,557; George McA. Miller, Soc., 3,876. Whitfield's plurality, 27,792.

Railroad Commissioner—R. C. Dunn, D., 33,497; C. F. Schneider, R., 2,314; Felipe Carbonell, Prog., 1,810; C. E. Pleas, Soc., 3,697. Dunn's plurality, 29,800.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—Claude L'Engle, D., 34,324; George W. Allen, R., 2,942; E. R. Gunby, Prog., 2,680; A. N. Jackson, Soc., 3,636; Francis P. Coffin, Pro., 777. L'Engle's plurality, 30,688.

1. Stephen M. Sparkman, D., 12,400; George W. Bean, R., 766; J. De V. Hazzard, Prog., 469; C. C. Allen, Soc., 1,901; George C. Kelley, Pro., 255. Sparkman's plurality, 10,499.

2. Frank Clark, D., 14,635; John W. Howell, R., 1,210; C. E. Speir, Prog., 875; J. J. Collins, Soc., 1,318. Clark's plurality, 13,317.

3. Emmett Wilson, D., 9,057; Thomas F. McGourin, R., 489; John Thomas Porter,

Bosnia was conquered by the Turks in the reign of Mohammed II (1451-'81).

Prog., 280; W. N. Lamberry, Soc., 659. Wilson's plurality, 8,398.

Legislature of 1912-'13.

The Legislature is solidly Democratic in both branches.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President ..	7,240	28,077	——
1900, Governor ..	6,238	29,251	——
1904, President ..	8,314	27,046	——
1904, Governor ..	6,357	28,971	——
1908, President ..	10,654	31,104	——
1908, Governor ..	6,453	33,036	——
1912, President ..	4,279	36,417	4,535
1912, Governor ..	2,646	38,977	1,061

GEORGIA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Appling	94	381	150	4
Baker	——	180	12	——
Baldwin	24	621	47	——
Banks	17	274	215	——
Bartow	93	1017	561	——
Ben Hill	34	533	263	——
Berrien	35	709	70	4
Bibb	122	2526	90	32
Brooks	37	695	42	——
Bryan	23	236	15	——
Bulloch	17	832	44	——
Burke	22	440	22	——
Butte	29	490	49	——
Calhoun	5	328	6	——
Camden	2	219	2	——
Campbell	6	443	104	——
Carroll	91	1192	431	14
Catoosa	63	286	125	——
Charlton	23	150	48	——
Chatham	238	3274	332	14
Chattahoochee	1	137	11	——
Chattooga	69	578	220	1
Cherokee	21	603	710	——
Clarke	66	950	81	2
Clay	8	369	17	——
Clayton	3	443	113	——
Clinch	48	283	9	——
Cobb	41	1519	442	——
Coffee	28	895	85	17
Colquitt	8	699	506	10
Columbia	2	234	30	——
Coweta	35	1044	46	——
Crawford	1	249	3	——
Crisp	12	644	45	——
Dade	18	243	44	19
Dawson	23	170	161	——
Decatur	44	837	65	45
De Kalb	52	1150	378	3
Dodge	12	637	38	63
Dooly	5	608	33	——
Dougherty	21	731	19	——
Douglas	18	266	307	——
Early	7	501	27	36
Echols	——	144	4	——
Effingham	5	343	10	——
Elbert	13	882	238	——
Emanuel	22	715	129	8
Fannin	168	451	305	——
Fayette	12	369	95	1
Floyd	63	1837	374	1
Forsyth	15	325	163	——
Franklin	26	694	331	——
Fulton	509	7317	1696	111
Gilmer	52	488	116	1
Glascock	3	101	72	——
Glynn	16	470	30	3
Gordon	52	597	650	——
Grady	21	452	98	1
Greene	10	525	150	——
Gwinnett	55	997	590	——
Habersham	42	497	310	——
Hall	116	1145	275	11
Hancock	12	549	39	——
Haralson	19	384	701	21
Harris	4	585	28	——
Hart	15	484	291	——
Heard	11	326	65	——
Henry	15	536	122	——
Houston	24	760	16	——
Irwin	6	438	45	1
Jackson	45	1108	551	——
Jasper	12	644	8	——
Jeff Davis	19	268	52	——
Jefferson	8	416	153	——
Jenkins	13	379	15	——
Johnson	23	385	92	——
Jones	27	436	3	——
Laurens	26	1118	106	——
Lee	9	210	6	——
Liberty	29	251	77	——
Lincoln	——	253	26	——
Lowndes	24	847	35	9
Lumpkin	29	279	119	——
Macon	19	411	85	——
Madison	13	564	146	——
Marion	17	233	51	——
McDuffie	9	871	106	——
McIntosh	2	118	8	——
Merriweather	26	882	91	1
Miller	2	200	6	46
Milton	17	320	107	——
Mitchell	30	917	140	19
Monroe	9	786	93	——
Montgomery	52	854	93	——
Morgan	24	575	57	——
Murray	68	366	307	30
Muscogee	51	1817	102	158
Newton	57	840	43	——
Oconee	1	208	180	——
Oglethorpe	33	503	79	——
Paulding	32	426	684	——
Pickens	190	324	417	——
Pierce	83	408	97	——
Pike	34	751	134	1
Polk	36	706	539	5
Pulaski	17	1080	39	——
Putnam	6	460	10	——
Quitman	7	112	9	——
Rabun	12	327	119	——
Randolph	57	559	44	——
Richmond	177	1871	264	131
Rockdale	11	434	61	——
Schley	3	212	20	——
Screven	21	460	138	——
Spalding	26	736	45	——
Stephens	15	409	61	——
Sumter	24	1004	19	3
Talbot	8	446	87	——
Taliaferro	7	242	40	——
Tattnall	18	592	234	1
Taylor	17	342	98	——
Telfair	20	695	19	——
Terrell	29	608	19	——
Thomas	47	1012	176	7
Tift	——	427	189	35
Toombs	20	327	75	1
Towns	89	230	206	4

In 1493 the Turks overran both Styria and Croatia.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Troup	16	1441	75	2
Turner	25	385	75	28
Twiggs	3	307	13	—
Union	88	319	256	—
Upson	7	445	138	—
Walker	215	771	404	21
Walton	40	885	274	—
Ware	54	972	39	25
Warren	11	262	267	1
Washington	28	920	167	—
Wayne	14	380	25	—
Webster	2	139	1	—
White	11	152	110	—
Whitfield	106	761	437	65
Wilcox	15	525	29	1
Wilkes	3	657	68	7
Wilkinson	10	335	17	—
Worth	12	500	77	5
Totals	5191	93076	21980	1028
Plurality		71096		
Scattering		149		
Whole vote		121424		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 149.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 41,692; Bryan, D., 72,413; Debs, Soc., 584; Chafin, Pro., 1,059; Watson, Pop., 16,969; Hisgen, Ind., 77. Bryan's plurality, 30,721.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

The vote for state officers will not be canvassed until the Legislature meets in June, 1913. These officers were elected with no organized opposition:

Governor—John M. Slaton, D.
Secretary of State—Philip Cook, D.
Controller—William A. Wright, D.
Treasurer—W. G. Speer, D.
Attorney General—T. B. Felder, D.
Commissioner of Agriculture—J. D. Price, D.
School Commissioner—M. L. Brittain, D.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Charles G. Edwards, D., 7,944; E. J. Seymore, R., 356. Edwards's plurality, 7,586.
2. S. A. Roddenberry, D., 7,957.
3. Charles R. Crisp, D., 7,321.
4. W. C. Adamson, D., 8,904.
5. William Schley Howard, D., 12,000.
6. Charles L. Bartlett, D., 13,171.
7. Gordon Lee, D., 14,099.
8. S. J. Tribble, D., 10,013.
9. Thomas M. Bell, D., 12,496.
10. Thomas W. Hardwick, D., 6,474.
11. J. R. Walker, D., 7,988.
12. Dudley H. Hughes, D., 7,791.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
1900, President	35,056	81,700	4,584
1902, Governor	—	81,538	5,566
1904, President	24,003	83,472	22,635
1904, Governor	—	68,880	—
1906, Governor	—	77,300	—
1908, President	41,692	72,413	16,969
1908, Governor	—	112,291	*11,746
1912, President	5,191	93,076	‡21,980

*Independent. ‡Progressive.

IDAHO.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Ada	3198	2569	3512	599
Adams	598	417	292	176
Bannock	2316	1486	599	412
Bear Lake	1271	916	274	32
Bingham	1440	916	453	266
Blaine	988	996	371	368
Boise	651	743	504	303
Bonner	711	1055	1247	1058
Bonneville	1176	864	628	350
Canyon	1842	2432	2848	350
Cassia	1459	846	471	365
Clearwater	373	549	345	284
Custer	326	501	236	122
Elmore	415	536	382	190
Fremont	3071	1911	1129	750
Idaho	989	1679	932	635
Kootenai	1690	2506	1805	1030
Latah	904	1507	1943	588
Lemhi	669	910	216	198
Lewis	436	1131	694	259
Lincoln	1191	1541	1645	642
Nez Perce	1011	1619	1064	406
Oneida	2373	1386	—	145
Owyhee	515	567	333	94
Shoshone	1399	1634	1159	834
Twin Falls	1074	1741	1650	781
Washington	724	1065	798	227
Totals	32810	33921	25530	11942
Plurality		1111		
Scattering		—		
Whole vote		104203		

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 52,621; Bryan, D., 36,162; Debs, Soc., 6,400; Chafin, Pro., 1,968; Hisgen, Ind., 119. Whole vote, 97,288. Taft's plurality, 16,459.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—John M. Haines, R., 35,134; James H. Hawley, D., 33,992; G. H. Martin, Prog., 24,375. Haines's plurality, 1,142.

Lieutenant Governor—Herman H. Taylor, R., 38,309; Ernest L. Parker, D., 32,892; T. W. Boyd, Prog., 17,953. Taylor's plurality, 5,417.

Secretary of State—Wilfred L. Gifford, R., 41,100; Freeman Daughters, D., 31,432; O. V. Badley, Prog., 15,765. Gifford's plurality, 9,668.

Auditor—Fred L. Huston, R., 40,596; John I. Overman, D., 31,459; C. C. Miles, Prog., 14,504. Huston's plurality, 9,137.

Treasurer—O. N. Allen, R., 40,525; Robert W. Faris, D., 31,711. Allen's plurality, 8,814.

Attorney General—Joseph H. Peterson, R., 40,502; James R. Bothwell, D., 31,769; Adam B. Barclay, Prog., 15,095. Peterson's plurality, 8,733.

Superintendent of Schools—Grace M. Shepherd, R., 49,303; Mary Z. Harper, D., 34,898. Shepherd's plurality, 14,405.

Mine Inspector—Robert N. Bell, R., 43,057; George A. Lambrix, D., 38,847; J. H. Skeels, Prog., 12,302. Bell's plurality, 4,210.

Justice Supreme Court—George H. Stewart, R., 44,503; Arthur M. Bowen, D., 37,756. Stewart's plurality, 6,747.

Poland was devastated by the Turks in 1497-'98.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

Burton L. French, R., 53,542; Addison T. Smith, R., 42,971; Perry W. Mitchell, D., 30,228; Edward M. Pugmire, D., 30,053; P. M. Smock, Prog., 12,066. French's plurality, 23,314; Smith's plurality, 12,743.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	21	56	77
Democrats	3	4	7
Rep. majorities	18	52	70

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	27,198	29,414	——
1900, Governor	26,468	28,628	——
1902, Governor	31,874	26,021	——
1904, President	47,783	18,480	——
1904, Governor	41,877	24,192	——
1906, Governor	38,386	29,496	——
1908, President	52,621	36,162	——
1908, Governor	47,864	40,145	——
1910, Governor	39,961	40,856	——
1912, President	32,810	33,921	25,530

ILLINOIS.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Adams	2733	6852	3780	559
Alexander	2003	1936	709	107
Bond	1152	1278	725	64
Boone	1361	540	1624	113
Brown	381	1358	524	12
Bureau	1816	2800	3738	549
Calhoun	373	602	154	22
Carroll	1577	1098	1257	84
Cass	719	2223	1086	103
Champaign	3220	4454	4481	172
Christian	1994	3821	1464	376
Clark	1897	2517	943	49
Clay	1622	1926	624	84
Clinton	973	2674	775	265
Coles	2263	3453	2437	170
Cook	74851	130702	166061	52659
Crawford	1266	2691	1525	65
Cumberland	990	1673	692	31
DeKalb	1776	1568	3643	205
DeWitt	1346	1880	1306	119
Douglas	1386	1633	1277	53
DuPage	1136	2236	4169	193
Edgar	2430	3479	1244	91
Edwards	817	650	818	16
Effingham	1002	2575	622	46
Fayette	1481	2782	1558	82
Ford	832	1035	1729	23
Franklin	2098	2435	731	407
Fulton	2263	3902	3334	1334
Gallatin	1051	1697	203	107
Greene	1064	2801	831	124
Grundy	1380	1172	1919	180
Hamilton	1242	1920	668	79
Hancock	1577	3692	1937	188
Hardin	691	644	153	47
Henderson	648	721	871	31
Henry	1859	2219	4505	376
Iroquois	1866	2474	2959	52
Jackson	2780	3323	1339	268
Jasper	1227	2042	545	16
Jefferson	1834	3237	1294	142
Jersey	838	1573	381	12
Jo Daviess	1253	2226	1747	139
Johnson	1025	952	809	66
Kane	2415	4394	11494	529
Kankakee	3178	2532	2792	141
Kendall	534	531	1526	21
Knox	1750	2758	5386	405
Lake	2183	2436	4888	445
LaSalle	4858	7036	6918	636
Lawrence	1617	2550	774	170
Lee	1482	1995	2747	115
Livingston	2444	3334	3230	71
Logan	1397	3229	1776	163
Macon	3356	4435	3976	293
Macoupin	2177	4902	2147	806
Madison	5462	7155	3197	1703
Marion	1586	3493	2099	498
Marshall	790	1385	1180	42
Mason	948	2173	859	45
Massac	1341	599	788	21
McDonough	1876	2959	1785	181
McHenry	2370	1913	3046	39
McLean	4624	5356	4350	562
Menard	620	1530	903	60
Mercer	959	1602	2093	222
Monroe	1433	1398	299	19
Montgomery	2195	3705	1476	469
Morgan	1466	3648	2090	193
Moultrie	747	1501	853	29
Ogle	2014	1750	2720	57
Peoria	2594	8364	9229	1571
Perry	1341	2107	894	215
Piatt	1064	1417	1150	36
Pike	1668	3371	1169	253
Pope	1099	664	587	24
Pulaski	1632	978	454	78
Putnam	403	424	583	28
Randolph	1548	3217	1169	308
Richland	862	1800	811	114
Rock Island	2394	3997	6506	2128
Saline	2254	3599	1468	660
Sangamon	3994	8406	6196	1007
Schuyler	853	1714	694	31
Scott	686	1341	379	25
Shelby	1629	3467	1431	121
Stark	549	669	1053	41
St. Clair	8156	10826	4064	2498
Stephenson	1367	3850	3476	215
Tazewell	1054	3654	2500	371
Union	1194	2648	458	23
Vermilion	5655	5576	4984	714
Wabash	841	1676	601	72
Warren	915	2080	2627	237
Washington	1304	1654	1058	135
Wayne	1586	2378	1418	74
White	1692	2708	591	182
Whiteside	1437	1996	3904	91
Will	3331	4717	8092	467
Williamson	3209	3258	1765	706
Winnebago	2537	2276	7089	955
Woodford	850	2051	1495	83
Totals	253593	405048	386478	81278
Plurality		18570		
Scattering		19776		
Whole vote		1146173		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 15,710; Reimer, Soc., 4,066.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 629,932; Bryan, D., 450,810; Debs, Soc., 34,711; Chafin, Pro., 29,364; Preston, Soc. Lab., 1,680; Watson, Pop., 633; Hisgen, Ind., 7,724; Turney, United Christian, 400. Whole vote, 1,154,754. Taft's plurality, 179,122.

Bulgaria was conquered by the Turks under Sultan Bajazet I (1389-1402).

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Charles S. Deneen, R., 318,469; Edward F. Dunne, D., 443,120; Edward R. Worrell, Pro., 15,231; John C. Kennedy, Soc., 78,679; John M. Francis, Soc. Lab., 3,980; Frank H. Funk, Prog., 303,401. Dunne's plurality, 124,651.

Lieutenant-Governor—John G. Oglesby, R., 316,813; Barratt O'Hara, D., 407,243; Jacob H. Hoofstitler, Pro., 15,342; F. T. Maxwell, Soc., 82,655; Gottlieb Renner, Soc. Lab., 4,121; Dean Franklin, Prog., 315,589. O'Hara's plurality, 90,430.

Secretary of State—Cornelius J. Doyle, R., 314,694; Harry Woods, D., 406,670; Henry Wakeman, Pro., 15,565; Fred Freeman, Soc., 86,308; Gustav Larson, Soc. Lab., 4,131; Edward O. Peterson, Prog., 312,960. Woods's plurality, 91,967.

Auditor of Public Accounts—James S. McCullough, R., 315,493; James J. Brady, D., 404,332; John H. Shup, Pro., 15,429; F. O. Anderson, Soc., 84,134; Albert Lingenfelter, Soc. Lab., 4,105; Edwin Winter, Prog., 311, 974. Brady's plurality, 88,839.

Treasurer—Andrew Russel, R., 321,577; William Ryan, jr., D., 402,292; Frank B. Vennum, Pro., 15,385; L. F. Haemer, Soc., 84,031; H. Bloemsma, Soc. Lab., 4,013; Philip Decker, Prog., 310,265. Ryan's plurality, 80,715.

Attorney General—William H. Stead, R., 322,339; Patrick J. Lucey, D., 400,355; Charles Temple, Pro., 15,337; D. J. Bentall, Soc., 84,013; Philip Veal, Soc. Lab., 4,082; Fletcher Dobyns, Prog., 309,254. Lucey's plurality, 78,016.

Trustees of the University of Illinois—A. P. Grout, R., 307,287; Carrie Alexander-Bahrenburg, R., 296,326; P. A. Peterson, R., 303,581; John R. Trevett, D., 404,389; Helen M. Henrotin, D., 407,423; Florence Elmer Watson, D., 399,803; Helen L. Hood, Pro., 17,552; Jonathan Seaman, Pro., 16,862; Bettie P. Ramsey, Pro., 16,661; Hazel Black-Cherney, Soc., 84,635; Mary O'Reilley, Soc., 84,466; Josephine Conger-Kaneko, Soc., 83,868; Mrs. O. W. Neebe, Soc. Lab., 4,239; Marir Mollberg, Soc. Lab., 4,226; Anna E. Carroll, Soc. Lab., 4,218; B. F. Harris, Prog., 323,760; Margaret Dreier Robins, Prog., 317,891; Frederick L. Hatch, Prog., 318,135. Henrotin's plurality, 83,663; Trevett's plurality, 80,629; Watson's plurality, 76,043.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—William E. Mason, R., 313,608; Burnett M. Chiperfield, R., 299,945; Lawrence B. Stringer, D., 415,386; William Elza Williams, D., 401,497; Walter H. Harris, Pro., 15,721; James H. Shaw, Pro., 15,590; Walter Huggins, Soc., 84,352; D. L. Thomas, Soc., 84,027; George Martin, Soc. Lab., 4,118; Joseph Fenyves, Soc. Lab., 4,012; B. M. Maxey, Prog., 304,072; Lawrence P. Boyle, Prog., 311,311. Stringer's plurality, 101,778; Williams's plurality, 87,889.

1. Martin B. Madden, R., 13,608; Andrew Donovan, D., 9,967; W. H. Rogers, Pro., 299; Wm. T. Barnard, Soc., 2,217. Madden's plurality, 3,641.

2. James R. Mann, R., 21,374; John C. Vaughan, D., 15,827; Edgar T. Lea, Pro., 323; John C. Flora, Soc., 4,637; Thomas D. Knight, Prog., 15,042. Mann's plurality, 5,547.

3. Wm. W. Wilsom, R., 14,132; Geo. E. Gorman, D., 16,285; Wm. H. Dietz, Pro., 502; Geo. H. Gibson, Soc., 5,123; Franklin P. Simons, Prog., 13,039. Gorman's plurality, 2,153.

4. Chas. J. Tomkiewicz, R., 6,097; James T. McDermott, D., 14,225; Carl F. Gauger, Soc., 4,503. McDermott's plurality, 2,128.

5. Jacob Gartenstein, R., 4,192; Adolph J. Sabath, D., 11,150; Charles Toepper, Soc., 3,359; L. H. Clusman, Prog., 2,825. Sabath's plurality, 6,958.

6. Arthur W. Fulton, R., 18,974; James McAndrews, D., 22,520; J. W. Troeger, Pro., 467; John Will, Soc., 7,776. McAndrews's plurality, 3,546.

7. Niels Juul, R., 15,265; Frank Buchanan, D., 19,452; E. H. Parkinson, Pro., 427; Otto C. Christensen, Soc., 15,043; Elton C. Armitage, Prog., 18,816. Buchanan's plurality, 636.

8. William G. Herrman, R., 6,030; Thomas Gallagher, D., 10,922; John Nelson, Pro., 206; N. F. Holm, Soc., 3,674. Gallagher's plurality, 4,892.

9. Fred A. Britten, R., 11,650; Lynden Evans, D., 10,210; Herbert V. Lyons, Pro., 236; Frank Schiffersmith, Soc., 3,964; C. O. Ludlow, Prog., 7,566; Hugh F. McGovern, Ind., 49. Britten's plurality, 1,440.

10. George E. Foss, R., 17,325; Frank L. Fowler, D., 15,515; Dudley G. Hays, Pro., 504; Charles A. Larson, Soc., 5,311; Charles M. Thomson, Prog., 21,028. Thomson's plurality, 3,703.

11. Ira C. Copley, R., 25,750; Thomas H. Riley, D., 14,330; William P. Lea, Pro., 876; P. H. Murray, Soc., 1,167. Copley's plurality, 11,420.

12. Charles E. Fuller, R., 16,905; J. W. Rausch, D., 12,234; C. W. Earl, Pro., 718; Joseph McCabe, Soc., 2,142; William H. Hinebaugh, Prog., 18,534. Hinebaugh's plurality, 1,429.

13. John C. McKenzie, R., 14,398; Ray Rariden, D., 11,704; William Beers, Pro., 813; C. C. Brooks, Soc., 616; I. F. Edwards, Prog., 11,875. McKenzie's plurality, 2,523.

14. Charles J. Searle, R., 15,816; Clyde H. Tavenner, D., 17,024; P. W. Cutler, Pro., 680; Charles Block, Soc., 2,466. Tavenner's plurality, 1,208.

15. George W. Prince, R., 12,008; S. A. Hoxworth, D., 17,156; Paul D. Ransom, Pro., 912; John C. Sjodin, Soc., 2,642; Charles F. Kincheloe, Prog., 15,173. Hoxworth's plurality, 1,983.

16. F. H. Smith, R., 9,295; Claude U. Stone, D., 20,956; George W. Warner, Pro., 485; Rudolph Pfeiffer, Soc., 2,474; William E. Cadmus, Prog., 12,659. Stone's plurality, 8,297.

17. John A. Sterling, R., 13,572; Louis FitzHenry, D., 14,966; Robert Means, Pro., 709; E. J. Brais, Soc., 838; George E. Stump, Prog., 9,266. FitzHenry's plurality, 1,394.

18. Joseph G. Cannon, R., 18,707; Frank T. O'Hair, D., 19,485; Clay F. Gaumer, Pro., 1,279; John H. Walker, Soc., 1,132; E. F. Royse, Prog., 9,511. O'Hair's plurality, 778.

19. William B. McKinley, R., 20,643; Charles M. Borchers, D., 22,166; Thomas C. Eiler, Pro., 791; C. E. Peebles, Soc., 834; John H. Chadwick, Prog., 10,755. Borchers's plurality, 1,523.

20. E. E. Brass, R., 9,478; Henry T. Rainey, D., 21,203; Charles Corson, Pro., 701; Jesse Morgan, Soc., 785; B. O. Aykesworth, Prog., 7007. Rainey's plurality, 11,725.

21. H. Clay Wilson, R., 13,556; James

taly is smaller than either New Mexico or Arizona, yet Italy has 33,000,000 population, while New Mexico has but 400,000 and Arizona 250,000.

M. Graham, D., 21,361; Lewis F. Denton, Pro., 849; Herman Rahm, Soc., 2,554; Robert Johns, Prog., 7,286. Graham's plurality, 7,805.

22. William A. Rodenberg, R., 19,438; William N. Baltz, D., 23,112; Andrew J. Meek, Pro., 705; William C. Pierce, Soc., 4,276; Utten S. Nixon, Prog., 5,608. Baltz's plurality, 3,674.

23. Robert B. Clark, R., 12,837; Martin D. Foster, D., 26,938; J. W. Honey, Pro., 1,109; John L. McKittrick, Soc., 1,411; George W. Jones, Prog., 9,116. Foster's plurality, 14.001.

24. James B. Blackman, R., 15,004; H. Robert Fowler, D., 19,811; T. J. Scott, Pro. 682; T. C. Mason, Soc., 933; A. J. Gibbons, Prog., 5,129. Fowler's plurality, 4,807.

25. N. B. Thistlewood, R., 16,706; Robert P. Hill, D., 19,992; Charles F. Stalker, Pro., 859; Paul H. Castle, Soc., 2,063; Robert T. Cook, Prog., 6,545. Hill's plurality, 3,286.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	25	51	76
Democrats	24	75	99
Progressives	2	25	27
Socialists	—	4	4

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	597,985	503,061	—
1900, Governor	579,747	518,966	—
1902, Treasurer	450,695	360,925	—
1904, President	632,645	327,606	—
1904, Governor	634,029	334,880	—
1906, Treasurer	417,544	271,984	—
1908, President	629,932	450,810	—
1908, Governor	550,076	526,912	—
1910, Treasurer	436,484	376,046	—
1912, President	253,593	405,048	386,478
1912, Governor	318,469	443,120	303,401

INDIANA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Adams	2961	917	732	30
Allen	8659	3423	4246	1512
Bartholomew	3147	1321	1604	196
Benton	1425	1030	796	30
Blackford	1651	389	1163	256
Boone	3280	1181	2014	90
Brown	909	305	253	12
Carroll	2275	1467	926	83
Cass	4421	1573	3094	187
Clark	3315	805	2453	137
Clay	3297	1494	1614	697
Clinton	3255	2182	1281	219
Crawford	1159	663	542	128
Daviess	2759	2005	1061	327
Dearborn	2957	1366	701	146
Decatur	2246	1263	1436	88
DeKalb	2766	1125	1623	437
Delaware	4313	2018	4059	1199
Dubois	3059	666	606	106
Elkhart	4300	1199	4533	856
Fayette	1455	1030	1214	231
Floyd	3236	669	2580	341
Fountain	2499	1560	1067	140
Franklin	2306	929	630	30
Fulton	2022	1427	694	70
Gibson	3250	2266	1270	295
Grant	4390	3939	2185	1323
Greene	3373	2156	1563	1203
Hamilton	2463	2247	1834	90
Hancock	2594	738	1375	133
Harrison	2106	900	1219	118
Hendricks	2372	1439	1495	48
Henry	2687	2479	1550	437
Howard	2824	2152	2184	1107
Huntington	3119	2108	1586	252
Jackson	3225	921	1236	175
Jasper	1292	1238	694	14
Jay	2786	1282	1596	218
Jefferson	2325	1863	943	137
Jennings	1577	955	839	81
Johnson	2890	924	1408	49
Knox	4449	2805	1316	892
Kosciusko	2817	1767	2096	210
Lagrange	1233	758	1402	22
Lake	5136	5176	5659	1182
Laporte	4447	2701	2749	397
Lawrence	2529	1633	2106	398
Madison	6676	1771	4751	1947
Marion	29905	12280	18396	5268
Marshall	2859	1186	1490	164
Martin	1440	975	553	22
Miami	3366	1426	1995	422
Monroe	2396	1388	1497	84
Montgomery	3821	2747	1246	173
Morgan	2608	1353	1236	185
Newton	965	892	633	26
Noble	2888	1443	1760	106
Ohio	553	406	120	9
Orange	1830	1521	849	53
Owen	1621	711	784	161
Parke	2031	1891	684	346
Perry	1931	520	1130	34
Pike	1984	1515	489	298
Porter	1352	1510	1241	120
Posey	2767	1193	745	132
Pulaski	1250	729	586	135
Putnam	2922	1354	1097	91
Randolph	2158	1988	2471	272
Ripley	2431	1482	884	163
Rush	2312	1931	1075	77
Scott	1033	527	531	18
Shelby	3432	1254	1969	319
Spencer	2428	1268	1142	151
Starke	1209	787	696	54
Steuben	1266	1290	1210	41
St. Joseph	5391	3146	5240	1285
Sullivan	3707	1406	1068	1045
Switzerland	1342	882	322	75
Tippecanoe	4442	3006	2938	191
Tipton	2185	1262	914	113
Union	705	643	342	38
Vanderburgh	7219	4839	2738	2572
Vermillion	1780	1621	680	550
Vigo	7256	3103	4988	1862
Wabash	2371	1363	2432	308
Warren	872	1183	695	46
Warrick	2218	1421	819	310
Washington	2233	712	1113	61
Wayne	3806	1851	4457	1032
Wells	2760	812	1080	132
White	2059	1613	822	41
Whitley	2206	1082	990	70
Total	281890	151267	162007	36931
Plurality	119883			
Scattering		22352		
Total vote		654447		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 19,249; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 3,103.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 348,993; Bryan, D., 338,262; Debs,

The water courses of the State of Washington have been estimated to be capable of supplying 3,000,000 horsepower.

Soc., 13,476; Chafin, Pro., 18,045; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 643; Watson, Pop., 1,193; Hisgen, Ind., 514.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Samuel M. Ralsten, D., 275,357; Winfield T. Durbin, R., 142,850; Wm. H. Hickinson, Pro., 18,465; Albert J. Beveridge, Prog., 166,124; Stephen M. Reynolds, Soc., 35,464; James Matthews, Soc. Lab., 2,861. Ralsten's plurality, 109,232.

Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. P. O'Neill D., 275,266; Thomas T. Moore, R., 147,481; Albert W. Jackman, Pro., 18,579; Frederick Landis, Prog., 156,798; Samuel S. Condo, Soc., 35,796; Ira J. Baker, Soc. Lab., 2,881. O'Neill's plurality, 118,468.

Secretary of State—Lewis G. Ellingham, D., 276,759; Fred I. King, R., 148,475; Isaac S. Wade, Pro., 18,453; L. N. Mace, Prog., 157,309; R. C. Townsend, Soc., 35,816; Ernest Veiwegh, Soc. Lab., 2,850. Ellingham's plurality, 119,459.

Auditor of State—Wm. H. O'Brien, D., 276,884; I. N. Brown, R., 148,393; David W. Hull, Pro., 18,622; Harvey E. Cushman, Prog., 157,222; Wm. Sheffler, Soc., 35,832; Frank Helbich, Soc. Lab., 2,875. O'Brien's plurality, 119,662.

Treasurer of State—Wm. H. Vollmer, D., 276,900; Job Freeman, R., 147,717; Charles M. Lemon, Pro., 18,537; B. B. Baker, Prog., 157,183; Wm. W. Farmer, Soc., 35,876; H. A. Barnes, Soc. Lab., 2,884. Vollmer's plurality, 119,717.

Attorney General—Thos. H. Honan, D., 276,491; F. H. Wurzer, R., 147,977; Julius Shepard, Pro., 18,603; C. F. Jackman, Prog., 158,229; Wm. W. McGregor, Soc., 35,801; Carl Olsen, Soc. Lab., 2,869. Honan's plurality, 119,717.

Reporter Supreme Court—Philip Zoercher, D., 276,664; W. H. Ripley, R., 148,371; Thomas J. Russell, Pro., 18,643; Frank R. Miller, Prog., 157,434; W. F. Jackman, Soc., 35,433. Zoercher's plurality, 119,230.

Superintendent Public Instruction—C. A. Greathouse, D., 276,994; S. C. Ferrell, R., 148,134; A. L. Mondy, Pro., 18,677; C. E. Spaulding, Prog., 57,043; Florence Wattles, Soc., 35,859; Alma Kirkman, Soc., Lab., 2,844. Greathouse's plurality, 119,951.

Chief Bureau Statistics—Thomas W. Brodley, D., 276,573; J. L. Pertz, R., 148,345; A. A. Irelan, Pro., 18,561; T. M. Moore, Prog., 157,311; Margaret J. Ott, Soc., 35,792; Wm. H. Finn, Soc. Lab., 2,852. Brodley's plurality, 119,262.

Supreme Judge, First District—J. W. Spencer, D., 276,997; W. D. Robinson, R., 148,214; W. H. Hill, Pro., 18,552; J. B. Wilson, Prog., 157,069; C. L. Bourne, Soc., 35,606. Spencer's plurality, 119,988.

Supreme Judge, Fourth District—R. K. Erwin, D., 277,105; L. J. Monks, R., 148,550; S. W. Haynes, Pro., 18,569; Wm. A. Bond, Prog., 156,775; S. B. Templin, Soc., 35,585. Erwin's plurality, 120,330.

Judge Appellate Court, First Division—J. H. Shea, D., 276,352; David A. Myers, R., 148,832; O. K. Downer, Pro., 19,620; Minor F. Pate, Prog., 156,598; F. W. Long, Soc., 35,511. Shea's plurality, 119,754.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Charles Lieb, D., 20,014; D. H. Ortmeyer, R., 13,158; Geo. E. Flannagin, Pro., 910; H. C. Heldt, Prog., 6,022; W. H. Rainer, Soc., 3,737. Lieb's plurality, 6,856.

2. Wm. K. Cullop, D., 22,082; Oscar E. Bland, R., 15,858; Isaac N. Overman, Pro., 873; John N. Dyer, Prog., 6,001; J. L. Shepherd, Soc., 3,888. Cullop's plurality, 6,224.

3. Wm. E. Cox, D., 23,150; W. D. Barnes, R., 10,049; H. W. White, Pro., 538; S. G. Wilkinson, Prog., 10,005; John Zeland, Soc., 1,192. Cox's plurality, 13,101.

4. Lincoln Dixon, D., 24,250; R. A. Turner, R., 12,436; Henry Thompson, Pro., 1,036; Charles Zoller, Prog., 7,540; W. F. Carmichael, Soc., 1,001. Dixon's plurality, 11,814.

5. Ralph W. Moss, D., 20,634; F. W. Blankenbaker, R., 11,995; J. L. Myers, Pro., 1,444; Wm. Houston, Prog., 3,351; J. W. Anies, Soc., 8,268. Moss's plurality, 8,639.

6. Finley H. Gray, D., 19,987; Wm. L. Risk, R., 11,242; Wm. Brown, Pro., 1,378; Gierluff Jensen, Prog., 10,797; F. F. Van Vorhis, Soc., 2,129. Gray's plurality, 8,745.

7. Charles A. Korbly, D., 28,901; Thomas R. Shepp, R., 11,242; Albert Stanley, Pro., 1,378; J. V. Zadman, Prog., 18,402; Frank J. Hayes, Soc., 2,129. Korbly's plurality, 10,499.

8. J. A. M. Adair, D., 23,530; I. P. Watts, R., 8,298; J .W. Gibson, Pro., 2,033; E. E. Toner, Prog., 13,157; Hunter McDonald, Soc., 3,611. Adair's plurality, 10,373.

9. M. A. Morrison, D., 23,574; Wm. Robison, R., 15,901; A. M. Ewing, Pro., 1,562; J. F. Heeb, Prog., 9,205; G. W. Keller, Soc., 2,011. Morrison's plurality, 7,673.

10. J. B. Petersen, D., 18,401; E. D. Crumpacker, R., 17,294; W. N. Harkrider, Pro., 591; J. C. Bowers, Prog., 9,793; A. K. Mask, Soc., 1,370. Petersen's plurality, 1,107.

11. Geo. W. Rauch, D., 21,894; J. W. Stewart, R., 12,213; E. H. Kennedy, Pro., 2,232; E. M. Baldwin, Prog., 10,830; Ernest Malott, Soc., 2,813. Rauch's plurality, 9,681.

12. Cyrus Cline, D., 19,903; C. R. Lane, R., 11,147; W. F. Dibble, Soc., 2,022; L. W. Littman, Prog., 8,114. Cline's plurality, 8,756.

13. H. A. Barnhart, D., 24,968; C. N. Carlisle, R., 13,787; Wm. Morrow, Pro., 1,342; R. C. Stephens, Prog., 13,824; E. H. Cody, Soc., 2,937. Barnhart's plurality, 11,144.

Legislature of 1913-14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. Ballot.
Democrats.....	40	95	135
Republicans.....	9	4	13
Progressives....	1	1	2
Dem. majorities	50	100	120

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President.....	336063	309584	——
1900, Governor.....	331532	308370	——
1902, Sec. State.....	298819	263555	——
1904, President.....	368289	274345	——
1904, Governor.....	359362	274998	——
1906, Sec. State.....	294351	263526	——
1908, President.....	348993	338262	——
1908, Governor.....	334040	348849	——
1910, Sec. State.....	287568	299935	——
1912, President.....	151267	281890	162007

In 1366 Ivan Shishman III, the last Bulgarian Tsar, was compelled to declare himself the vassal of the Sultan Murad I.

IOWA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Adair	1248	1195	890	31
Adams	913	1215	571	32
Allamakee	1269	1767	1273	39
Appanoose	2356	2058	930	346
Audubon	692	963	968	10
Benton	1831	2472	1234	199
Black Hawk	1601	3702	4727	411
Boone	802	1601	2835	537
Breemer	1013	1944	741	24
Buchanan	1271	1866	1455	23
Buena Vista	755	921	1852	61
Butler	903	926	1553	28
Calhoun	963	1182	1324	85
Carroll	664	2326	1188	53
Cass	1724	1510	1096	103
Cedar	1036	1938	1364	43
Cerro Gordo	1334	1742	1814	212
Cherokee	381	930	1680	56
Chickasaw	1022	1891	662	35
Clarke	882	910	595	21
Clay	679	707	1347	50
Clayton	1239	2919	1471	142
Clinton	1890	3633	3188	403
Crawford	1169	2193	1181	66
Dallas	1825	1718	1361	200
Davis	1184	1453	353	44
Decatur	1351	1659	773	90
Delaware	1394	1399	1145	83
Des Moines	2136	3169	2090	537
Dickinson	457	502	850	38
Dubuque	1620	6237	3421	415
Emmet	602	486	738	90
Fayette	1192	2379	2240	250
Floyd	1216	1244	1256	142
Franklin	773	694	1403	67
Fremont	973	1762	861	65
Greene	1324	980	1166	29
Grundy	421	1149	1465	12
Guthrie	1258	1390	1303	74
Hamilton	831	1041	2282	68
Hancock	860	710	899	8
Hardin	732	1072	2362	87
Harrison	1528	2147	1336	226
Henry	1663	1580	856	47
Howard	750	1416	837	69
Humboldt	477	634	1377	16
Ida	530	1087	1144	18
Iowa	1237	1841	875	24
Jackson	1174	2259	1003	109
Jasper	1766	2487	1531	397
Jefferson	1378	1311	786	72
Johnson	1645	3327	763	92
Jones	1622	2189	698	34
Keokuk	1361	2434	1232	74
Kossuth	857	1813	1860	21
Lee	2016	3891	2299	258
Linn	4326	5422	3038	487
Louisa	1070	881	891	58
Lucas	939	968	855	110
Lyon	412	896	1361	89
Madison	1274	1185	1121	86
Mahaska	1682	2576	1705	202
Marion	1191	2276	1419	297
Marshall	926	2162	3106	324
Mills	850	1312	1093	57
Mitchell	590	1082	1171	29
Monona	1109	1358	1289	36
Monroe	1385	1485	1495	856
Montgomery	917	1206	1713	106
Muscatine	789	2679	2796	758
O'Brien	620	1506	1659	53
Osceola	520	786	609	29
Page	980	1462	2216	197
Palo Alto	959	1325	718	61
Plymouth	825	2038	2005	28
Pocahontas	670	1176	1277	69
Polk	4665	7239	8110	1695
Pottawattamie	1753	4993	4538	489
Poweshiek	902	1631	1792	107
Ringgold	916	958	939	45
Sac	622	1124	1819	58
Scott	1568	5632	4977	1444
Shelby	872	1841	1073	38
Sioux	575	1453	2566	55
Story	1247	1224	2515	76
Tama	1179	2446	1722	95
Taylor	1364	1372	999	40
Union	1096	1528	1115	75
Van Buren	1483	1495	675	52
Wapello	2755	3102	1838	699
Warren	1386	1396	1102	53
Washington	1264	2003	1330	84
Wayne	1193	1581	796	88
Webster	2123	2370	2171	316
Winnebago	532	390	1035	142
Winneshiek	802	2105	2136	61
Woodbury	2441	4564	5463	449
Worth	354	402	1147	42
Wright	805	765	1856	54
Totals	119811	185376	161783	15914
Plurality		23593		
Scattering		8437		
Whole vote		491321		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 8,437.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 275,210; Bryan, D., 200,771; Debs, Soc., 8,287; Chafin, Pro., 9,837; Watson, Pop., 261; Hisgen, Ind., 404. Whole vote, 494,770. Taft's plurality, 74,439.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

The vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor is unofficial, since the returns for these offices must be canvassed by the Legislature, which meets in January, 1913. The vote for the other State officers is official.

Governor—George W. Clarke, R., 184,750; Edward G. Dunn, D., 182,441; John L. Stevens, Prog., 73,323; I. S. McCrillis, Soc., 15,085; C. Durant Jones, Pro., 9,627. Clarke's plurality, 2,309.

Lieutenant Governor—W. L. Harding, R., 181,059; Glen Kenderdine, D., 171,424. Harding's plurality, 9,635.

Secretary of State—W. S. Allen, R., 179,521; C. B. Murtagh, D., 172,428; Harry A. Morey, Prog., 70,723; E. G. Popejoy, Soc., 14,922; P. G. Watson, Pro., 7,228. Allen's plurality, 7,093.

Auditor—John L. Bleakly, R., 181,698; J. A. Sinclair, D., 171,594; Christian Meier, Prog., 67,810; C. F. Bowman, Soc., 15,020; C. H. Cully, Pro., 7,088. Bleakly's plurality, 10,104.

Treasurer—W. C. Brown, R., 180,253; G. L. Caswell, D., 171,923; Norman F. Baker, Prog., 68,943; Frank L. Evans, Soc., 15,031; F. W. Larson, Pro., 7,218. Brown's plurality, 8,330.

Attorney General—George Cosson, R., 196,268; C. E. Walters, D., 180,342; T. F. Willis, Soc., 15,926. Cosson's plurality, 15,926.

Superintendent of Schools—A. M. Deyoe, R., 196,029; Robert E. Rienow, D., 174,428;

The total value of champagne exported from France to the United States in the first nine months of 1912 was $3,331,485.

J. W. Leedy, Pro., 7,007; Margaret Brown, Soc., 16,521. Deyoe's plurality, 21,601.

Supreme Judges—Frank R. Gaynor, R., 190,082; Byron W. Preston, R., 181,318; John Craig, D., 168,544; Maurice O'Connor, D., 172,439; Henry Michel, Prog., 53,288; E. J. Stason, Prog., 57,784; William Orr., Soc., 14,959; T. L. McCray, Soc., 15,018; H. F. Johns, Pro., 6,916; Perry Engle, Pro., 6,714. Gaynor's plurality, 17,643; Preston's plurality, 8,879.

Railroad Commissioner—N. S. Ketchum, R., 179,536; Samuel Mercer, D., 171,541; John H. Stevens, Prog., 57,632; F. N. Dougherty, Soc., 14,715; M. Kurtzwell, Pro., 2,214; W. C. Mott, Ind., 4,319. Ketchum's plurality, 7,992.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Charles A. Kennedy, R., 14,167; D. W. Elder, D., 12,114; Joe S. Crail, Prog., 6,475. Kennedy's plurality, 2,053.

2. I. S. Pepper, D., 24,769; T. S. Kennedy, Soc., 3,167. Pepper's plurality, 21,602.

3. Chas. E. Pickett, R., 18,166; Maurice Connolly, D., 19,445; Robert Leach, Prog., 6,640. Connolly's plurality, 1,279.

4. Gilbert N. Haugen, R., 19,829; G. A. Meyer, D., 16,764. Haugen's plurality, 3,065.

5. Jas. W. Good, R., 19,034; S. C. Huber. D., 17,631; Fred A. Niles, Prog., 1,870. Good's plurality, 1,403.

6. Milton McCord, R., 13,796; Sant Kirkpatrick, D., 14,915; J. H. Patton, Prog., 4,350. Kirkpatrick's plurality, 1,119.

7. S. F. Prouty, R., 17,465; Clint L. Price, D., 14,075; Geo. C. White, Prog., 5,994. Prouty's plurality, 3,390.

8. Horace M. Towner, R., 18,462; E. R. McGinnis, D., 15,447; I. W. McLaughlin, Prog., 2,704. Towner's plurality, 3,015.

9. W. R. Green, R., 20,030; Orris Mosher, D., 13,369 Green's plurality, 3,661.

10. Frank P. Woods, R., 25,263; Nelson L. Rood, D., 15,182; S. B. Philpot, Prog., 5,191. Woods's plurality, 10,081.

11. George A. Scott, R., 15,568; Anthony Van Wagenen, D., 16,168; J. W. Hallam, Prog., 10,405. Van Wagenen's plurality, 600.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	33	66	99
Democrats	17	42	59
Rep. majorities	16	24	40

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	307,808	209,265	——
1901, Governor	226,848	143,715	——
1902, Sec. State	229,219	150,012	——
1903, Governor	238,798	159,708	——
1904, President	307,907	149,141	——
1906, Governor	216,995	196,123	——
1908, President	275,210	200,771	——
1908, Governor	256,980	196,929	——
1910, Governor	205,678	187,353	——
1912, President	119,811	185,376	161,783
1912, Governor	184,750	182,441	73,323

KANSAS.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Allen	1692	1739	1003	391
Anderson	618	1365	934	191
Atchison	1535	2449	1527	91
Barber	295	883	1027	112
Barton	692	2054	1113	195
Bourbon	1448	2209	991	707
Brown	1512	1774	1435	119
Butler	971	2005	2096	234
Chase	476	812	503	82
Chautauqua	818	752	762	277
Cherokee	1994	2641	872	2006
Cheyenne	140	301	302	125
Clark	162	485	412	55
Clay	843	1373	1250	249
Cloud	899	1658	1289	280
Coffey	681	1581	1190	184
Comanche	150	391	537	77
Cowley	1113	2539	2594	820
Crawford	2676	2781	1427	3753
Decatur	256	953	388	121
Dickinson	988	2182	1937	288
Doniphan	1321	1017	945	92
Douglas	1133	1888	2053	129
Edwards	276	764	584	96
Elk	605	971	735	200
Ellis	175	1381	535	38
Ellsworth	353	1045	860	45
Finney	283	573	586	133
Ford	529	1125	939	165
Franklin	672	1970	1871	276
Geary	387	800	918	121
Gove	170	355	356	85
Graham	327	636	481	169
Grant	56	80	111	22
Gray	112	243	111	22
Greeley	95	33	106	33
Greenwood	954	1331	1120	281
Hamilton	134	263	199	33
Harper	365	1274	1296	203
Harvey	703	1499	1590	180
Haskell	61	100	58	21
Hodgeman	136	302	319	35
Jackson	1027	1565	1286	45
Jefferson	1158	1550	1116	74
Jewell	906	1871	1497	143
Johnson	834	1837	1562	157
Kearney	113	236	232	83
Kingman	336	1421	1160	149
Kiowa	276	506	549	72
Labette	1516	2568	1746	1107
Lane	158	237	155	72
Leavenworth	2562	3099	1778	314
Lincoln	381	1091	853	103
Linn	858	1283	1052	389
Logan	166	259	315	81
Lyon	962	2363	1878	322
Marion	863	1732	1500	217
Marshall	1492	2278	1581	178
McPherson	455	1639	2406	147
Meade	204	383	418	110
Miami	1033	1919	1165	239
Mitchell	737	1441	951	212
Montgomery	1842	3011	2924	1194
Morris	487	1144	1244	79
Morton	120	144	64	25
Nemaha	961	1936	1393	40
Neosho	1580	1993	1190	472
Ness	232	458	464	126
Norton	598	1081	674	141
Osage	850	1969	1588	417
Osborne	733	970	915	105
Ottawa	517	1264	899	149
Pawnee	366	1050	759	77
Phillips	594	1257	1181	142
Pottaw'mie	1058	1599	1504	55
Pratt	372	947	984	168
Rawlins	220	568	354	181

The discovery of America by Columbus, according to archives found in the Spanish town to Palos, did not cost more than $8,000 in American money.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Reno	1666	3381	2520	480
Republic	895	1816	1278	127
Rice	697	1314	1186	192
Riley	425	1170	2047	173
Rooks	545	865	715	115
Rush	210	810	659	92
Russell	416	983	993	65
Saline	534	2263	1773	221
Scott	56	241	232	71
Sedgwick	1416	5733	6546	801
Seward	155	394	355	131
Shawnee	3592	5094	4057	398
Sheridan	195	509	316	52
Sherman	129	465	290	100
Smith	970	1534	1022	228
Stafford	422	1094	938	160
Stanton	42	114	77	31
Stevens	117	237	214	37
Sumner	781	2557	2615	445
Thomas	127	432	259	79
Trego	160	449	417	90
Wabaunsee	783	1128	936	73
Wallace	81	152	264	37
Washington	1326	1914	1314	113
Wichita	82	135	113	41
Wilson	848	1304	1415	684
Woodson	694	900	608	180
Wyandotte	2107	7370	8109	1202
Totals	74844	143670	120123	26807
Plurality		23547		
Whole vote		365444		

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 197,216; Bryan, D., 161,209; Debs, Soc., 12,420; Chafin, Pro., 5,033; Hisgen, Ind., 68. Whole vote, 375,946. Taft's plurality, 36,007.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Arthur Capper, R., 167,509; George H. Hodges, D., 167,540; George W. Kleihege, Soc., 24,804, Hodges's plurality, 31.

Lieutenant-Governor — Sheffield Ingalls, R., 164,259; F. L. Britton, D., 157,899; M. M. Mitchell, Soc., 27,797. Ingalls's plurality, 6,360.

Secretary of State—Charles Sessions, R., 170,154; Burt E. Brown, D., 150,667; T. H. McGill, Soc., 26,027. Sessions's plurality, 19,487.

Auditor—W. E. Davis, R., 169,510; Perry Clemans, D., 150,462; John Ross, Soc., 26,087. Davis's plurality, 19,048.

Treasurer—Earl Akers, R., 164,611; P. E. Laughlin, D., 156,256; J. R. Johnson, Soc., 25,921. Akers's plurality, 8,355.

Attorney General—John S. Dawson, R., 169,775; C. B. Little, D., 153,529; A. F. Lyon, Soc., 25,927. Dawson's plurality, 16,246.

State Superintendent—W. D. Ross, R., 167,858; D. M. Bowen, D., 152,427; H. R. Scott, Soc., 26,093. Ross's plurality, 15,431.

Superintendent of Insurance—I. S. Lewis, R., 166,741; O. J. Peterson, D., 151,924; John Cannon, Soc., 26,087. Lewis's plurality, 14,817.

State Printer—W. C. Austin, R., 165,752; W. P. Feder, D., 162,681; J. H. Bard, Soc., 26,021. Austin's plurality, 13,071.

Justices of Supreme Court—R. A. Burch, R., 166,461; W. A. Johnston, R., 162,092; A. B. Reeves, D., 151,102; Humbert Riddle, D., 146,983; S. J. Mattox, Soc., 26,180; R. A. Ross, Soc., 25,730. Burch's plurality, 15,359; Johnston's plurality, 15,109.

Vote for United States Senator, 1912.

W. R. Stubbs, R., 151,594; W. H. Thompson, D., 172,778; A. W. Ricker, Soc., 25,649. Thompson's plurality, 21,184.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. D. R. Anthony, R., 22,981; J. B. Chapman, D., 20,659; H. B. Conwell, Soc., 768. Anthony's plurality, 2,322.

2. J. L. Brady, R., 22,007; Joseph Taggart, D., 25,879; R. S. Thomas, Soc., 3,714. Taggart's plurality, 3,872.

3. P. P. Campbell, R., 20,973; F. M. Brady, D., 20,142; George D. Brewer, Soc., 12,724. Campbell's plurality, 831.

4. F. S. Jackson, R., 16,481; Dudley Doolittle, D., 17,003; S. W. Beach, Soc., 1,534. Doolittle's plurality, 522.

5. R. R. Rees, R., 18,098; G. T. Helvering, D., 19,618; Grant Chapin, Soc., 1,708. Helvering's plurality, 1,520.

6. I. D. Young, R., 19,081; J. R. Connelly, D., 20,057; D. W. Stoner, Soc., 2,102; James K. Lane, Pro., 564. Connelly's plurality, 976.

7. G. L. Finley, R., 21,720; G. A. Neeley, D., 26,127; M. L. Amos, Soc., 2,864; H. R. Ross, Pro., 337. Neeley's plurality, 4,407.

8. Victor Murdock, R., 17,955; John I. Saunders, D., 14,474; George Burnett, Soc., 1,202. Murdock's plurality, 3,481.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	18	51	69
Democrats	21	72	93
Socialists	1	2	3
Dem. majorities	2	19	21

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	185,955	162,691	——
1900, Governor	181,978	164,803	——
1902, Governor	157,506	118,348	——
1904, President	212,955	86,174	——
1904, Governor	186,731	116,991	——
1906, Governor	152,147	150,024	——
1908, President	197,216	161,209	——
1908, Governor	196,692	162,385	——
1910, Governor	162,181	146,014	——
1912, President	74,844	143,670	120,123

KENTUCKY.

Canvass delayed. See at end "Elections in States," page 728.

LOUISIANA.

Canvass delayed. See at end "Elections in States," page 730.

MAINE.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Androscoggin	4516	859	4424	316
Aroostook	1924	898	4799	100
Cumberland	8480	5154	6537	355
Franklin	1421	668	1633	38
Hancock	2655	1399	1932	158
Kennebec	4397	1782	5195	175

The independence of the Bulgarian Church was recognized by the Patriarchate under King Boris, who was baptized in 864.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Roosevelt, Prog.
Knox	2751	1097	1392	233
Lincoln	1633	457	1527	83
Oxford	2941	1234	3068	111
Penobscot	5093	3367	5294	145
Piscataquis	1210	807	1704	20
Sagadahoc	1331	885	1129	108
Somerset	2317	1235	2479	286
Waldo	2145	881	1636	146
Washington	3178	1862	1993	86
York	5121	3960	3751	183
Totals	51113	26545	48493	2541
Plurality	2620			
Scattering	945			
Whole vote	129637			

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 945.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 66,987; Bryan, D., 35,403; Debs, Soc., 1,758; Chafin, Pro., 1,487; Hisgen, Ind., 700.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—William T. Haines, R., 71,043; Frederick W. Plaisted, D., 67,743; George Allen England, Soc., 2,110; William I. Sterling, Pro., 398. Haines's plurality, 3,300.

Auditor—Timothy F. Callahan, R., 71,-935; Lamont A. Stevens, D., 66,894; Hans E. P. Enemark, Soc., 2,019; Lyman H. Harriman, Pro., 1,152. Callahan's plurality, 5,041.

Vote for Congressman, 1912.

1. Asher C. Hinds, R., 17,635; Michael T. O'Brien, D., 15,580; Israel Albert, Soc., 463; James Perrigo, Pro., 420. Hinds's plurality, 2,055.

2. William B. Skelton, R., 16,796; Daniel J. McGillicuddy, D., 18,077; Walter R. Barlow, Soc., 768; James Lord Howe, Pro., 245. McGillicuddy's plurality, 1,281.

3. Forrest Goodwin, R., 17,221; Samuel W. Gould, D., 16,512; Zenas L. Putnam, Soc., 574; Samuel F. Emerson, Pro., 215. Goodwin's plurality, 709.

4. Frank E. Guernsey, R., 20,198; Charles W. Muller, D., 16,725; William A. Rideout, Pro., 235. Guernsey's plurality, 3,473.

Vote of Legislature, 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	21	78	99
Democrats	10	73	83
Rep. majorities	11	5	16

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	65,412	36,822	——
1900, Governor	73,855	39,852	——
1902, Governor	63,354	38,107	——
1904, President	64,438	27,648	——
1904, Governor	76,591	49,791	——
1906, Governor	68,898	60,930	——
1908, Governor	73,728	66,075	——
1910, Governor	64,672	73,425	——
1912, Governor	71,043	67,743	——
1912, President	26,545	51,113	48,493

MARYLAND.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Allegany	3382	1396	2631	1036
Anne Arundel	3049	2222	794	57
Baltimore	11524	4247	6211	212
Calvert	616	1035	83	10
Caroline	1882	1445	196	40
Carroll	3616	2546	923	16
Cecil	2491	1509	646	33
Charles	918	1573	113	6
Dorchester	2509	2387	313	51
Frederick	5545	2813	2776	127
Garrett	1005	655	1069	108
Harford	3064	1737	802	14
Howard	1523	1004	364	7
Kent	1816	1021	463	18
Montgomery	3501	1675	884	47
Prince George's	2424	1456	1308	47
Queen Anne's	1902	1311	119	32
St. Mary's	843	1262	144	8
Somerset	1617	1528	370	8
Talbot	1888	1835	190	8
Washington	4589	1907	2606	338
Wicomico	3176	2038	442	7
Worcester	1764	757	663	3
Baltimore City	48030	15597	33679	1763
Totals	112674	54956	57786	3996
Plurality	54888			
Scattering	2566			
Whole vote	231978			

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 2,244; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 322.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 116,513; Bryan, D., 115,908; Debs, Soc., 2,323; Chafin, Pro., 3,302; Hisgen, Ind., 485. Whole vote, 238,531. Taft's plurality, 605.

Vote on State Ticket, 1911.

Governor—P. Lee Goldsborough, R., 106,392; Arthur P. Gorman, D., 103,395; J. H. Dulaney, Pro., 2,397; C. E. Develin, Soc., 3,783. Goldsborough's plurality, 2,997.

Controller—John H. Cunningham, R., 93,933; Emerson C. Harrington, D., 101,-405; John E. Wetherald, Pro., 2,749; Harry D. Rider, Soc., 4,171. Harrington's plurality, 7,472.

Attorney General—Morris A. Soper, R., 91,133; Edgar Allan Poe, D., 101,398; Samuel E. Pentz, Pro., 2,622; Charles E. Backman, Soc., 4,172. Poe's plurality, 10,265.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. J. Harry Covington, D., 17,744; R. D. Grier, Prog., 2,303; Charles M. Elderdice, Pro., 744. Covington's plurality, 15,441.

2. J. Fred C. Talbott, D., 22,087; Laban Sparks, R., 13,732; B. W. Borman, Pro., 649; M. O. Huttman, Soc., 435. Talbott's plurality, 8,355.

3. George Konig, D., 15,189; Albert W. Spoesser, R., 11,078; Edwin B. Fenby, Pro., 558; C. F. Kraut, Soc., 967. Konig's plurality, 4,111.

4. J. Charles Linthicum, D., 19,075; Jacob M. Murbach, R., 11,257; A. S. Day, Pro., 421; Charles E. Develin, Soc., 595. Linthicum's plurality, 7,818.

5. J. Frank Smith, D., 13,085; Thomas

Falmouth, England, has a harbor ten square miles in area.

Parran, R., 12,168; H. D. Todd, Pro., 368; Mark Jackson, Soc., 1,113. Smith's plurality, 917.

6. David J. Lewis, D., 20,434; Charles D. Waggaman, R., 14,147; W. L. Purdum, Pro., 601; S. L. V. Young, Soc., 1,326. Lewis's plurality, 6,287.

Legislature of 1912-'13.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	9	40	49
Democrats	19	63	82
Dem. majorities..	10	23	33

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President ..	136,185	122,238	——
1901, Controller .	96,356	96,477	——
1903, Governor ..	95,923	108,548	——
1904, President ..	109,497	109,446	——
1905, Controller .	85,978	93,483	——
1907, Governor ..	94,300	102,051	——
1908, President ..	116,513	115,908	——
1909, Controller .	92,823	102,562	——
1911, Governor ..	106,392	103,395	——
1912, President ..	54,956	112,674	57,786

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			
	Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Barnstable ...	1249	1322	2315	20
Berkshire	6397	6211	3809	598
Bristol	13279	12420	10630	1118
Dukes	269	215	278	1
Essex	21441	20691	21098	2716
Franklin	2636	2046	2268	269
Hampden	11393	10620	7099	1094
Hampshire	4512	3088	1606	292
Middlesex	30511	36689	33517	1530
Nantucket	123	247	194	——
Norfolk	9650	9244	9779	609
Plymouth	5590	6991	9645	1216
Suffolk	24179	46059	24977	2155
Worcester	24719	17565	15013	998
Totals	155948	173408	142228	12616
Plurality		17460		
Scattering		3856		
Whole vote ...		488056		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 2,754; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,102.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 265,966; Bryan, D., 155,543; Debs, Soc., 10,781; Chafin, Pro., 4,379; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 1,018; Hisgen, Ind., 19,239. Whole vote, 456,926. Taft's plurality, 110,423.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Eugene N. Foss, D., 193,184; Joseph Walker, R., 143,597; Charles S. Bird, Prog., 122,602; Roland D. Sawyer, Soc., 11,493; Frank N. Rand, Pro., 2,702; Patrick Mulligan, Soc.-Lab., 2,212. Foss's plurality, 49,587.

Lieutenant Governor—David I. Walsh, D., 189,719; Robert Luce, R., 156,098; Daniel Cosgrove, Prog., 96,168; Robert B. Martin, Soc., 12,944; Alfred H. Evans, Pro., 4,575; Dennis McGoff, Soc.-Lab., 2,020. Walsh's plurality, 33,621.

Secretary of State—Frank J. Donahue, D., 166,591; Albert P. Langtry, R., 162,344; Russell A. Wood, Prog., 93,293 Ellen Hayes, Soc., 13,991; William W. Nash, Pro., 4,023; Karl Lindstrand, Soc.-Lab., 2,750. Donahue's plurality, 4,247.

Treasurer—Elmer A. Stevens, R., 166,-168; Joseph L. P. St. Coeur, D., 156,944; Eldon B. Keith, Prog., 92,637; Louis F. Weiss, Soc., 13,652; Charles A. Chace, Pro., 5,708; David Craig, Soc.-Lab., 3,548. Steven's plurality, 9,224.

Auditor—John E. White, R., 166,347; James F. Carons, D., 159,406; Octave A. La Riviere, Prog., 87,935; Sylvester J. McBride, Soc., 13,652; Herbert B. Griffin, Pro., 5,461; Jeremiah P. McNally, Soc.-Lab., 3,176. White's plurality, 6,941.

Attorney General—James M. Swift, R., 168,557; George W. Anderson, D., 164,470; H. Huestis Newton, Prog., 87,239; George E. Roewer, jr., Soc., 13,459; Freeman T. Crommett, Pro., 4,075; Frank Bohmbach, Soc.-Lab., 2,650. Swift's plurality, 4,087.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Allen T. Treadway, R., 12,920; Richard J. Morrissey, D., 12,075; Sam P. Blagden, Prog., 3,883; Edward A. Buckland, Soc., 1,308. Treadway's plurality, 845.

2. Frederick H. Gillette, R., 12,301; William G. McKechnie, D., 10,940; Thomas L. Hisgen, Prog., 5,442. Gillette's plurality, 1,361.

3. William H. Wilder, R., 12,945; M. Fred O'Connell, D., 9,742; Stephen M. Marshall, Prog., 5,287; Leon B. Stoddard, Soc., 813. Wilder's plurality, 3,203.

4. Samuel E. Winslow, R., 15,153; John A. Thayer, D., 11,216; Burton W. Potter, Prog., 3,626; Thomas P. Abbott, Soc., 535. Winslow's plurality, 3,937.

5. John J. Rogers, R., 12,827; Humphrey O'Sullivan, D., 11,037; William N. Osgood, Prog., 4,200; William J. Carroll, Soc., 593. Rogers's plurality, 1,790.

6. Augustus P. Gardner, R., 16,918; George A. Schofield, D., 9,704; Arthur L. Nason, Prog., 7,326. Gardner's plurality, 7,214.

7. Michael F. Phelan, D., 12,964; Frank P. Bennett, jr., R., 8,952; Lynn M. Ranger, Lynn, Prog., 5,086; William W. McNally, Soc., 1,262. Phelan's plurality, 4,012.

8. Frederick S. Deltrick, D., 12,484; Frederick W. Dallinger, R., 11,209; Henry C. Long, Prog., 6,665; Saul Beaumont, Soc., 445. Deltrick's plurality, 1,275.

9. Ernest W. Roberts, R., 14,021; Henry C. Rowland, D., 8,732; John Herbert, Prog., 7,364; Squire E. Putney, Soc., 954. Roberts's plurality, 5,289.

10. William F. Murray, D., 12,031; Daniel T. Callahan, Prog., 3,711; Loyal L. Jenkins, R., 2,418; Warren Carpenter, Soc., 634. Murray's plurality, 8,320.

11. Andrew J. Peters, D., 17,875; Sherwin L. Cook, R., 8,786; Charles F. Clause, Soc., 1,253. Peters's plurality, 9,089.

12. James M. Curley, D., 14,875; James B. Connolly, Prog., 9,001; Charles H. S. Robinson, R., 5,812; Thomas G. Connolly, Soc., 789. Curley's plurality, 5,874.

13. John W. Weeks, R., 15,934; John J. Mitchell, D., 13,583; George A. Fiel, Prog., 5,853. Weeks's plurality, 2,351.

14. Edward Gilmore, D., 11,939; Henry L. Kincaid, Prog., 11,341; Robert O. Harris, R., 9,968; John McCarty, Soc., 2,005. Gilmore's plurality, 598.

15. William S. Green, R., 11,207; John W. Coughlin, D., 8,975; Alvin G. Weeks,

Germany's monthly exports jumped from $153,000,000 in 1911 to $166,000,000 in 1912.

Prog., 4,172; George F. W. Wright, Soc., 482. Green's plurality, 2,232.

16. Thomas C. Thacher, D., 10,461; William J. Bullock, R., 8,186; Thomas Thompson, Prog., 6,540; Joseph Palme, Soc., 823. Thacher's plurality, 2,275.

Legislature of 1913.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	25	133	158
Democrats	14	92	106
Progressives	1	5	6
Socialists	—	1	1
Mixed	—	9	9
Rep. majorities	10	26	36

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	239,147	157,016	—
1901, Governor	185,809	114,362	—
1902, Governor	196,276	159,155	—
1903, Governor	199,684	163,700	—
1904, President	257,822	165,772	—
1904, Governor	198,681	234,670	—
1905, Governor	197,469	174,911	—
1906, Governor	222,528	192,295	—
1907, Governor	188,068	84,379	—
1908, President	265,966	155,543	—
1908, Governor	228,318	168,162	—
1909, Governor	199,186	182,252	—
1910, Governor	194,173	229,352	—
1911, Governor	206,795	214,897	—
1912, President	155,948	173,408	142,228

MICHIGAN.

Canvass delayed. See at end of "Elections in States," page 731.

MINNESOTA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Aitkin	362	413	842	378
Anoka	562	591	729	90
Becker	509	732	1350	257
Beltrami	490	790	794	871
Benton	468	562	728	117
Big Stone	244	677	591	98
Blue Earth	1344	2025	1579	184
Brown	472	1359	943	348
Carlton	283	631	1115	449
Carver	742	1008	933	41
Cass	431	565	693	341
Chippewa	412	870	1133	122
Chisago	346	435	1649	128
Clay	549	942	1300	169
Clearwater	125	123	566	234
Cook	30	65	172	61
Cottonwood	325	511	1032	94
Crow Wing	691	709	1079	736
Dakota	609	1777	1608	196
Dodge	470	543	897	40
Douglas	435	793	1379	161
Faribault	393	919	1724	77
Fillmore	1169	990	1888	133
Freeborn	672	880	1902	240
Goodhue	1051	1405	2844	185
Grant	146	381	952	24
Hennipin	14379	15530	11489	5820
Houston	659	762	1278	27
Hubbard	359	450	503	285
Isanti	314	333	1025	369
Itasca	446	699	880	578
Jackson	468	913	1234	57
Kanabec	218	270	498	258
Kandiyohi	484	855	1668	196
Kittson	185	362	770	80
Koochiching	239	638	522	460
Lac qui Parle	343	608	1405	68
Lake	182	195	369	466
Le Sueur	886	1488	952	133
Lincoln	264	548	666	62
Lyon	460	1068	1167	128
McLeod	655	1225	891	34
Mahnomen	68	293	154	98
Marshall	331	567	1721	197
Martin	578	1141	1347	98
Meeker	560	1099	1458	67
Mille Lacs	392	449	751	329
Morrison	699	1341	1327	223
Mower	1321	1228	1371	159
Murray	388	775	958	72
Nicollett	525	929	825	70
Nobles	605	994	1122	119
Norman	329	510	983	252
Olmsted	720	1542	1467	93
Otter Tail	755	1739	3168	578
Pennington	244	423	784	343
Pine	513	777	1281	345
Pipestone	301	505	675	118
Polk	735	1662	2326	789
Pope	379	443	1283	40
Ramsey	4109	12431	12426	2942
Red Lake	259	374	226	54
Redwood	542	1126	1291	139
Renville	703	1310	1712	99
Rice	1020	1613	1765	78
Rock	463	466	757	72
Roseau	278	299	859	426
St. Louis	3881	5124	8480	2853
Scott	462	1172	596	25
Sherbourne	335	360	676	70
Sibley	383	890	1139	62
Stearns	1134	3317	1682	182
Steele	651	1294	1105	59
Stevens	286	640	628	33
Swift	442	937	1038	100
Todd	1038	1068	1098	404
Traverse	131	561	541	16
Wabasha	797	1422	1068	67
Wadena	278	336	515	167
Waseca	553	1062	940	63
Washington	581	1289	2078	202
Watonwan	254	618	1139	33
Wilkin	209	586	561	56
Winona	1042	3004	1676	338
Wright	837	1333	1917	101
Yellow Medicine	352	737	1203	79
Totals	64334	106426	125856	27505
Plurality			19610	
Scattering		10098		
Whole vote		334219		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 7,886; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 2,212.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 195,843; Bryan, D., 109,401; Debs, Soc., 14,527; Chafin, Pro., 11,107; Hisgen, Ind., 426. Whole vote, 331,304. Taft's plurality, 86,442.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Adolph O. Eberhart, R., 129,688; Peter M. Ringdal, D., 99,659; David Morgan, Soc., 25,769; E. E. Lobeck, Pro., 29,876; P. V. Collins, Prog., 33,455. Eberhart's plurality, 30,029.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. A. A. Burnquist, R., 147,776; Winn Powers, D., 88,534; D. M. Robertson, Soc., 31,479;

Trnovo, the Bulgarian capital, was captured, sacked and burnt by the Turks in 1393.

George H. Andrews, Pro., 25,635. Burnquist's plurality, 59,242.

Secretary of State—Julius A. Schmahl, R., 147,293; Harvey W. Grimmer, D., 72,328; John Alvin Johnson, Soc., 32,602; C. L. Johnson, Pro., 20,025; M. S. Norelius, Prog., 26,790. Schmahl's plurality, 74,965.

Treasurer—Walter J. Smith, R., 172,807; Henry F. Wessel, D., 78,703; J. E. Nash, Soc., 36,424. Smith's plurality, 94,104.

Attorney General—Lyndon A. Smith, R., 166,950; William F. Donohue, D., 83,997; J. H. Morse, Pro., 27,140. Smith's plurality, 82,953.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, four-year term—Ira B. Mills, R., 169,202; Julius J. Reiter, D., 98,219. Six-year term—Charles E. Elmquist, R., 146,373; John N. Gayner, D., 83,615; T. J. Sharkey, Prog., 36,602. Mills's plurality, 70,983; Elmquist's plurality, 62,758.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court, all non-partisan—Calvin L. Brown, 96,140; Charles W. Stanton, 83,521; F. Alex Stewart, 58,760. Brown's plurality, 12,619.

Two Associate Justices of Supreme Court, all non-partisan—George L. Bunn, 101,204; Oscar Hallam, 108,203; Andrew Holt, 117,025. Holt's plurality, 15,821; Hallam's plurality, 6,999.

Vote for United States Senator, 1912.

Knute Nelson, R., 173,074; Daniel W. Lawler, D., 102,691. Nelson's plurality, 70,383.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—James Manahan, R. and Prog., 154,308; Carl Johnson Buell, D., 69,652; W. G. Calderwood, Pro., 25,863; J. S. Ingalls, Soc., 30,042. Manahan's plurality, 84,656.

1. Sydney Anderson, R., 24,681; Clinton Robinson, D., 10,786. Anderson's plurality, 3,895.

2. Franklin F. Ellsworth, R., 13,093; W. S. Hammond, 14,718; John R. Hollister, Soc., 1,497. Hammond's plurality, 1,625.

3. Charles R. Davis, R., 18,536; Frank L. Glozbach, D., 9,763; Frank F. Marzhan, Pro., 1,919. Davis's plurality, 8,773.

4. Frederick C. Stevens, R., 15,479; James J. Regan, D., 11,333; Albert Rosenquist, Soc., 6,021; Hugh T. Halbert, Prog., 9,220. Stevens's plurality, 4,146.

5. George R. Smith, R., 17,861; Thomas P. Dwyer, D., 6,987; Thomas E. Latimer, Soc., 6,929; Thomas D. Schall, Prog., 8,574. Smith's plurality, 9,287.

6. Charles A. Lindberg, R., 21,286; Andrew J. Gilkinson, D., 9,920; A. W. Uhl, Soc., 2,839. Lindberg's plurality, 11,366.

7. Andrew J. Volstead, R., 25,053. No opposition.

8. Clarence B. Miller, R., 20,523; John Jenswold, jr., D., 12,494; Morris Kaplan, Soc., 7,398. Miller's plurality, 8,029.

9. Halvor Steenerson, R., 22,481; M. A. Brattland, Soc., 11,190. Steenerson's plurality, 1,291.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	40	98	138
Democrats	20	20	40
Prohibitionists	1	1	2
Socialists	—	1	1
Populists	1	—	1
Independents	1	—	1
Rep. majorities	17	76	93

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	190,461	112,901	—
1900, Governor	152,905	150,651	—
1902, Governor	155,878	99,603	—
1904, President	216,651	55,187	—
1904, Governor	140,130	147,992	—
1906, Governor	96,162	168,480	—
1908, President	195,843	109,401	—
1908, Governor	146,997	175,136	—
1910, Governor	164,185	103,779	—
1912, President	64,334	106,426	125,856

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912.			
	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Adams	491	33	234	10
Alcorn	1010	40	45	20
Amite	667	9	15	3
Attala	1065	53	41	68
Benton	488	18	21	12
Bolivar	—	—	—	—
Calhoun	939	20	15	90
Carroll	656	16	43	55
Chickasaw	859	19	48	25
Choctaw	609	24	39	7
Claiborne	398	3	1	1
Clarke	637	18	27	61
Clay	628	4	24	16
Coahoma	395	14	27	3
Copiah	1232	12	31	29
Covington	570	8	45	62
De Soto	545	14	18	3
Forrest	884	17	56	110
Franklin	300	4	39	21
George	231	4	15	41
Greene	268	13	21	9
Grenada	466	3	23	3
Hancock	368	28	56	3
Harrison	1291	45	182	75
Hinds	2056	45	90	30
Holmes	935	5	21	22
Issaquenna	99	4	8	—
Itawamba	903	30	72	18
Jackson	512	15	64	22
Jasper	860	11	30	39
Jefferson	410	3	21	1
Jefferson Davis	543	43	51	13
Jones	1058	44	141	197
Kemper	828	20	44	18
Lafayette	973	25	49	20
Lamar	399	16	83	7
Lauderdale	2201	50	94	92
Lawrence	333	9	24	7
Leake	910	12	24	102
Lee	1391	39	44	16
Leflore	617	14	36	7
Lincoln	755	42	101	16
Lowndes	872	12	14	11
Madison	662	10	37	20
Marion	438	12	21	8
Marshall	780	9	49	—
Monroe	1376	27	24	11
Montgomery	696	5	21	17
Neshoba	805	23	33	46
Newton	1199	7	11	51
Noxubee	646	5	12	3
Oktibbeha	850	34	23	6
Panola	760	13	68	11
Pearl River	297	8	12	2
Perry	257	4	22	31
Pike	1070	28	82	59
Pontotoc	1010	44	113	15
Prentiss	833	93	141	37

Chicago's first woman judge was inaugurated December 12, 1912.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Quitman	195	4	15	5
Rankin	723	10	14	26
Scott	721	8	14	4
Sharkey	157	3	8	—
Simpson	697	22	31	27
Smith	851	14	39	12
Sunflower	459	7	25	4
Tallahatchie	695	17	29	8
Tate	609	24	56	14
Tippah	1058	35	55	14
Tishomingo	700	68	101	37
Tunica	188	1	2	2
Union	962	23	81	12
Warren	1139	60	127	28
Washington	729	19	72	3
Wayne	570	15	26	47
Webster	658	37	101	55
Wilkinson	376	8	10	21
Winston	742	9	42	28
Yalobusha	788	21	26	24
Yazoo	885	10	26	9
Totals	57227	1597	3646	2062
Plurality	53581			
Scattering				
Whole vote		64532		

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 53,374; Taft, R., 3,187; Debs, Soc., 978; Watson, Pop., 1,276. Whole vote, 58,377; Bryan's plurality, 50,187.

Vote for Congress, 1912.

1. E. S. Chandler, jr., D., 7,951.
2. H. D. Stephens, D., 5,801.
3. B. G. Humphreys, D., 3,154.
4. T. U. Sisson, D., 7,402.
5. S. A. Witherspoon, D., 7,996.
6. B. P. Harrison, D., 7,347; F. F. Clark, Soc., 302. Harrison's plurality, 7,045.
7. P. E. Quin, D., 4,486.
8. J. W. Collier, D., 4,660.

Legislature of 1912-'15.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Democrats	45	133	178
Dem. majorities	45	133	178

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	5,753	51,706	—
1903, Governor	—	32,191	—
1904, President	3,187	53,374	—
1907, Governor	—	29,529	—
1908, President	4,363	60,287	—
1911, Governor	—	40,407	—
1912, President	1,597	57,227	3,646

MISSOURI.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Roosevelt, Prog.
Adair	1784	1427	398	1200
Andrew	1750	1634	31	432
Atchison	1534	1138	37	529
Audrain	3332	1360	31	377
Barry	2300	1396	227	1053
Barton	1791	1010	280	639
Bates	3057	1383	151	1301
Benton	1209	1142	54	618
Bollinger	1512	1100	102	348
Boone	5027	1350	54	695
Buchanan	8869	4412	623	2639
Butler	1946	1851	407	408
Caldwell	1483	1187	6	965
Callaway	3544	1525	13	284
Camden	667	918	30	246
Cape Girardeau	2587	2203	110	899
Carroll	2648	1519	73	1361
Carter	458	256	78	116
Cass	3247	1034	103	1178
Cedar	1392	1242	134	623
Chariton	3112	1528	37	745
Christian	793	1203	176	832
Clark	1586	1214	12	484
Clay	3417	592	41	679
Clinton	1968	777	10	679
Cole	2447	2103	45	252
Cooper	2444	2270	26	299
Crawford	1037	1045	54	327
Dade	1313	1196	59	776
Dallas	870	1051	24	480
Daviess	2284	1099	12	1170
De Kalb	1652	1090	16	499
Dent	1280	959	79	153
Douglas	566	855	255	1092
Dunklin	2723	987	1001	494
Franklin	2239	2424	213	671
Gasconade	518	1539	25	495
Gentry	2268	1268	56	524
Greene	5089	4350	758	2184
Grundy	1310	1051	24	1484
Harrison	1985	2081	37	965
Henry	3396	1162	132	1500
Hickory	421	735	58	375
Holt	1579	1522	23	583
Howard	2672	896	15	192
Howell	1565	1465	368	836
Iron	845	666	55	65
Jackson	32209	5618	1697	23152
Kansas City				
Jasper	6789	4571	1676	3309
Jefferson	2368	2127	200	485
Johnson	3468	1772	95	1141
Knox	1666	1092	43	297
Laclede	1634	1478	113	463
Lafayette	3650	2367	157	1241
Lawrence	2384	1312	311	1536
Lewis	2340	1004	47	334
Lincoln	2326	1258	10	167
Linn	2890	1452	131	1434
Livingston	2314	885	58	1502
McDonald	1326	916	157	442
Macon	3610	1288	171	1830
Madison	1126	827	53	171
Maries	1096	448	39	128
Marion	3471	1693	125	531
Mercer	780	995	42	996
Miller	1257	1240	143	512
Mississippi	1388	1050	119	78
Moniteau	1612	1375	67	215
Monroe	3586	583	64	218
Montgomery	1885	1697	23	219
Morgan	1163	1239	19	282
New Madrid	1945	1607	564	344
Newton	2421	1470	341	1033
Nodaway	3490	2139	49	1307
Oregon	1688	486	164	333
Osage	1394	981	29	485
Ozark	575	695	50	787
Pemiscot	1617	973	259	283
Perry	1564	1735	15	86
Pettis	3771	2423	210	1512
Phelps	1565	782	63	379

The hens of the United States now lay about 18,000,000,000 eggs a year.

PRESIDENT, 1912.

Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Roosevelt, Prog.
Pike	2720	1901	32	176
Platte	2535	510	11	375
Polk	1935	1802	81	754
Pulaski	1268	631	40	267
Putnam	933	1859	64	420
Ralls	1734	591	8	210
Randolph	4186	1126	119	641
Ray	3042	1192	80	561
Reynolds	1030	367	77	169
Ripley	1249	651	157	358
St. Charles	1792	2350	105	525
St. Clair	1710	1046	190	727
St. Francois	2786	2305	732	344
Ste. Genevieve	1138	1100	19	47
St. Louis	5409	6177	929	2854
Saline	3929	1443	41	1413
Schuyler	1218	766	30	190
Scotland	1525	860	65	379
Scott	1945	1235	649	303
Shannon	1110	385	193	376
Shelby	2450	859	33	331
Stoddard	2603	1363	648	586
Stone	506	946	165	642
Sullivan	2226	1819	43	576
Taney	588	852	72	259
Texas	2067	1232	129	553
Vernon	3483	1654	323	655
Warren	431	1067	36	499
Washington	1121	1059	53	307
Wayne	1432	1052	152	304
Webster	1649	1387	82	744
Worth	973	769	6	183
Wright	1365	1163	86	895
St. Louis City	58845	46509	9159	24746
Totals	330746	207821	28466	124371
Plurality	122925			
Scattering		7158		
Total vote		698562		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 5,380; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,778.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 347,203; Bryan, D., 346,574; Debs, Soc., 15,431; Chafin, Pro., 4,284; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 868; Watson, Pop., 1,165; Hisgen, Ind., 402. Whole vote, 715,927. Taft's plurality, 629.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Elliott W. Major, D., 337,019; Jno. C. McKinley, R., 217,819; Charles E. Stokes, Pro., 5,220; William A. Ward, Soc., 28,145; Charles Rogers, Soc.-Lab., 1,861; Albert D. Mortoni, Prog., 109,146. Major's plurality, 113,200.

Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. R. Painter, D., 333,669; Hiram Lloyd, R., 215,476; Julius C. Hughes, Pro., 5,292; Richard G. Hotham, Soc., 28,384; Sidney Johnson, Soc.-Lab., 1,857; James M. Burrus, Prog., 113,967. Painter's plurality, 118,193.

Secretary of State—Cornelius Roach, D., 333,832; Jas. J. Alford, R., 214,782; Wm. H. Gunther, Pro., 5,200; Ernest T. Behrens, Soc., 28,334; Clifton Holbrook, Soc.-Lab., 1,835; W. Niedermyer, Prog., 114,659. Roach's plurality, 119,050.

Treasurer—Edwin P. Deal, D., 332,485; Daniel H. Hoefer, R., 215,532; Leonard R. Woods, Pro., 5,265; W. W. McAllister, Soc., 28,286; O. J. Schwitzgebel, Soc.-Lab., 1,861; John Ball, Prog., 115,494. Deal's plurality, 116,953.

Auditor—John P. Gordon, D., 332,608; Wm. J. Manthe, R., 214,744; Orlando Wager, Pro., 5,507; Philip Wagner, Soc., 28,211; Jno. V. Neuman, Soc.-Lab., 1,854; J. A. G. Reynolds, Prog., 116,164. Gordon's plurality, 117,864.

Attorney-General—Jno. T. Barker, D., 332,875; Jas. H. Mason, R., 215,088; R. B. Wilcox, Pro., 5,215; Walter S. Bundy, Soc., 28,417; Geo. H. Bloebaum, Soc.-Lab., 1,837; Arthur M. Hyde, Prog., 115,494. Barker's plurality, 117,787.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Jas. T. Bradshaw, D., 332,055; Edw. G. Marsh, R., 216,127; Jno. W. Nelson, Pro., 5,214; Frank P. O'Hare, Soc., 28,355; Joseph Spalti, Soc.-Lab., 1,837; John W. McCoy, Prog., 115,518. Bradshaw's plurality, 115,928.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. James T. Lloyd, D., 20,874; Beverly L. Bonfoey, R., 12,144; Arthur B. Warner, Prog., 5,686. Lloyd's plurality, 8,730.

2. William W. Rucker, D., 22,786; Edward F. Haley, R., 10,132; R. H. William, Prog., 6,776; C. E. Campbell, Ind., 53. Rucker's plurality, 12,654.

3. Joshua W. Alexander, D., 20,179; James H. Morroway, R., 11,192; W. Sam Wightman, Prog., 6,812. Alexander's plurality, 8,987.

4. Charles F. Booher, D., 20,232; Claude V. Hickman, R., 11,284; Fred P. Robinson, Prog., 5,347; Edward D. Wilcox, Soc., 771. Booher's plurality, 8,948.

5. William P. Borland, D., 33,397; Isaac B. Kimbrell, R., 5,759; Charles A. Turner, Prog., 21,863; Orange Judd Hill, Pro., 364; Charles F. Steckham, Soc., 1,626; Karl Oberhen, Soc.-Lab., 167. Borland's plurality, 11,534.

6. C. C. Dickinson, D., 17,858; Louis T. Dunaway, R., 9,093; G. A. Theilmann, Prog., 6,788; Herman P. Faris, Pro., 448. Dickinson's plurality, 8,765.

7. Coatney W. Hamlin, D., 23,178; Theodore C. Owen, R., 15,685; William W. Blain, Prog., 7,305; H. N. Schurman, Soc., 1,238. Hamlin's plurality, 7,493.

8. Dorsey W. Shackleford, D., 16,219; David W. Peters, R., 11,965; Morton H. Pemberton, Prog., 2,391. Shackleford's plurality, 4,254.

9. Champ Clark, D., 21,782; William L. Cole, R., 16,283; George Strattman, Soc., 425; William Leopold Kolkmeier, Soc.-Lab., 83. Clark's plurality, 5,499.

10. Maurice O'Connor, D., 31,227; Richard Barthold, R., 33,242; August Siebert, Prog., 16,417; Gottlieb A. Hoehn, Soc., 7,154; Henry J. Poelling, Soc.-Lab., 438; (no name given), Pro., 8. Bartholdt's plurality, 2,015.

11. Wm. L. Igoe, D., 19,653; Theron E. Catlin, R., 12,448; Philip H. Mueller, Soc., 1,936; Joseph Scheidler, Soc.-Lab., 134; John W. Ward, Prog., 4,812. Igoe's plurality, 7,205.

12. Michael J. Gill, D., 11,249; L. C. Dyer, R., 11,981; William F. Crouch, Soc., 1,088; Carl F. Meier, Soc.-Lab., 99; Wilson H. Cotton, Prog., 3,041. Dyer's plurality, 732.

13. Walter L. Hensley, D., 16,079; Simon G. Nipper, R., 13,406; George W. O'Dain, Soc., 1,373. Hensley's plurality, 2,673.

14. Joseph J. Russell, D., 26,081; George R. Curry, R. and Prog., 25,066; Albert F. Bumpas, Soc., 4,957; Joe Bowman, Pro., 1. Russell's plurality, 1,015.

15. Perl D. Decker, D., 21,000; Isaac V. McPherson, R., 12,850; Henry H. Gregg,

In Omaha 97 per cent of the school teachers are women.

Prog., 7,797; William H. Dalton, Pro., 598; W. J. Bedingfield, Soc., 3,203; Arthur E. Holbrook, Soc.-Lab., 191. Decker's plurality, 8,150.

16. Thomas L. Rubey, D., 15,908; James P. O'Bannon, R., 10,811; Columbus Bradford, Prog., 3,678. Rubey's plurality, 5,097.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. bal.
Democrats	25	113	138
Republicans	9	28	37
Progressives	—	1	1
Dem. majorities	16	84	100

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	314092	351022	—
1900, Governor	317905	350045	—
1902, Sup. Ct. J.	228397	273071	—
1904, President	321449	296312	—
1904, Governor	296552	326652	—
1906, Sup. Ct. J.	283446	292523	—
1908, President	347203	346574	—
1908, Governor	355392	340053	—
1910, Sup Ct. J.	323074	319909	—
1912, President	207821	330746	123071

MONTANA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Beaverhead	713	708	320	110
Blaine	318	204	507	108
Broadwater	451	205	197	80
Carbon	796	646	766	388
Cascade	1633	1079	999	838
Chouteau	402	561	259	129
Custer	1068	695	1192	247
Dawson	719	678	1165	220
Deer Lodge	1197	1060	464	139
Fergus	1393	745	1104	421
Flathead	1106	493	1256	446
Gallatin	1407	683	929	212
Granite	346	195	256	90
Hill	624	536	545	323
Jefferson	479	239	299	176
Lewis & Clark	1505	1062	1375	391
Lincoln	346	218	206	235
Madison	822	506	457	78
Meagher	473	321	327	75
Missoula	1523	589	1773	773
Musselshell	470	483	400	215
Park	666	609	687	245
Powell	545	335	418	147
Ravalli	858	316	896	282
Rosebud	313	392	368	80
Sanders	414	257	375	161
Silver Bow	4542	2232	1802	3320
Sweet Grass	277	181	424	60
Teton	646	612	446	287
Valley	696	668	858	362
Yellowstone	1193	1004	1386	245
Totals	27941	18512	22456	10885
Plurality	5485			
Scattering				
Whole vote		79794		

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 32,393; Bryan, D., 29,326; Debs, Soc., 5,855; Chafin, Pro., 827; Hisgen, Ind., 481. Whole vote, 68,822; Taft's plurality, 3,007.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Samuel V. Stewart, D., 25,381; Harry L. Wilson, R., 22,950; Frank J. Edwards, Prog., 18,881; Lewis J. Duncan, Soc., 12,566. Stewart's plurality, 2,431.

Lieutenant Governor—William W. McDowell, D., 25,447; J. C. Kinney, R., 21,376; W. D. Symmes, Prog., 18,105; F. L. Buzzell, Soc., 11,633. McDowell's plurality, 4,071.

Secretary of State—Adelbert M. Alderson, D., 25,621; Frank A. Hazelbaker, R., 21,921; George Metcalf, Prog., 17,676; A. J. Chapman, Soc., 11,007. Alderson's plurality, 3,700.

Attorney General—Daniel M. Kelly, D., 28,042; W. J. Paul, R., 21,850; C. M. Sawyer, Prog., 18,467. Kelly's plurality, 6,192.

Treasurer—William C. Rae, D., 26,710; W. M. Enright, R., 22,136; H. J. Thompson, Prog., 16,966; H. J. Hamilton, Soc., 10,811. Rae's plurality, 4,574.

State Auditor—William Keating, D., 26,208; Charles M. McCoy, R., 22,581; Edward M. Crumrine, Prog., 16,095; Albert J. Michaud, Soc., 10,687. Keating's plurality, 3,627.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Henry A. Davee, D., 27,036; Lewis Terwilliger, R., 21,498; Burt Adams Tower, Prog., 15,979; Alma M. Kriger, Soc., 10,956. Davee's plurality, 5,538.

Railroad Commissioner—John H. Hall, D., 27,036; Leo H. Faust, R., 20,115; R. J. Moore, Prog., 17,481; R. J. McDermand, Soc., 10,972. Hall's plurality, 6,921.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Sydney Sanner, D., 27,594; L. L. Callaway, R., 23,656; George W. Farr, Prog., 17,152. Sanner's plurality, 3,938.

Vote for United States Senator, 1912.

Thomas J. Walsh, D., 28,421; Henry C. Smith, R., 18,450; Joseph M. Dixon, Prog., 22,161. Walsh's plurality, 6,260.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—Thomas Stout, D., 25,891; John M. Evans, D., 24,492; Charles N. Pray, R., 23,505; Wm. R. Allen, R., 19,633; Thomas M. Everett, Prog., 16,644; George A. Horkan, Prog., 15,336; Henri La Beau, Soc., 10,271; J. Frank Mabie, Soc., 10,056. Stout's plurality, 2,386; Evans's plurality, 987.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	13	23	36
Democrats	16	45	61
Progressives	2	16	18
Socialists	—	1	1
Dem. majorities	1	5	6

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	25,373	37,146	—
1900, Governor	22,691	31,419	—
1902, Sp. Ct. J.	31,690	21,204	—
1904, President	34,932	21,773	—
1904, Governor	26,957	35,337	—
1906, Sp. Ct. J.	29,564	21,154	—
1908, President	32,333	29,326	—
1908, Governor	30,792	32,282	—
1910, Sp. Ct. Clk.	33,644	24,924	—
1912, President	18,512	27,941	22,456

NEBRASKA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Adams	801	2117	943	188
Antelope	877	1238	947	50
Banner	53	57	128	35
Blaine	126	165	107	33
Boone	570	1360	942	51
Box Butte	229	520	424	97
Boyd	281	651	653	57
Brown	296	483	415	92
Buffalo	1081	2061	1256	261
Burt	865	1040	1005	41
Butler	823	1756	586	40
Cass	967	2009	1132	154
Cedar	722	1515	1045	9
Chase	216	264	265	38
Cherry	689	1052	631	229
Cheyenne	232	348	281	78
Clay	557	1694	1292	52
Colfax	620	998	390	80
Cuming	759	1484	476	30
Custer	1051	2426	1874	353
Dakota	409	612	357	50
Dawes	298	583	610	65
Dawson	451	1613	1207	76
Deuel	64	135	157	25
Dixon	582	823	955	24
Dodge	1324	1987	934	209
Douglas	6212	12953	7930	2154
Dundy	148	304	347	72
Fillmore	972	1736	787	78
Franklin	334	1148	779	58
Frontier	293	657	582	120
Furnas	354	1266	815	83
Gage	1336	2593	2159	173
Garden	136	282	369	48
Garfield	192	234	245	135
Gosper	129	524	283	10
Grant	82	93	52	7
Greeley	371	913	376	65
Hall	1047	2086	974	249
Hamilton	450	1433	1054	87
Harlan	325	922	613	142
Hayes	106	189	246	41
Hitchcock	128	471	371	60
Holt	778	1456	1196	130
Hooker	103	122	57	19
Howard	481	1115	544	87
Jefferson	655	1390	1208	226
Johnson	672	890	649	27
Kearney	338	1012	657	44
Keith	188	304	236	85
Keya Paha	258	221	246	70
Kimball	73	109	208	18
Knox	1028	1864	930	81
Lancaster	2566	6685	4143	445
Lincoln	690	1129	910	400
Logan	97	153	110	17
Loup	131	114	148	59
McPherson	114	180	232	45
Madison	1181	1720	1016	56
Merrick	526	951	695	40
Morrill	227	392	400	75
Nance	630	716	536	22
Nemaha	672	1374	842	58
Nuckolls	738	1312	852	78
Otoe	922	1946	1054	71
Pawnee	593	958	711	53
Perkins	101	254	190	32
Phelps	254	974	1072	76
Pierce	694	948	461	15
Platte	589	2015	1227	45
Polk	485	996	785	89
Red Willow	256	927	782	191
Richardson	965	1980	1350	107
Rock	231	280	289	56
Saline	1185	1942	739	58
Sarcy	404	857	440	71
Saunders	864	2080	1510	90
Scott's Bluff	314	495	657	230
Seward	788	1575	968	27
Sheridan	377	630	512	123
Sherman	455	675	595	124
Sioux	151	375	396	63
Stanton	471	725	297	16
Thayer	703	1491	964	87
Thomas	86	172	104	22
Thurston	436	834	492	63
Valley	552	789	561	121
Washington	599	1182	906	91
Wayne	600	808	725	20
Webster	536	1168	915	79
Wheeler	71	194	179	38
York	962	1886	1086	86
Totals	54348	109109	72776	10219
Plurality		36333		
Scattering		3419		
Whole vote		249871		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 3,419.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 126,997; Bryan, D., 131,099; Debs, Soc., 3,524; Chafin, Pro., 5,179. Whole vote, 266,799; Bryan's plurality, 4,102.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—C. H. Aldrich, R. and Prog., 113,075; John H. Morehead, D. and Pop., 124,000; Clyde J. Wright, Soc., 9,959; Nathan Wilson, Pro., 3,662. Morehead's plurality, 10,925.

Lieutenant Governor—Samuel Roy McKelvie, R. and Prog., 123,837; Herman Diers, D. and Pop., 109,186; W. T. Jeffryes, Soc., 10,925; Theodore J. Shrode, Pro., 3,932. McKelvie's plurality, 14,651.

Secretary of State—Addison Wait, R. and Prog., 126,210; J. W. Kelley, D. and Pop., 108,313; J. O. Peterson, Soc., 11,207. Wait's plurality, 17,897.

Auditor—William B. Howard, R. and Prog., 123,930; Henry C. Richmond, D. and Pop., 108,699; E. C. Austin, Soc., 10,565; J. D. Graves, Pro., 2,879. Howard's plurality, 15,231.

Treasurer—Walter A. George, R. and Prog., 124,910; George E. Hall, D. and Pop., 109,630; John W. Van Allen, Soc., 10,865; M. M. Brugger, Pro., 3,660. George's plurality, 15,280.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—James E. Delzell, R. and Prog., 127,179; R. V. Clark, D. and Pop., 108,654; Alice G. Meley, Soc., 11,424. Delzell's plurality, 18,525.

Attorney General—Grant G. Martin, R. and Prog., 127,146; Andrew M. Morrisey, D. and Pop., 105,513; H. H. Adee, Soc., 10,878. Martin's plurality, 21,633.

Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—Fred Beckmann, R. and Prog., 124,833; William B. Eastham, D. and Pop., 107,669; George L. Phelps, Soc., 11,009; Nelson Hald, Pro., 3,880. Beckmann's plurality, 17,164.

Railway Commissioner—H. G. Taylor, R, and Prog., 121,389; Clarence F. Harman, D. and Pop., 111,678; Charles D. Lamme, Soc., 10,914; D. D. Norton, Pro., 3,739. Taylor's plurality, 9,711.

The Turks after a three weeks' siege abandoned Vienna, October 14, 1529.

Vote for United States Senator, 1912.

G. W. Norris, R. and Prog., 126,081; A. C. Schallenberger, D. and Pop., 111,937; John Chase, Soc., 9,177; D. B. Gilbert, Pro., 2,727. Norris's plurality, 14,144.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Paul F. Clark, R., 15,706; John A. Maguire, D., 17,416; Oyler, Soc., 868; Carraker, Pro., 481. Maguire's plurality, 1,710.

2. Howard A. Baldridge, R., 15,662; C. O. Lobeck, D., 16,069; Carter, Soc., 2,146. Lobeck's plurality, 407.

3. Joseph C. Cook, R., 21,667; Dan V. Stephens, D., 26,229; Nye, Soc., 912; Gibson, Pro., 537. Stephens's plurality, 4,562.

4. Charles H. Sloan, R., 22,293; Charles M. Skiles, D., 18,279; Olmstead, Soc., 950; White, Pro., 557. Sloan's plurality, 4,014.

5. S. R. Barton, R., 18,818; Roderick D. Sutherland, D., 17,522; Elliott, Soc., 1,421; Porter, Pro., 610. Barton's plurality, 1,296.

6. Moses P. Kinkaid, R., 24,766; W. J. Taylor, D., 18530; Warren, Soc., 3,788; F. L. Armstrong, Prog., 4,997; Stebbins, Ind., 84. Kinkaid's plurality, 6,236.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	18	46	64
Democrats	15	54	69
Rep. majorities	3	—	—
Dem. majorities	—	8	5

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	D. & F.	Prog.
1900, President	121,835	114,013	—
1901, Sp. Ct. J.	98,993	86,334	—
1902, Governor	96,471	91,116	—
1903, Sp. Ct. J.	96,991	87,864	—
1904, President	138,558	52,921	—
1904, Governor	111,711	102,568	—
1905, Sp. Ct. J.	96,167	72,949	—
1906, Governor	97,858	84,885	—
1907, Sp. Ct. J.	102,387	77,981	—
1908, President	126,997	131,099	—
1908, Governor	121,076	132,960	—
1909, Sp. Ct. J.	93,502	91,108	—
1910, Governor	123,070	107,700	—
1911, Sp. Ct. J.	104,191	94,785	—
1912, President	54,348	109,109	72,776

NEVADA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Churchill	157	357	305	212
Douglass	80	144	172	22
Clark	114	360	264	108
Elko	403	852	514	259
Eureka	69	209	124	20
Esmeralda	246	713	481	379
Humboldt	208	719	536	339
Lincoln	100	275	144	28
Lander	69	179	200	53
Lyon	135	437	354	239
Mineral	59	219	146	131
Nye	349	861	427	718
Ormsby	150	294	166	65
Story	166	400	212	82
Washoe	646	1446	1149	306
White Pine	259	515	431	302
Totals	3210	7980	5525	3263
Plurality		2455		
Scattering		—		
Whole vote		19978		

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 10,775; Bryan, D., 11,212; Debs, Soc., 2,103; Hisgen, Ind., 436. Bryan's plurality, 457.

Vote for United States Senator, 1912.

W. A. Massey, R., 7,856; Key Pittman, D., 7,935. Pittman's plurality, 79.

Vote for Congressman, 1912.

E. E. Roberts, R., 7,382; Clay Tallman, D., 7,309. Roberts's plurality, 73.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	10	17	27
Democrats	12	33	45
Progressives	—	1	1
Socialists	1	1	2
Dem. majorities	1	14	15

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	3,849	6,347	—
1902, Governor	4,778	6,540	—
1904, President	6,864	3,982	—
1904, Sp. Ct. J.	6,030	5,588	—
1906, Governor	5,336	8,686	—
1908, President	10,775	11,212	—
1908, Sp. Ct. J.	10,593	11,166	—
1910, Governor	10,345	8,798	—
1912, President	—	—	—

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Belknap	1741	1862	984	103
Carroll	1454	1820	881	41
Cheshire	2765	2114	1252	156
Coos	1938	2229	1103	189
Grafton	3520	3752	2165	93
Hillsborough	8007	8909	4586	699
Merrimack	4632	4741	2119	269
Rockingham	4231	4306	2405	207
Stafford	2962	3468	1265	140
Sullivan	1677	1523	1014	84
Totals	32927	34724	17794	1981
Plurality		1797		
Scattering		535		
Whole vote		87961		

The scattering vote in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 535.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 53,149; Bryan, D., 33,655; Debs, Soc., 1,299; Chafin, Pro., 905; Hisgen, Ind., 584. Taft's plurality, 19,494.

Vote for Governor, 1912.

Franklin Worcester, R., 32,504; Samuel D. Felker, D., 34,203; Winston Churchill, Prog., 14,401; Alva H. Morrill, Pro., 496; William H. Wilkins, Soc., 1,674. Felker's plurality, 1,699. Election thrown into the Legislature, no candidate having a majority.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Cyrus A. Sulloway, R., 17,363; Eugene E. Reed, D., 18,888; Samuel O. Titus, Prog., 4,307; Michael B. Roth, Soc., 856; Jason H. Bliss, Pro., 207. Reed's plurality, 1,525.

2. Frank D. Currier, R., 17,961; Raymond B. Stevens, D., 21,794; Horace W. Spokesfield, Soc., 724; John C. Berry, Pro., 174. Stevens's plurality, 3,833.

In Philadelphia more than 94 per cent of the school teachers are women.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	*Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	11	208	219
Democrats	9	197	206
Rep. majorities..	2	11	13

*Four seats in the Senate are vacant and will be filled by vote of the joint assembly of the Legislature.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President ..	54,799	35,489	——
1900, Governor ..	53,891	34,956	——
1902, Governor ..	42,115	33,844	——
1904, President ..	54,163	34,074	——
1904, Governor ..	51,171	35,437	——
1906, Governor ..	40,581	37,672	——
1908, President ..	53,149	33,655	——
1908, Governor ..	44,630	41,386	——
1910, Governor ..	44,908	37,737	——
1912, President ..	32,927	34,724	17,794

NEW JERSEY.

Canvass delayed. See at end of "Elections in States, pages 731 to 733.

NEW MEXICO.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Bernalillo	1199	1002	1394	170
Chaves	1339	465	398	347
Colfax	1182	1036	564	77
Curry	634	123	253	194
Dona Ana	895	912	241	16
Eddy	936	145	371	166
Grant	1130	439	416	134
Guadalupe	761	651	154	96
Lincoln	461	452	109	105
Luna	461	81	194	83
McKinley	224	264	237	7
Mora	1002	1022	264	44
Otero	420	220	201	165
Quay	884	351	358	285
Rio Arriba ...	1004	1549	101	5
Roosevelt	599	107	259	249
Sandoval	126	211	583	——
San Juan	493	203	229	141
San Miguel ...	1740	2479	207	27
Santa Fe	1012	1432	390	64
Sierra	352	176	86	11
Socorro	1078	960	269	20
Taos	765	855	277	21
Torrance	390	520	232	174
Union	1119	815	449	228
Valencia	231	1263	111	30
Totals	20437	17733	8347	2859
Plurality	2704			
Scattering		——		
Whole vote ..		49376		

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Holm O. Bursam, R., 28,019; W. C. McDonald, D., 31,036; T. C. Rivera, Soc., 1,787. McDonald's plurality, 3,017.

Lieutenant Governor—Malachias Martinez, R., 28,906; E. C. de Baca, D., 29,642; Charles Goddard, Soc., 2,035. Baca's plurality, 736.

Secretary of State—Secundino Romero, R., 28,932; Antonio J. Lucero, D., 29,692; C. R. Cannon, Soc., 2,026. Lucero's plurality, 760.

Auditor—W. G. Sargeant, R., 29,574; Francisco Delgado, D., 29,133; O. K. Gore, Soc., 1,998. Sargeant's plurality, 441.

Treasurer—Silvestre Mirabal, R., 28,977; O. N. Marron, D., 29,867; T. A. Chastain, Soc., 1,947. Marron's plurality, 890.

Attorney General—F. W. Clancy, R., 30,162; W. R. McGill, D., 28,721; A. J. McDonald, Soc., 1,957. Clancy's plurality, 1,441.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. B. Stroup, R., 29,411; A. N. White, D., 29,522; Mrs. Lurlyne Lane, Soc., 1,939. White's plurality, 111.

Commissioner of Public Lands—R. P. Ervien, R., 29,706; J. L. Emerson, D., 29,242; W. C. Tharp, Soc., 1,939. Ervien's plurality, 464.

Justices of the Supreme Court—F. W. Parker, R., 29,583; C. J. Roberts, R., 29,681; E. R. Wright, R., 29,541; S. Burkhart, D., 29,453; W. A. Dunn, D., 29,423; R. H. Hanna, D., 29,674. Roberts's plurality, 140; Hanna's plurality, 133; Parker's plurality, 42.

Members of State Corporation Commission—George W. Armijo, R., 29,108; H. H. Williams, R., 29,835; M. S. Groves, R., 29,783; O. K. Owen, D., 28,509; Seferino Martinez, D., 28,577; G. H. Van Stone, D., 29,451; W. T. Holmes, Soc., 1,820; W. P. Metcalf, Soc., 1,818; P. J. Staggs, Soc., 1,806. Williams's plurality, 727; Groves's plurality, 675; Van Stone's plurality, 343.

Vote for Congressman, 1912.

At Large—H. B. Fergusson, D., 22,139; Nathan Jaffa, R., 17,900; Marcos C. de Baca, Prog., 5,883; Andrew Eggum, Soc., 2,644. Fergusson's plurality, 4,239.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	15	30	45
Democrats	5	16	21
Progressives	1	3	4
Rep. majorities..	9	11	20

Vote of State Since 1911.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
1911, Governor ..	28,019	31,036	——
1912, President ..	17,733	20,437	8,347

NEW YORK.

For vote of New York State see under "Elections in States," pages —- to —-. For vote of New York City in 1909 see under "New York City," pages 553 to 557. For vote of New York City for local officers in 1911 see page —-.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Almanace	2132	150	1637	10
Alexander	852	523	497	——
Alleghany	652	208	256	——
Anson	1487	125	118	——
Ashe	1643	478	1241	1
Avery	217	138	950	2
Beaufort	1605	295	548	61
Bertie	1571	43	61	——
Bladen	1140	33	511	——
Brunswick	777	280	456	——
Buncombe	3716	426	2285	101

In Russia there is only one doctor to every 75,000 people.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Burke	1365	48	1287	—
Cabarrus	1738	389	1584	—
Caldwell	1627	482	1167	11
Camden	303	40	62	—
Carteret	1153	218	537	—
Caswell	705	154	45	—
Catawba	2110	203	1872	—
Chatham	1652	70	1343	2
Cherokee	906	734	477	—
Chowan	663	60	77	—
Clay	372	17	387	—
Cleveland	2351	81	943	—
Columbus	1668	155	892	—
Craven	1819	79	190	—
Cumberland	1678	235	870	10
Currituck	622	6	11	—
Dare	397	238	80	—
Davidson	2484	1509	1143	10
Davie	823	810	345	—
Duplin	1757	33	1066	3
Durham	2197	124	1204	1
Edgecombe	1851	102	77	—
Forsyth	3042	1689	1262	325
Franklin	1856	71	346	1
Gaston	2333	244	1279	46
Gates	618	95	179	—
Graham	416	261	223	—
Granville	1561	192	343	—
Greene	894	124	152	—
Guilford	3830	460	1979	43
Halifax	2300	42	135	—
Harnett	1364	148	1035	5
Haywood	2068	354	861	6
Henderson	1092	801	380	2
Hertford	742	61	105	—
Hoke	626	43	40	—
Hyde	636	76	300	—
Iredell	2528	392	1047	—
Jackson	1210	315	729	5
Johnston	2757	1335	1083	—
Jones	635	35	125	—
Lee	862	451	60	—
Lenoir	1568	122	347	—
Lincoln	1280	49	1066	—
Macon	1020	134	841	—
Madison	897	430	1320	—
Martin	1251	229	34	—
McDowell	1037	343	773	10
Mecklenburg	3967	284	533	38
Mitchell	385	203	716	—
Montgomery	1012	144	846	—
Moore	1167	252	678	17
Nash	1862	172	576	42
New Hanover	2021	138	107	—
Northampton	1625	57	53	—
Onslow	901	66	550	—
Orange	997	172	821	4
Pamlico	694	74	329	20
Pender	967	19	268	—
Perquimans	647	228	44	—
Person	820	784	184	—
Pitt	2303	347	433	8
Polk	675	153	501	1
Randolph	2665	370	1809	6
Richmond	1319	82	174	3
Robeson	2766	154	660	—
Rockingham	1939	694	778	51
Rowan	2748	280	1537	50
Rutherford	2180	82	1553	7
Sampson	1265	84	2520	—
Scotland	751	9	75	—
Stanly	1702	105	1549	—
Stokes	1144	1450	210	22
Surry	1919	2277	608	—
Swain	766	220	858	—
Transylvania	631	107	537	1
Tyrrell	297	224	100	4
Union	1786	92	457	19
Vance	1204	168	234	—
Wake	3996	282	1517	12
Warren	987	112	46	—
Washington	503	884	149	—
Watauga	933	420	819	2
Wayne	2293	95	1090	16
Wilkes	1636	331	2571	—
Wilson	1741	82	561	—
Yadkin	713	791	599	—
Yancey	1112	60	1036	—
Totals	144507	29139	69130	1025
Plurality	75377			
cattering				
Whole vote	243801			

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 114,887; Bryan, D., 136,928; Debs, Soc., 345. Whole vote, 252,160. Bryan's plurality, 22,041.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Locke Craig, D., 149,975; Thomas Settle, R., 43,625; Iredell Meares, Prog., 49,930; H. E. Hodges, Soc., 944. Craig's plurality, 100,045.

Lieutenant-Governor—Elijah L. Daughtridge, D., 149,779; James R. Gaskill, R., 42,400; Charles E. Greene, Prog., 51,351; B. T. Tiller, Soc., 956. Daughtridge's plurality, 98,428.

Secretary of State—J. Bryan Grimes, D., 150,093; W. J. Adams, R., 42,339; D. H. Senter, Prog., 51,175; William Weatherly, Soc., 954. Grimes's plurality, 98,918.

Auditor—William P. Wood, D., 150,056; John Q. A. Wood, R., 42,606; J. F. Click, Prog., 51,392; D. Stewart, Soc., 955. W. P. Wood's plurality, 99,664.

Treasurer—Benjamin R. Lacey, D., 151,080; Daniel W. Patrick, R., 43,328; D. L. Gore, Prog., 51,478; W. D. Taylor, Soc., 960. Lacey's plurality, 99,602.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—James Y. Joyner, D., 149,986; Cyrus P. Frazier, R., 42,380; Gilmore Ward Bryant, Prog., 51,379; G. E. Hunt, Soc., 901. Joyner's plurality, 98,605.

Attorney General—Thomas W. Bickett, D., 152,069; David H. Blair, R., 42,466; John Raymond Craig, Prog., 51,382; W. J. Greaser, Soc., 900. Bickett's plurality, 100,687.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. John H. Small, D., 12,537; Marshall D. Geggett, R., 202. Small's plurality, 12,335.

2. Claude Kitchin, D., 11,091; Thomas W. Brown, R., 982. Kitchin's plurality, 10,109.

3. J. M. Faison, D., 11,624; J. F. Kennedy, R., 6,042. Faison's plurality, 5,582.

4. Edward W. Pou, D., 13,906; John F. Mitchell, R., 3,586. Pou's plurality, 10,320.

5. Charles M. Stedman, D., 21,075; C. W. Curry, R., 15,995; George R. Green, Soc., 469. Stedman's plurality, 5,080.

6. Hannibal L. Godwin, D., 13,028; Thomas A. Norment, R., 181. Godwin's plurality, 12,847.

7. Robert N. Page, D., 17,873; R. D. Laws, R., 12,449. Page's plurality, 5,424.

In Bergen, Norway, there is a church entirely built of paper and made waterproof by means of a plaster of lime, curds and the white of eggs.

8. Robert L. Doughton, D., 15,180; G. D. B. Reynolds, R., 12,078. Doughton's plurality, 3,102.

9. Edwin Y. Webb, D., 17,072; D. B. Paul, R., 2,228; J. A. Smith, Prog., 7,869. Webb's plurality, 9,203.

10. James M. Gudger, jr., D., 16,183; R. Hilliard Staton, R., 14,237. Gudger's plurality, 1,946.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Democrats	47	101	148
Republicans	3	18	21
Independents	—	1	1
Dem. majorities	44	82	126

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	132,997	157,733	—
1900, Governor	126,296	186,650	—
1904, President	82,442	124,121	—
1904, Governor	79,505	128,761	—
1906, Corp. Com.	77,017	123,272	—
1908, President	114,887	136,928	—
1908, Governor	107,760	145,102	—
1910, Auditor	94,017	140,531	—
1912, President	29,139	144,507	69,130

NORTH DAKOTA.

Canvass delayed. See at end of "Elections in States," page 733.

OHIO.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Adams	2279	1863	563	113
Allen	5696	2638	2337	977
Ashland	3364	1017	1559	274
Ashtabula	3181	2214	5189	1552
Athens	2393	3090	2811	1056
Auglaize	3726	1401	1025	460
Belmont	5412	5267	1584	2731
Brown	3451	1650	569	125
Butler	7763	3431	1787	3500
Carroll	1293	1096	1039	108
Champaign	2763	2392	1423	172
Clark	5217	6036	3239	1909
Clermont	3610	2543	1115	269
Clinton	2010	2916	841	146
Columbiana	4816	4601	3811	1916
Coshocton	3465	1984	968	667
Crawford	4733	1432	1176	588
Cuyahoga	43610	14176	33824	10096
Darke	5027	3107	1175	296
Defiance	2784	872	1459	331
Delaware	2934	2584	1510	123
Erie	3504	2695	1675	961
Fairfield	5101	1672	1774	188
Fayette	2261	2186	844	141
Franklin	20697	12791	11737	5005
Fulton	1805	929	2304	164
Gallia	1765	1355	2027	170
Geauga	873	579	1618	77
Greene	2107	3242	993	533
Guernsey	2726	3426	1373	1342
Hamilton	42909	42119	16828	7542
Hancock	4309	2241	1757	614
Hardin	3912	2775	1236	313
Harrison	1714	1950	704	147
Henry	2994	804	1166	204
Highland	3314	2757	1116	185
Hocking	2295	1354	935	368
Holmes	2429	465	581	123
Huron	3317	1707	2810	356
Jackson	2049	1860	1584	612
Jefferson	3171	4777	2042	1193
Knox	3632	2530	1226	396
Lake	1429	1155	2115	299
Lawrence	2042	2650	1937	407
Licking	4438	3385	1203	605
Logan	2727	1977	2278	229
Lorain	4591	2226	5156	1556
Lucas	13999	5622	12442	5173
Madison	2172	2271	681	66
Mahoning	6838	5839	5226	2422
Marion	4024	3218	934	639
Medina	2108	685	2514	302
Meigs	1738	2129	1353	548
Mercer	3591	1324	570	126
Miami	4310	3615	2056	1010
Monroe	3199	1055	380	123
Montgomery	15544	10341	6236	7079
Morgan	1633	1448	705	141
Morrow	1880	1240	1124	102
Muskingum	5376	4134	3207	1015
Noble	1842	1804	681	96
Ottawa	2728	791	957	104
Paulding	2296	1542	1223	153
Perry	3147	1739	2220	806
Pickaway	3311	2282	569	82
Pike	1691	1184	443	81
Portage	2855	1162	2583	681
Preble	2859	2135	910	177
Putnam	4000	1000	1182	144
Richland	5201	2389	2058	925
Ross	4494	3600	1096	464
Sandusky	4333	1576	2103	446
Scioto	3508	3609	2012	1222
Seneca	5082	2362	2062	567
Shelby	3305	1613	678	245
Stark	9908	6033	6802	3606
Summit	7786	3502	7473	3936
Trumbull	3347	2633	3556	1640
Tuscarawas	4978	3417	1749	2177
Union	2362	2051	1209	121
Van Wert	3287	2490	1050	209
Vinton	1228	952	581	203
Warren	2101	2788	1100	207
Washington	4637	3326	1222	618
Wayne	4737	1674	2351	350
Williams	2875	1145	2081	219
Wood	4356	2020	3021	473
Wyandot	2848	1409	854	93
Totals	423152	277066	229327	89930
Plurality	123825			
Scattering		14082		
Whole vote		1033557		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 11,459; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 2,623.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 572,312; Bryan, D., 502,721; Debs, Soc., 33,795; Chafin, Pro., 11,402; Preston, Soc. Lab., 721; Watson, Pop., 162; Hisgen, Ind., 439. Whole vote, 1,121,-552. Taft's plurality, 69,591.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—James M. Cox, D., 439,323; Robert M. Brown, R., 272,500; C. E. Ruthenberg, Soc., 87,709; Daniel A. Poling, Pro., 16,607; John Kircher, Soc. Lab., 2,689; Arthur L. Garford, Prog., 217,903. Cox's plurality, 166,823.

Lieutenant-Governor—Hugh L. Nichols,

Under the rule of Krum (802-815) the Bulgarian realm extended from the Carapathians to the neighborhood of Adrianople.

D., 430,253; Beecher W. Waltermier, R., 280,732; Albert W. Podwell, Soc., 88,698; J. T. N. Braithwaite, Pro., 13,344; Arthur Reilly, Soc. Lab., 2,742; Louis J. Taber, Prog., 213,312. Nichols's plurality, 149,521.

Secretary of State—Charles H. Graves, D., 432,082; Thomas L. Lewis, R., 283,-767; Edward S. Smith, Soc., 88,914; Addison Taylor, Pro., 12,028; William R. Fox, Soc. Lab., 2,767; John L. Sullivan, Prog., 208,458. Graves's plurality, 148,315.

Auditor of State—Vic Donahey, D., 423,-237;; Edward M. Fullington, R., 294,144 William E. Bues, Soc., 88,925; John H. Ferguson, Pro., 12,003; Charles L. Allen, Prog., 204,929. Donahey's plurality, 129,093.

Treasurer—John P. Brennen, D., 425,680; Rudy W. Archer, R., 292,425; E. E. Rimbach, Soc., 88,999; Milton H. McCormick, Pro., 12,002; Theodore Bernine, Soc. Lab., 2,727; William Kirtley, jr., Prog., 204,565. Brennan's plurality, 133,255.

Attorney General—Timothy S. Hogan, D., 437,539; Freeman T. Eagleson, R., 285,690; Blake C. Cook, Soc., 88,716; Albert L. Tolcott, Pro., 11,669; William Garity, Soc. Lab., 2,709; Robert R. Nevin, Prog., 201,025. Hogan's plurality, 151,849.

Commissioner of Common Schools—Frank W. Miller, D , 432,688; John W. Zeller, R., 320,343; William R. Draper, Soc., 90,666; Wilbert R. McChessney, Pro., 12,926; Phillip J. Kimball, Soc. Lab., 3,259. Miller's plurality, 112,345.

Members of Board of Public Works—William Samse, D., 429,511; Tobias Schott, D., 426,954; Charles H. Geidel, R., 318,-189; William H. Meinhardt, R., 312,994; Henry W. Yost, Soc., 91,268; W. C. McSheery, Soc., 89,946; George W. Mace, Pro., 12,703; Homer B. Shelton, Pro., 12,-345; J. R. Wrigley, Soc. Lab., 3,213; Theodore Adams, Soc. Lab., 3,220. Samse's plurality, 111,322; Schott's plurality, 108,765.

Judges of Supreme Court (long term)—James I. Allread, R., 134,852; Emmett E. Erskine, Prog., 52,866; Reynolds R. Kinkade, Prog., 160,628; John C. Madden, Soc., 99,512; Oscar W. Newman, D., 217,-943; Hewson L. Peeke, Pro., 26,457; E. Jay Pinney, Pro., 38,407; Harry W. Schroeder, Soc., 96,310; William E. Scofield, D., 221,156; E. A. Weethe, Ind., 23,-756; Louis H. Winch, R., 136,120. Scofield's plurality, 60,528; Newman's plurality, 57,315.

Judge of Supreme Court (short term)—Norman L. Burnet, Soc., 89,968; George S. Hawke, Pro., 49,739; William T. Spear, R., 186,372; Charles A. Thatcher, Prog., 143,-824; J. Foster Wilkin, D., 232,224. Wilkin's plurality, 45,852.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Frank McKean, D., 425,671; Thomas J. Edwards, R., 300,-365; J. W. Merritt, Soc., 89,664; John C. Keyser, Pro., 11,753; Herman Dersch, Soc. Lab., 2,798; Charles T. Bromley, Prog., 192,307. McKean's plurality, 125,306.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—Sylvanus E. Strode, D., 431,640; T. L. Calvert, R., 294,667; Samuel D. Himes, Soc., 11,445; Charles A. Bubb, Pro., 87,416; Henry Piper, Soc. Lab., 2,816; Emmett E. Baker, Prog., 191,318. Strode's plurality, 136,973.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—Robert M. Crosser, D., 423,-311; Lawrence K. Langdon, R., 297,355; Harry D. Thomas, Soc., 91,201; Frank W. Stanton, Pro., 11,862; Randolph W. Walton, Prog., 192,799. Crosser's plurality, 125,956.

1. Stanley E. Bowdle, D., 22,330; Nicholas Longworth, R., 22,229; Lawrence A. Zitt, Soc., 2,853; Millard F. Andrew, Prog., 5,771. Bowdle's plurality, 101.

2. Alfred G. Allen, D., 26,066; Otto J. Renner, R., 21,113; R. S. Moore, Soc., 3,820; William B. Hay, Prog., 4,940. Allen's plurality, 4,953.

3. Warren Gard, D., 26,711; Bert B. Buckley, R., 13,338; Frederick Guy Strickland, Soc., 12,774; Jasper A. Huffman, Pro., 410; Alfred G. Pease, Prog., 6,976. Gard's plurality, 8,373.

4. J. Henry Goeke, D., 21,512; John L. Cable, R., 10,267; Scott Williams, Soc., 2,132; W. Rollo Boehringer, Pro., 1,091; William E. Rudy, Prog., 4,993. Goeke's plurality, 11,245.

5. T. T. Ansbory, D., 20,091; Edward Staley, R., 10,177; George W. Kirk, Soc., 1,121. Ansbory's plurality, 9,914.

6. D. K. Hempstead, D., 17,300; S. D. Fess, R., 18,090; G. D. Vandervort, Soc., 1,384. Fess's plurality, 790.

7. J. D. Post, D., 19,301; R. M. Hughey, R., 18,595; Winfield S. Tibbetts, Soc., 3,002; Gustavus P. Raup, Pro., 438. Post's plurality, 706.

8. W. W. Durbin, D., 17,965; Frank B. Willis, R., 19,379; Arthur G. Parthemar, Soc., 1,430; Lemuel G. Herbert, Prog., 5,429. Willis's plurality, 1,414.

9. Isaac R. Sherwood, D., 26,528; Thomas C. Devine, R., 5,769; Holland C. Webster, Prog., 17,490. Sherwood's plurality, 9,038.

10. Charles M. Caldwell, D., 13,424; Robert M. Switzer, R., 13,606; William Miller, Soc., 2,581; William E. Pricer, Prog., 7,091. Switzer's plurality, 182.

11. Horatio C. Claypool, D., 21,469; Albert Douglass, R., 18,729; Albert Smith, Soc., 3,519. Claypool's plurality, 2,740.

12. Clement L. Brumbaugh, D., 24,340; Edward L. Taylor, R., 18,729; Jacob L. Bachman, Soc., 7,095; John R. Schmidt, Pro., 450. Brumbaugh's plurality, 5,611.

13. John A. Key, D., 26,395; Miles H. McLaughlin, R., 13,021; George P. Maxwell, Soc., 3,272; Benjamin F. Sheidler, Prog., 6,779. Key's plurality, 13,374.

14. William G. Sharp, D., 25,523; W. S. Kerr, R., 14,142; George Storck, Soc., 3,569. Sharp's plurality, 11,381.

15. George White, D., 18,169; James Joyce, R., 14,678; F. L. Martin, Soc., 3,033; James T. Orr, Pro., 531; Howard E. Buker, Prog., 4,968. White's plurality, 3,491.

16. William B. Francis, D., 16,570; David A. Hollingsworth, R., 15,781; Robert Carson, Prog., 3,953. Francis's plurality, 789.

17. William A. Ashbrook, D., 25,453; Dan McCarton, Soc., 3,958; Albert R. Milner, Prog., 5,895. Ashbrook's plurality, 21,495.

18. John J. Whitacre, D., 23,936; Roscoe C. McCullough, R., 23,350; George F. Lelansky, Soc., 7,617. Whitacre's plurality, 586.

19. Ellsworth R. Bathrick, D., 20,251; Hiram G. Starkey, R., 11,574; C. E. Sheplin, Soc., 7,805; Nathan Johnson, Pro., 804; W. S. Harris, Prog., 16,035. Bathrick's plurality, 4,216.

20. William Gordon, D., 24,385; Paul Howland, R., 12,733; John G. Willert, Soc., 5,240; Frank W. Woods, Prog., 18,-194. Gordon's plurality, 6,191.

The world's yearly sugar supply is 16,000,000 tons, of which the sugar beet products constitute more than half.

21. Robert J. Bulkley, D., 20,742; Frederick L. Taft, R., 8,811; Fred C. Ruppel, Soc., 5,059; Augustus R. Hatton, Prog. 13,760. Bulkley's plurality, 6,982.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	7	32	39
Democrats	26	88	114
Progressives	—	3	3
Dem. majorities...	19	53	72

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President ..	543,918	474,882	—
1901, Governor ..	436,092	368,525	—
1902, Sec. State..	436,171	345,706	—
1903, Governor ..	475,560	361,748	—
1904, President ..	600,095	344,674	—
1905, Governor ..	430,617	473,264	—
1906, Sec. State..	408,066	351,676	—
1908, President ..	572,312	502,721	—
1908, Governor ..	533,197	552,569	—
1910, Governor ..	376,700	477,077	—
1912, President ..	277,066	423,152	229,327

OKLAHOMA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Roosevelt, Rep.....	Wilson, Dem.....	Debs, Soc.....	Chafin, Pro.....
Adair	850	916	147	11
Alfalfa	1714	1179	395	90
Atoka	669	1100	567	11
Beaver	1070	926	433	74
Beckham	648	1566	874	21
Blaine	831	744	349	24
Bryan	711	2278	842	14
Caddo	2413	2514	995	55
Canadian	1794	2047	339	42
Carter	652	1860	698	11
Cherokee	962	1094	138	9
Choctaw	692	1392	705	20
Cimarron	263	342	93	12
Cleveland	938	1471	427	29
Coal	571	1109	574	—
Comanche	1320	1931	599	26
Cotton	587	1063	273	19
Craig	1391	1772	112	10
Creek	1902	1681	948	48
Custer	1693	1774	503	38
Delaware	732	983	174	10
Dewey	1086	1075	769	23
Ellis	1373	918	465	37
Garfield	2900	2353	398	68
Garvin	740	2114	1053	15
Grady	1121	2577	753	19
Grant	1729	1559	270	103
Greer	351	1334	385	19
Harmon	197	895	278	12
Harper	679	523	275	23
Haskell	902	1388	672	13
Hughes	1228	1769	984	20
Jackson	588	1819	650	35
Jefferson	361	1118	665	13
Johnston	506	1289	732	17
Kay	2508	2380	302	77
Kingfisher	1527	1235	325	36
Kiowa	1167	1831	921	30
Latimer	482	722	338	7
Le Flore	1538	2019	504	21
Lincoln	2459	2137	913	56
Logan	2546	1700	477	84
Love	199	750	404	5
McClain	583	1273	408	—
McCurtain	704	1059	821	17
McIntosh	970	1325	530	12
Major	1200	689	543	51
Marshall	315	958	682	12
Mayes	1079	1391	201	13
Murray	321	987	540	6
Muskogee	2385	3681	526	23
Nowata	1087	1012	146	26
Noble	1266	1188	266	23
Okmulgee	1140	1243	537	27
Oklahoma	5706	6963	827	83
Okfuskee	651	952	724	16
Osage	1713	1900	476	21
Ottawa	1315	1384	163	8
Pawnee	1332	1316	441	31
Payne	1669	1534	733	71
Pittsburg	1574	2767	1438	35
Pontotoc	642	1842	919	18
Pottawatomie .	2107	3082	1013	41
Pushmataha ..	479	747	483	8
Roger Mills ..	716	902	548	7
Rogers	1258	1631	426	19
Seminole	715	1172	741	17
Sequoyah	1115	1416	193	12
Stephens	508	1735	896	19
Texas	683	764	234	41
Tillman	638	1801	351	21
Tulsa	2029	2747	523	48
Wagoner	555	888	251	11
Washington ..	1477	1561	322	25
Washita	1100	1663	731	36
Woods	1679	1247	499	42
Woodward	1403	1083	565	28
Totals	90786	119156	42262	2185
Plurality		28370		
Scattering				
Whole vote....		254389		

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 110,558; Bryan, D., 122,406; Debs, Soc., 21,779; Watson, Pop., 434; Hisgen, Ind., 244. Whole vote, 255,421; Bryan's plurality, 12,848.

Vote for United States Senator, 1912.

Robert L. Owen, D., 126,418; J. T. Dickerson, R., 83,429; John G. Wills, Soc., 40,860. Owen's plurality, 42,989.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At-Large—William H. Murray, D., 121,202; J. B. Thompson, D., 120,346; Claude Weaver, D., 121,186; Alvin D. Allen, R., 87,409; James L. Brown, R., 87,264; Emery D. Brownlee, R., 86,092; Oscar Ameringer, Soc., 41,229; J. T. Cumbie, Soc., 41,070; J. Luther Langston, Soc., 41,020. Murray's plurality, 33,793; Thompson's plurality, 32,937; Weaver's plurality, 33,777.

1. J. J. Davis, D., 18,456; Bird McGuire, R., 19,035; A. W. Renshaw, Soc., 4,447. McGuire's plurality, 579.

2. J. J. Carney, D., 23,669; Dick T. Morgan, R., 24,354; P. D. McKensie, Soc., 7,453. Morgan's plurality, 685.

3. James S. Davenport, D., 27,184; R. T. Daniel, R., 20,884; Lewis B. Irvin, Soc., 6,463. Davenport's plurality, 6,300.

4. Charles D. Carter, D., 23,987; E. N. Wright, R., 11,421; F. W. Holt, Soc., 11,321. Carter's plurality, 12,566.

5. Scott Ferris, D., 29,574; C. O. Clark, R., 11,987; H. H. Stallard, Soc., 11,033. Ferris's plurality, 17,587.

The first woman member of the Electoral College is Mrs. Helen J. Scott, of Washington.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	8	19	27
Democrats	36	80	116
Dem. majorities	28	61	89

Vote of State Since 1907.

	Rep.	Dem.
1907, Governor	110,296	137,641
1908, President	110,558	122,406
1910, Governor	99,527	120,218
1912, President	*90,786	119,156

*Republican and Progressive.

OREGON.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Baker	648	1395	1120	469
Benton	715	986	588	123
Clackamas	1503	2171	2045	578
Clatsop	722	728	729	446
Columbia	574	507	611	295
Coos	701	1081	949	837
Crook	770	1060	608	284
Curry	102	219	192	84
Douglas	1267	1601	1224	658
Gilliam	348	310	150	35
Grant	418	413	348	167
Harney	377	538	169	140
Hood River	396	519	491	121
Jackson	847	2079	1620	548
Josephine	305	702	794	397
Klamath	433	815	502	163
Lake	297	357	286	108
Lane	1986	2596	1815	773
Lincoln	410	375	265	227
Linn	1301	2134	1229	412
Malheur	648	656	418	165
Marion	2523	2588	1919	580
Morrow	447	275	187	121
Multnomah	9212	13894	12523	2578
Polk	1043	1201	637	207
Sherman	244	232	166	21
Tilamook	496	411	369	157
Umatilla	1261	1563	1044	304
Union	671	1090	946	334
Wallowa	353	610	600	214
Wasco	775	929	587	212
Washington	1261	1429	1455	290
Wheeler	307	222	129	14
Yamhill	1312	1378	885	271
Totals	34673	47064	37600	13343
Plurality		9464		
Scattering		4360		
Whole vote		137040		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 4,360.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 62,530; Bryan, D., 38,049; Debs, Soc., 7,339; Chafin, Pro., 2,682; Hisgen, Ind., 289. Whole vote, 110,889. Tafts plurality, 24,481.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Secetary of State—Ben W. Olcott, R., 64,023; John B. Ryan, D., 29,540; B. Elmer Kennedy, Prog., 17,400; F. P. Redaway, Soc., 13,972; O. V. White, Pro., 6,050. Olcott's plurality, 34,483.

Justice of the Supreme Court—Robert Eakin, R., 64,856; R. J. Slater, D., 35,638; W. C. Weaver, Soc., 16,048; C. J. Bright, Pro., 9,689. Eakin's plurality, 29,218.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—John D. Mickle, R. Prog., 57,744; A. H. Lea, D., 38,471; C. W. Barzee, Soc., 15,802; J. A. Dunbar, Pro., 10,630. Mickle's plurality, 19,273.

Vote for U. S. Senator, 1912.

Ben Selling, R., 38,453; Harry Lane, D., 40,172; A. E. Clark, Prog., 11,083; B. F. Ramp, Soc., 11,093; B. Lee Paget, Pro., 6,848; Jonathan Bourne, jr., Ind., 25,929. Lane's plurality, 1,719.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. W. C. Hawley, R., 26,925; R. G. Smith, D., 15,410; John W. Campbell, Prog., 8,679; W. S. Richards, Soc., 7,181; O. A. Stillman, Pro., 4,335. Hawley's plurality, 11,515.

2. N. J. Sinnott, R., 15,121; James A. Graham, D., 8,322; C. H. Abercrombie, Soc., 3,037; Geo. L. Cleaver, Pro., 1,800. Sinnott's plurality, 6,799.

3. A. W. Lafferty, R. and Prog., 16,783; M. G. Munly, D., 11,553; Lee Campbell, Soc., 3,065; Le Grand M. Baldwin, Pro., 1,419; Thomas McCusker, Ind., 6,280. Lafferty's plurality, 5,230.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	28	54	82
Democrats	2	6	8
Rep. majorities	26	48	74

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	46,526	33,385	——
1902, Governor	39,606	39,862	——
1904, President	60,455	17,521	——
1906, Governor	43,508	46,002	——
1908, President	62,530	38,049	——
1910, Governor	48,751	54,853	——
1912, President	34,673	47,064	37,600

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Wash.	Debs, Soc.
Adams	3682	819	862	90
Allegheny	31365	23822	36450	19554
Armstrong	3027	1904	3480	643
Beaver	3037	2759	3658	1748
Bedford	2694	1140	2477	523
Berks	16430	3032	9175	3636
Blair	4108	3138	7205	1599
Bradford	2960	2034	4543	238
Bucks	6773	5452	3775	411
Butler	4022	1273	3718	450
Cambria	7282	3252	8119	869
Cameron	291	388	444	36
Carbon	3652	1246	3023	428
Centre	3445	1507	2138	227
Chester	6901	5708	4427	314
Clarion	3079	916	1347	315
Clearfield	4670	1523	3950	1410
Clinton	2200	1214	1356	613
Columbia	4905	889	1419	242
Crawford	3908	2497	3658	1041
Cumberland	5023	2566	3095	345
Dauphin	7470	6012	9436	1363
Delaware	6001	8418	5602	374
Elk	2057	603	2340	363
Erie	5633	4958	3726	1972

Ivan Asen II (1218-'41), the greatest of Bulgarian rulers, established his sway over Albania, Epirus, Macedonia and Thrace.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem....	Taft, Rep....	Roosevelt, Prog....	Debs, Soc....
Fayette	7363	4168	3084	2462
Forest	373	240	464	263
Franklin	4505	2710	3359	414
Fulton	1080	317	527	23
Greene	3551	1150	852	176
Huntingdon	1538	903	3101	263
Indiana	1593	1720	3210	524
Jefferson	2510	1608	2888	572
Juniata	1148	374	982	73
Lackawanna	12423	3799	13053	959
Lancaster	8574	12668	1517	687
Lawrence	1976	2128	2502	1641
Lebanon	2972	2378	4200	393
Lehigh	10834	2722	6576	1059
Luzerne	13495	4915	16557	2464
Lycoming	6039	1631	4205	1523
McKean	2362	1345	2674	512
Mercer	4039	1873	3625	1708
Mifflin	*1400	654	1543	531
Monroe	3107	536	606	23
Montgomery	11894	8978	10179	1129
Montour	1492	308	835	39
Northampton	10325	3893	5452	639
Northumberland	6802	2371	6459	27
Perry	1941	1140	1339	72
Philadelphia	66308	91944	68528	9784
Pike	995	191	373	18
Potter	1445	850	1517	310
Schuylkill	11812	3557	10477	2846
Snyder	991	626	1504	74
Somerset	2164	1428	4617	655
Sullivan	912	547	406	43
Susquehanna	2588	1988	2208	25
Tioga	1901	1895	3590	130
Union	1126	470	1589	48
Venango	2507	1660	2473	1214
Warren	1686	1564	2660	628
Washington	5563	4297	5616	2050
Wayne	1924	659	2132	52
Westmoreland	9262	4299	8305	4622
Wyoming	1505	480	1301	33
York	14979	5251	2911	1503
Totals	395619	273305	350949	80915
Bull Moose ticket	——	——	60964	——
Roosevelt Progressive	——	——	35513	——
Totals	395619	273305	447426	80915
Plurality			51807	
Scattering		20237		
Whole vote		1217502		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 19,533; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 704.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 745,779; Bryan, D., 448,785; Debs, Soc., 33,913; Chafin, Pro., 36,694; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 1,222; Hisgen, Ind., 1,057. Whole vote, 1,267,450. Taft's plurality, 296,994.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912

Auditor—Archibald W. Powell, R., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 621,234; Robert E. Cresswell, D. and Keystone, 381,987; Adrian H. Eldredge, Soc., 81,237; B. Budd Cannon, Pro., 20,984. Powell's plurality, 239,247.

Treasurer—Robert K. Young, R., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 607,743; William H. Berry, D. and Keystone, 413,853; John J. Schwartz, Soc., 79,063; Charles W. Huntington, Pro., 18,141. Young's plurality, 193,890.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—John M. Marin, R., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 618,537; Frederick E. Lewis, R., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 607,701; Anderson H. Walters, R., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 608,709; Arthur R. Rupley, R., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 606,709; George Benton Shaw, D., 357,562; Joseph Howley, D., 346,814; George R. McLean, D., 352,396; E. E. Greenawalt, D., 343,163; E. L. McKee, Pro., 21,074; Howard J. Force, Pro., 20,284; Henry S. Gill, Pro., 20,465; Thomas H. Hamilton, Pro., 20,211; Charles W. Erwin, Soc., 80,808; William Parker, Soc., 81,125; E. S. Musser, Soc., 80,247; John W. Slayton, Soc., 81,785; William H. Thomas, Soc.-Lab., 1,075; Albian Garrett, Keystone, 20,088; Charles A. Hawkins, Keystone, 19,701; Howard R. Sheppard, Keystone, 21,573; Daniel W. Simkins, Keystone, 18,966. Marin's plurality, 260,975; Lewis's plurality, 250,139; Walter's plurality, 251,-147; Rupley's plurality, 249,147.

1. William S. Ware, R., Lincoln, Roosevelt Prog. and Washington, 25,205; John H. Hall, D., Keystone and Prog., 10,492; Harry Gantz, Soc., 1,006. Ware's plurality, 14,713.

2. George S. Graham, R. and L., 14,806; William Schlipf, jr., D. and Keystone, 7,604; William Umstead, Pro., 15; Harry C. Parker, Soc., 938; Henry W. Lamberth, Washington, 5,796. Graham's plurality, 7,202.

3. J. Hampton Moore, R. and L., 15,491; John H. Fow, D., 6,212; George Ruby, Soc., 986; Harry E. Walter, K. and Wash., 5,920. Moore's plurality, 9,279.

4. George W. Edmonds, R., K., L. and Wash., 21,733; Thomas T. Nelson, D., 8,482; H. C. Russell, Pro., 97; Charles DeKyne, Soc., 1,410. Edmonds's plurality, 13,251.

5. Henry S. Borneman, R. and L., 15,181; Michael Donohoe, D., K. and Wash., 21,971; F. A. Moore, Pro., 112; John Whitehead, Soc., 2,604. Donohoe's plurality, 6,790.

6. Harry A. Mackey, R., L. and Roosevelt Prog., 19,291; J. Washington Logue, D. and K., 22,091; William C. Letson, Pro., 264; Perry R. Long, Soc., 1,997; Francis Tracy Tobin, C. W., 57; Frederick S. Drake, Wash., 19,642. Logue's plurality, 2,449.

7. Thomas S. Butler, R., Bull Moose and Roosevelt Prog., 18,276; Eugene C. Bonniwell, D. and K., 12,225; Edwin P. Sellew, Pro., 378; Walter N. Lodge, Soc., 611; Frederick A. Howard, Wash., 7,647. Butler's plurality, 6,051.

8. Oscar O. Bean, R., 15,840; Robert E. Diffenderfer, D. and K., 18,230; James C. Hogan, sr., Soc., 1,456; Thomas K. Ober, jr., Wash., 12,205. Diffenderfer's plurality, 2,390.

9. William W. Griest, R., K. and Wash., 14,112; Richard M. Reilly, D., 8,043; D. S. Von Nieda, Pro., 272; E. S. Musser, Soc., 667; John N. Hetrick, B. M., 9,947. Griest's plurality, 4,165.

10. John R. Farr, R. and Wash., 14,939; Michael A. McGinley, D. and K., 12,777; Madison F. Larkin, Pro., 1,296; L. H. Gibbs, Soc., 865; T. Ellsworth Davies, Nat. Prog., 217. Farr's plurality, 2,162.

11. Charles C. Bowman, R., Pro. and

In forty-six cities of the United States with populations of from 4,000 to 8,000 all the school teachers are women.

Prog., 9,864; John J. Casey, D. and K., 15,343; C. F. Quinn, Soc., 2,119; Clarence D. Coughlin, Wash., 10,597. Casey's plurality, 4,746.

12. Alfred B. Garner, R. and Wash., 10,463; Robert E. Lee, D., K. and Prog., 14,902; H. F. Reber, Pro., 217; Cornelius F. Foley, Soc., 3,464; William W. Thorn, B. M., 513. Lee's plurality, 4,439.

13. Claude T. Reno, R. and Wash., 20,403; John H. Rothermel, D., 26,369; Oliver K. Mohr, Pro., 272; Clarence T. Wixson, Soc., 4,938; Harry A. Cyphers, K., 82; Caleb Harrison, Soc.–Lab., 36. Rothermels' plurality———

14. Wm. D. B. Ainey, R., K. and Wash., 14,747; Joel G. Hill, D., 8,384; W. S. H. Heermans, Pro., 706; Charles Welch, Soc., 312. Ainey's plurality, 6,363.

15. Edgar R. Kiess, R. and Wash., 14,211; William B. Wilson, D. and K., 13,643; David Salmon, Pro., 814; Aaron Noll, Soc., 2,282. Kiess's plurality, 568.

16. I. Clinton Kline, R. and Wash., 12,783; John V. Lesher, D., 14,209; T. P. Jepson, Pro., 453; George W. Dornbach, Soc., 2,737. Lesher's plurality, 1,426.

17. Benjamin K. Focht, R. and Prog., 10,978; Frank L. Dershem, D. and K., 14,073; W. C. Bratton, Pro., 337; William G. Bowers, Soc., 1,377; Frank B. Clayton, Wash., 9,442. Dershem's plurality, 3,095.

18. Aaron S. Kreider, R., B. M. and Prog., 14,485; David L. Kaufman, D. and K., 14,082; E. H. Molly, Pro., 802; J. Milton Ibach, Soc., 1,988; Henry C. Demming, Wash., 13,504. Kreider's plurality, 403.

19. Jesse L. Hartman, R. and Prog., 12,633; Warren Worth Bailey, D., 13,626; Adie A. Stevens, Pro., 580; D. W. B. Murphy, Soc., 2,879; John W. Blake, K., 474; Lynn A. Brau, Wash., 12,688. Bailey's plurality, 938.

20. Daniel F. Lafean, R. and B. M., 14,283; Andrew R. Brodbeck, D., 16,514; Henry H. Trumpfheller, Pro., 404; George W. Bacon, Soc., 1,498; Robert C. Bair, Wash., 3,186. Brodbeck's plurality, 2,231.

21. Charles E. Patton, R., K. and Wash., 13,732; James A. Gleason, D., 10,588; W. H. Watt, Pro., 956; George Fox, Soc., 2,041. Patton's plurality, 2,041.

22. Abraham L. Keister, R. and Wash., 15,560; Curtis H. Gregg, D. and Prog., 14,943; Daniel K. Albright, Pro., 2,206; Charles Cunningham, Soc., 4,735. Keister's plurality, 620.

23. Thomas S. Crago, R., 7,836; Wooda N. Carr, D., 12,211; Berth S. Forsyth, Pro., 942; Charles L. Gans, Soc., 2,928; Harvey L. Berkley, Wash., 7,588. Carr's plurality, 4,375.

24. Charles Matthews, R., 10,797; S. A. Lacock, D., 8,585; James B. Peebles, Pro., 1,363; George C. Frethy, Soc., 5,082, Henry W. Temple, Wash., 11,495. Temple's plurality, 698.

25. Milton W. Shreve, R. and Wash., 13,078; Turner W. Shacklett, D., 10,446; B. R. Pike, Pro., 1,243; Sidney A. Schwartz, Soc., 2,727. Shreve's plurality, 2,632.

26. Francis A. March, jr., R. and Wash., 14,451; A. Mitchell Palmer, D., 18,201; E. S. Wolfe, Pro., 392; George R. Miller, Soc., 1,032. Palmer's plurality, 3,750.

27. J. N. Langham, R. and Wash., 17,138; Foster M. Mohney, D., 9,472; John Houk, Pro., 1,743; Thomas Jackson Fredericks, Soc., 1,858. Langham's plurality, 7,666.

28. Peter M. Speer, R., 7,136; John P. Hines, D., 9,741; J. W. Neilly, Pro., 1,692; John R. McKeown, Soc., 4,097; Willis J. Hulings, Wash., 10,363. Huling's plurality, 622.

29. Stephen G. Porter, R. and Wash., 15,925; Joseph Gallagher, D., 5,509; Robert J. Smith, Pro., 425; George T. McConnell, Soc., 3,899; Charles F. Chubb, K., 225. Porter's plurality, 10,416.

30. M. Clyde Kelly, R. Prog., K. Prog. and Wash., 6,708; Fred H. Merrick, Soc., 7,570; J. A. Brought, Soc.–Lab., 82. Kelly's plurality, 9,660.

31. James Francis Burke, R. and Wash., 10,679; Joseph F. Joyce, D., 4,894; Fred C. Brittain, Pro., 242; William H. Prosser, Soc., 5,101. Burke's plurality, 5,578.

32. Andrew J. Barchfeld, R. and Wash., 12,205; Herman L. Hegner, D. and Prog., 7,987; Thomas F. Kennedy, Soc., 5,672; Wm. McClintock Shrodes, K., 4,169. Barchfeld's plurality, 4,278.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

It is impossible to give accurately party divisions in the Legislature of 1913–'14, most of the candidates elected having run on two or more party tickets. In both branches control is in the hands of Republican–Progressives.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President ..	712,665	424,232	——
1901, Treasurer ..	423,498	291,955	——
1902, Governor ..	592,867	436,457	——
1903, Treasurer ..	529,631	244,284	——
1904, President ..	840,949	337,998	——
1905, Treasurer ..	458,698	546,892	——
1906, Governor ..	506,392	457,957	——
1907, Treasurer ..	459,965	312,737	——
1908, President ..	745,779	448,785	——
1909, Treasurer ..	450,630	307,763	——
1910, Governor ..	415,611	123,395	*382,127
1912, President ..	273,305	395,619	447,426

*Keystone party.

RHODE ISLAND.

Canvass delayed. See at end of "Elections in States," page 733.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Abbeville	1095	9	4	——
Aiken	1452	2	4	——
Anderson	2158	25	66	16
Bamberg	616	3	1	——
Barnwell	1139	15	5	——
Beaufort	464	50	62	——
Berkeley	323	5	13	——
Calhoun	460	15	68	——
Charleston	1760	34	100	54
Cherokee	1259	16	7	——
Chester	1286	——	20	——
Chesterfield	1178	——	4	——
Clarendon	932	——	32	——
Colleton	797	14	12	1
Darlington	883	——	2	——
Dillon	680	2	11	——
Dorchester	576	18	13	——

The Bulgars, under Khan Asparukh, first crossed the Danube in 679.

PRESIDENT, 1912.

Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Edgefield	779	3	18	—
Fairfield	622	3	8	—
Florence	1496	6	65	6
Georgetown	405	19	37	—
Greenville	3140	—	—	—
Greenwood	1307	17	11	3
Hampton	631	—	—	—
Horry	863	13	7	—
Jasper	198	—	—	—
Fershaw	708	7	25	—
Lancaster	1140	6	5	—
Laurens	1566	6	17	1
Lee	571	3	6	—
Lexington	1201	3	30	31
Marion	710	3	11	—
Marlboro	719	—	—	—
Newberry	1206	6	12	6
Oconee	760	58	69	—
Orangebburg	1550	40	95	—
Pickens	815	15	18	—
Richland	1555	23	161	25
Saluda	850	—	3	14
Spartanburg	3616	37	185	6
Sumter	910	31	52	—
Union	1609	20	56	—
Williamsburg	729	6	18	—
York	1641	12	12	—
Totals	48355	536	1293	164
Plurality	47062			
Whole vote		50348		

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 62,290; Taft, R., 3,695; Debs, Soc., 100; Hisgen, Ind., 43. Bryan's plurality, 58,325.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Cole L. Blease, D., 44,135; Richard B. Britton, Soc., 201. Blease's plurality, 43,934.

Lieutenant Governor—C. A. Smith, D., elected.

Secretary of State—R. M. McCown, D., elected.

Controller—A. W. Jones, D., elected.

Treasurer—S. T. Carter, D., elected.

Adjutant General—A. W. Moore, D., elected.

Superintendent of Education—J. E. Swearingen, D., elected.

Commissioner of Agriculture—E. J. Watson, D., elected.

Railroad Commissioner—John G. Richards, jr., D., elected.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. George S. Legare, D., 4,550; Aaron P. Prioleau, R., 85. Legare's plurality, 4,465.
2. James S. Byrnes, D., 6,033.
3. Wyatt Aiken, D., 7,458.
4. Joseph T. Johnson, D., 7,244.
5. D. E. Finley, D., 7,907.
6. J. W. Ragsdale, D., 6,446.
7. A. F. Lever, D., 6,660; A. D. Dantzler, R., 105. Lever's plurality, 6,555.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

The Legislature is solidly Democratic in both branches.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	3,579	47,233	—
1900, Governor	—	46,457	—
1902, Governor	—	31,827	—
1904, President	2,554	52,563	—
1904, Governor	—	51,907	—
1906, Governor	—	30,251	—
1908, President	3,965	62,290	—
1908, Governor	—	61,060	—
1910, Governor	—	30,739	—
1912, President	536	48,355	1,293

SOUTH DAKOTA.

PRESIDENT, 1912.

Counties.	Roosevelt, Rep. and Prog.	Wilson, Dem.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.
Aurora	652	801	68	43
Beadle	1493	1464	70	163
Bennett	68	179	3	3
Bon Homme	1228	1059	40	45
Brown	1746	2488	289	385
Brookings	1389	740	208	58
Brule	643	842	18	65
Buffalo	83	105	3	4
Butte	649	601	24	189
Campbell	574	150	32	10
Charles Mix	1817	1625	44	59
Clark	949	668	83	36
Clay	1262	929	48	27
Codington	1195	1111	90	71
Corson	508	455	16	49
Custer	395	419	8	91
Davison	1364	1266	98	68
Day	1209	787	224	111
Deuel	887	441	72	15
Dewey	509	411	12	42
Douglas	765	714	16	11
Edmunds	640	729	89	26
Fall River	846	712	31	100
Faulk	568	615	92	23
Grant	828	619	80	55
Gregory	1348	1176	25	96
Hamlin	1058	474	35	17
Hand	738	826	87	44
Hanson	708	632	42	21
Harding	660	325	64	113
Hughes	447	544	23	63
Hutchinson	1451	647	29	12
Hyde	398	232	17	53
Jerauld	545	436	155	11
Kingsbury	1153	747	152	113
Lake	1174	657	51	79
Lawrence	1692	2412	41	326
Lincoln	1674	719	72	56
Lyman	990	766	34	135
McCook	1063	962	74	56
McPherson	949	327	13	6
Marshall	601	541	69	45
Meade	1032	975	71	152
Mellette	261	320	7	5
Miner	851	720	48	39
Minnehaha	3051	2576	195	256
Moody	932	637	101	119
Pennington	1073	1135	32	117
Perkins	1052	832	40	177
Potter	439	423	22	17
Roberts	1361	812	85	201
Sanborn	880	577	78	19
Spink	1432	1347	118	128
Stanley	981	1051	46	137
Sully	292	242	19	19
Tripp	1153	982	32	82
Turner	1063	906	82	22
Union	1396	965	86	22
Walworth	585	451	30	55
Yankton	1511	1239	67	61
Ziebach	371	349	10	36
Totals	58811	48942	3910	4662
Plurality	9869			
Whole vote		116325		

The seat of the second Bulgaro-Vlach empire was at Trnovo.

There was no Taft electoral ticket in the field in South Dakota in 1912.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 67,536; Bryan, D., 40,266; Debs, Soc., 2,846; Chafin, Pro., 4,039; Hisgen, Ind., 88. Whole vote, 114,775. Taft's plurality, 27,-270.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

(The figures for other state officers than Governor are not official.)

Governor—Frank M. Byrne, R., 57,160; J. L. Johnson, D., 53,850; O. W. Butterfield, Pro., 3,339; S. Lovett, Soc., 3,479. Byrne's plurality, 3,310.

Lieutenant Governor—E. L. Abel, R., 61,562; O. D. Anderson, D., 45,454; Ed. Cochrane, Pro., 3,421; B. H. Wright, Soc., 3,698. Abel's plurality, 16,108.

Secretary of State—Frank Glasner, R., 63,633; N. F. Stewart, D., 42,439; George F. Sheldon, Pro., 3,266; Le Roy Hixson, Soc., 3,766. Glasner's plurality, 21,194.

State Land Commissioner—F. F. Brinker, R., 62,117; John J. Halligan, D., 42,543; D. N. McCullough, Pro., 3,100; S. H. Goodfellow, Soc., 3,807. Brinker's plurality, 19,574.

Superintendent of Instruction—C. G. Lawrence, R., 63,133; L. M. Powers, D., 41,758; Lois Wilson Jellies, Pro., 3,027. Lawrence's plurality, 21,375.

Treasurer—A. W. Ewart, R., 64,006; F. B. Gannon, D., 43,852; W. J. Heberlein, Pro., 3,083; M. G. Opsahl, Soc., 3,728. Ewart's plurality, 20,154.

Attorney General—Royal C. Johnson, R., 65,386; W. A. Lynch, D., 42,476. Johnson's plurality, 22,910.

Auditor—H. B. Anderson, R., 63,876; J. P. Croal, D., 40,812; W. J. Loucks, Pro., 3,204. Anderson's plurality, 23,064.

Railway Commissioner—J. J. Murphy R., 61,733; L. C. Campbell, D., 42,358; W. H. Gifford, Pro., 3,062; Ole Venjum, Soc., 3,723. Murphy's plurality, 19,375.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Charles H. Dillon, R., 25,498; R. E. Dowdell, D., 18,051; C. W. Templeton, Pro., 1,174; E. M. Jacobsen, Soc., 997. Dillon's plurality, 7,447.

2. Charles H. Burke, R., 23,170; C. Boyd Barnett, D., 14,283; W. J. Edgar, Pro., 1,172; E. Francis Atwood, Soc., 1,573. Burke's plurality, 8,887.

3. Eben W. Martin, R., 15,141; Harry L. Gandy, D., 12,154; J. E. Ballinger, Soc., 1,564. Martin's plurality, 2,987.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	35	89	124
Democrats	10	11	21
Rep. majorities	25	78	103

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	54,530	39,544	———
1900, Governor	53,777	40,091	———
1902, Governor	48,196	21,396	———
1904, President	72,083	21,960	———
1904, Governor	68,561	24,772	———
1906, Governor	48,709	19,923	———
1908, President	67,536	40,266	———
1908, Governor	62,989	44,837	———
1910, Governor	61,744	37,983	———
1912, President	———	48,942	58,811
1912, Governor	57,160	53,850	———

TENNESSEE.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Anderson	597	539	1148	55
Bedford	2305	1474	96	6
Benton	1095	652	289	30
Bledsoe	464	379	401	10
Blount	836	870	1410	——
Bradley	645	485	548	10
Campbell	554	302	1193	52
Carroll	1653	1362	967	69
Cannon	1184	631	48	7
Carter	478	1243	1926	——
Cheatham	1096	317	123	23
Chester	636	312	388	38
Claiborne	903	589	1098	19
Clay	718	440	83	12
Cocke	597	757	549	10
Coffee	1705	521	63	28
Crockett	1297	852	509	27
Cumberland	489	372	434	11
Davidson	9517	1428	1330	206
Decatur	758	405	491	15
DeKalb	1394	1219	265	2
Dickson	1689	448	293	55
Dyer	1469	318	348	82
Fayette	830	59	93	——
Fentress	399	444	317	21
Franklin	2172	370	164	32
Gibson	2671	1002	518	35
Giles	3081	1596	419	2
Grainger	841	741	900	——
Greene	2076	1650	1242	5
Grundy	529	122	87	121
Hamblen	722	427	325	18
Hamilton	4394	1493	2454	281
Hancock	427	659	84	——
Hardeman	1323	320	264	8
Hardin	738	955	592	32
Hawkins	1026	828	660	18
Haywood	1069	34	88	28
Henderson	738	473	947	19
Henry	2526	941	282	111
Hickman	1288	868	111	13
Houston	586	172	65	86
Humphreys	1283	343	189	30
Jackson	1344	743	251	——
James	202	169	408	——
Jefferson	514	540	940	9
Johnson	256	933	1025	——
Knox	4069	1984	3816	122
Lake	499	122	31	13
Lauderdale	1020	186	593	28
Lawrence	1504	878	783	48
Lewis	370	126	144	6
Lincoln	2651	672	98	10
Loudon	415	322	348	6
McMinn	912	667	507	17
McNairy	1155	616	1001	——
Macon	787	1251	183	11
*Madison				
Marion	810	463	442	74
Marshall	1551	376	87	11
Maury	2309	615	389	48
Meigs	517	337	163	1
Monroe	1136	721	475	4
Montgomery	1638	514	199	82
Moore	6[illegible]4	116	11	1
Morgan	466	312	841	35
Obion	2152	455	193	63
Overton	1531	743	181	66
Perry	664	379	94	42
Pickett	411	355	134	1
Polk	867	533	622	9
Putnam	1867	923	386	5

The seat of the second or "Bulgaro-Vlach empire was at Trnovo.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Rhea	692	253	552	28
Roane	570	482	826	70
Robertson	2287	513	142	125
Rutherford	3406	1217	280	64
Scott	160	123	1234	125
Sequatchie	354	139	83	39
Sevier	341	967	2410	1
Shelby	6732	589	2951	228
Smith	1863	915	184	—
Stewart	1312	485	54	197
Sullivan	2413	538	1265	12
Sumner	2477	769	89	61
Tipton	987	564	222	12
Trousdale	544	211	35	—
Unicoi	170	280	765	11
Union	404	307	1192	10
Van Buren	225	106	30	24
Warren	1745	339	250	16
Washington	1531	1134	1592	9
Wayne	435	971	390	9
Weakley	2810	1265	350	33
White	1222	330	279	57
Williamson	2205	797	62	9
Wilson	2325	682	292	6
Totals	130349	59434	53725	3484
Plurality	70915			
Scattering		825		
Whole vote		247817		

*Vote not counted; ballot boxes stolen.

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 825.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 118,324; Bryan, D., 135,608; Debs, Soc., 1,870; Chafin, Pro., 300; Hisgen, Ind., 332; Watson, Pop., 1,081. Whole vote, 257,515. Bryan's plurality, 17,284.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Ben W. Hooper, R., 123,828; Benton McMillin, D., 114,369; W. F. Poston, Prog., 4,464; C. G. Harold, Soc., 2,702. Hooper's plurality, 11,459.

Railroad Commissioner—H. H. Hannah, D., 115,053; J. C. Edgington, R., 44,889; C. G. Ficher, Soc., 5,567. Hannah's plurality, 70,164.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Sam R. Sells, R., 16,705; Z. D. Massey, Prog., 16,103; Johnson, Soc., 38. Sell's plurality, 602.

2. J. C. J. Williams, D., 6,681; R. W. Austin, R., 12,712; G. H. Buttram, Prog., 7,025; R. E. Miller, Soc., 275. Austin's plurality, 5,687.

3. John A. Moon, D., 18,240; C. S. Stewart, R., 6,380; J. W. Eastman, Prog., 2,168; Daniel Shirley, Soc., 290. Moon's plurality, 11,860.

4. Cordell Hull, D., 17,077; I. J. Human, R., 9,165; John Compton, Soc., 63. Hull's plurality, 7,912.

5. W. C. Houston, D., 12,055; J. C. Beasley, D., 8,437; Doak Aydelott, D., 1,685. Houston's plurality, 10,370.

6. Joseph W. Byrns, D., 15,341; J. A. Althauser, R., 2,860; L. A. Wilse, Soc., 498. Byrns's plurality, 12,481.

7. C. W. Turner, D., 9,380; L. D. Padgett, D., 12,751; B. H. Bevis, Soc., 23. Padgett's plurality, 3,371.

8. T. W. Sims, D., 9,162; J. W. Ross, R., 7,481; G. Grisom, Prog., 2,635; B. W. Barker, Soc., 123. Sim's plurality, 1,681.

9. Finis J. Garrett, D., 13,392; R. C. Cochran, Prog., 3,500; D. E. McNeil, Soc., 55. Garrett's plurality, 9,892.

10. K. D. McKellar, D., 12,910; George Pardue, Soc., 777. McKellar's plurality, 12,133.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	6	27	33
*Democrats	27	72	99
Dem. majorities	21	45	66

*Includes Independent Democrats.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	123,180	145,356	—
1900, Governor	119,381	145,708	—
1902, Governor	59,002	98,954	—
1904, President	105,369	131,653	—
1904, Governor	103,433	131,503	—
1906, Governor	92,804	111,766	—
1908, President	118,324	135,608	—
1908, Governor	113,233	132,989	—
1910, Governor	133,999	121,674	—
1912, President	59,434	130,349	53,725
1912, Governor	123,828	114,369	4,464

TEXAS.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Anderson	1745	104	446	300
Andrews	—	—	—	—
Angelina	1107	25	45	374
Aransas	189	29	7	7
Archer	460	42	25	78
Armstrong	274	31	32	8
Atascosa	647	17	16	81
Austin	1202	77	244	11
Bandera	414	130	158	78
Bastrop	1086	165	216	55
Baylor	553	48	15	94
Bee	495	64	30	48
Bell	3036	42	128	231
Bexar	4909	2506	1022	259
Blanco	449	76	127	14
Borden	128	—	—	—
Bosque	1225	87	65	81
Bowie	1542	218	317	474
Brazoria	748	342	263	79
Brazos	768	43	142	8
Brewster	333	40	29	21
Briscoe	148	5	2	4
Brooks	403	164	21	—
Brown	1466	129	115	181
Burleson	1000	79	228	19
Burnet	627	67	85	42
Caldwell	1068	82	56	20
Calhoun	356	61	36	66
Callahan	785	46	45	127
Cameron	2146	126	151	19
Camp	492	61	155	25
Carson	201	58	19	4
Cass	1284	239	402	225
Castro	177	19	18	8
Chambers	219	30	80	29
Cherokee	1686	61	145	280
Childress	723	46	34	79
Clay	1005	140	54	95
Coke	302	22	8	47
Coleman	1284	59	52	212
Collin	3197	223	342	312
Collingsworth	414	27	15	55
Colorado	1024	140	106	45

The Russians, under Sviastoslav, made their first appearance in Bulgaria in 967.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.
Comal	602	174	157	30
Comanche	1661	183	69	540
Concho	345	33	16	88
Cooke	1780	143	206	208
Coryell	1270	67	70	57
Cottle	311	18	8	109
Crockett	53	3	5	7
Crosby	247	41	7	64
Culberson	145	1	1	—
Dallam	247	68	18	60
Dallas	7925	1260	591	358
Dawson	95	4	7	21
Deaf Smith	221	22	21	5
Delta	908	35	51	170
Denton	2293	113	190	181
DeWitt	1080	162	219	28
Dickens	279	38	11	107
Dimmit	292	36	134	9
Donley	388	36	12	40
Duval	917	31	80	2
Eastland	1499	79	66	388
Ector	89	4	4	—
Edwards	133	75	114	52
Ellis	3484	159	293	129
El Paso	2914	799	291	122
Erath	1569	161	156	355
Falls	1663	190	353	192
Fannin	2661	222	227	279
Fayette	2016	214	461	95
Fisher	572	21	11	124
Floyd	383	41	21	81
Foard	431	41	19	122
Fort Bend	681	145	275	35
Franklin	474	9	19	19
Freestone	1306	29	475	175
Frio	418	50	25	10
Gaines	68	3	—	3
Galveston	2601	472	459	130
Garza	147	11	7	8
Gillespie	307	1070	219	5
Glasscock	53	—	—	8
Goliad	500	76	414	68
Gonzales	1330	98	318	79
Gray	272	65	13	50
Grayson	3937	444	510	378
Gregg	605	32	126	33
Grimes	939	51	39	25
Guadalupe	1140	538	1072	15
Hale	554	58	20	38
Hall	775	46	24	124
Hamilton	993	119	68	51
Hansford	93	35	12	7
Hardeman	861	62	36	117
Hardin	989	101	114	210
Harris	6431	1124	726	746
Harrison	1145	89	130	60
Hartley	116	29	16	2
Haskell	1001	53	45	362
Hays	939	52	60	9
Hemphill	315	116	61	32
Henderson	1298	79	136	373
Hidalgo	1203	94	39	43
Hill	2680	144	129	114
Hood	675	59	38	55
Hopkins	1999	80	146	288
Houston	1461	64	342	250
Howard	531	32	21	114
Hunt	4040	213	225	369
Hutchinson	91	6	16	9
Irion	132	4	—	11
Jack	762	96	86	219
Jackson	326	88	35	82
Jasper	628	44	40	208
Jeff Davis	129	10	62	4

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Jefferson	1726	320	188	173
Jim Wells	242	24	43	42
Johnson	2487	109	109	302
Jones	1301	55	63	196
Karnes	710	49	66	—
Kaufman	2098	73	226	260
Kendall	223	229	178	9
Kent	135	19	7	22
Kerr	578	146	127	37
Kimble	133	19	19	22
King	77	—	2	2
Kinney	76	91	99	10
Knox	649	54	32	125
Lamar	2281	108	206	137
Lamb	53	18	6	—
Lampasas	517	66	66	63
La Salle	339	35	21	16
Lavaca	1498	237	267	195
Lee	688	65	134	100
Leon	856	57	191	266
Liberty	583	106	80	74
Limestone	1667	79	153	216
Lipscomb	251	105	47	51
Live Oak	308	42	26	20
Llano	432	45	30	38
Lubbock	266	27	16	12
Lynn	122	3	6	12
Madison	379	23	37	47
Marion	339	36	85	1
Martin	125	2	4	5
Mason	473	172	152	82
Matagorda	718	174	108	103
Maverick	185	72	141	6
McCulloch	593	61	41	144
McLennan	3836	310	296	172
McMullin	50	3	9	—
Medina	651	263	220	28
Menard	109	39	17	37
Midland	216	10	11	8
Milam	1939	110	244	488
Mills	577	68	92	179
Mitchell	573	32	18	79
Montague	1534	114	151	341
Montgomery	616	113	120	99
Moore	—	—	—	—
Morris	608	48	89	13
Motley	195	15	8	29
Nacogdoches	1619	42	94	339
Navarro	2590	128	165	169
Newton	278	12	8	47
Nolan	656	24	60	72
Nueces	910	125	85	170
Ochiltree	94	17	4	3
Oldham	92	18	22	4
Orange	556	44	25	46
Palo Pinto	1237	88	68	366
Panola	1213	59	82	182
Parker	1700	146	135	406
Parmer	115	54	9	3
Pecos	256	83	76	10
Polk	615	42	41	77
Potter	801	124	41	84
Presidio	191	66	88	5
Rains	441	20	67	237
Randall	269	29	21	5
Reagan	34	—	—	—
Red River	1497	203	255	140
Reeves	276	43	8	3
Refugio	207	34	118	35
Roberts	183	31	16	6
Robertson	1053	53	153	62
Rockwall	648	16	17	5
Runnels	1128	73	58	200
Rusk	1453	78	488	213
Sabine	430	10	19	57

In 1458 the whole country of Servia, except Belgrade, was conquered by Sultan Mahommed II.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.
San Augustine	375	18	12	76
San Jacinto	379	46	196	25
San Patricio	558	72	174	71
San Saba	692	35	39	165
Schleicher	111	13	3	2
Scurry	665	20	30	90
Shackelford	246	23	18	53
Shelby	1509	20	76	287
Sherman	97	24	22	9
Smith	1958	418	485	389
Somervell	241	21	12	103
Starr	674	2	252	2
Stephens	463	4	11	93
Sterling	165	9	4	1
Stonewall	334	12	7	109
Sutton	62	17	12	1
Swisher	280	24	8	2
Tarrant	7219	1112	533	482
Taylor	1536	90	59	188
Terrell	118	39	36	3
Terry	94	5	3	3
Throckmorton	252	13	4	57
Titus	943	87	70	151
Tom Green	907	86	50	65
Travis	2734	453	466	180
Trinity	661	44	92	129
Tyler	539	11	32	79
Upshur	895	61	168	76
Upton	23	3	—	1
Uvalde	601	73	53	45
Val Verde	298	196	133	133
Van Zandt	1790	104	110	829
Victoria	698	162	100	53
Walker	633	39	323	52
Waller	595	98	144	20
Ward	147	34	6	1
Washington	1109	192	546	4
Webb	654	31	888	3
Wharton	794	195	109	129
Wheeler	403	48	33	54
Wichita	1128	131	108	98
Wilbarger	994	71	44	188
Willacy	105	—	4	—
Williamson	2056	192	246	101
Wilson	799	115	109	44
Winkler	26	—	—	—
Wise	1842	151	156	148
Wood	1449	74	147	352
Yoakum	41	9	1	—
Young	922	47	35	182
Zapata	245	—	—	—
Zavalla	242	54	42	65
Totals	221435	26740	28913	25742
Plurality	192522	—	—	—
Scattering	2180			
Whole vote	305010			

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 1,738; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 442.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 217,302; Taft, R., 65,666; Chafin, Pro., 1,634; Debs, Soc., 7,870; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 176; Watson, Pop., 994; Hisgen, Ind., 115.

Whole vote, 293,757. Bryan's plurality, 151,636.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

The vote for state officers is not to be canvassed until the Legislature meets in January, 1913. Unofficial figures are given on the Governorship.

Governor—O. B. Colquitt, D., 233,667; C. W. Johnson, R., 22,507; E. C. Lasater, Prog., 16,338; Reddin Andrews, Soc., 25,269; A. J. Houston, Pro., 2,413; K. E. Choate, Soc.-Lab., 414. Colquitt's plurality, 211,160.

Lieutenant Governor—W. H. Mayes, D., elected.

Attorney-General—B. F. Looney, D., elected.

Treasurer—J. M. Edwards, D., elected.

Land Commissioner—E. R. Kone, D., elected.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. M. Brailey, D., elected.

Railroad Commissioners—Six-year term: W. D. Williams, D., elected. Two-year term: Earl B. Mayfield, D., elected.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court—Thomas J. Brown, D., elected.

Associate Justice, Supreme Court—Wm. E. Hawkins, D., elected.

Associate Justice, Court of Criminal Appeals—A. C. Prendergast, D., elected.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

(Unofficial.)

At Large—Hatton W. Summers, D., 226,319; Daniel E. Garrett, D., 219,632; Z. T. White, Prog., 32,476; F. M. Etheridge, Prog., 32,498; J. E. Elgin, R., 29,172; R. B. Harrison, R., 29,217; D. H. Conniber, Pro., 1,736; D. D. Richardson, Soc., 14,839; J. M. Haggard, Soc., 14,872. Summers's plurality, 193,821; Garrett's plurality, 187,134.

1. Horace W. Vaughn. D., 11,180; J. B. Baker, R., 760. Vaughn's plurality, 10,420.
2. Martin W. Dies, D., 11,120; Horace W. Smith, R., 226; E. G. Christian, Pro., 96. Dies's plurality, 10,894.
3. James Young, D., 10,140.
4. Sam Rayburn, D., 9,872.
5. Jack Beall, D., 11,220; Fred E. Johnstone, Prog., 86; S. T. Green, Soc., 125. Beall's plurality, 11,095.
6. Rufus Hardy, D., 7,930; W. H. Wilson, Soc., 157. Hardy's plurality, 7,773.
7. A. W. Gregg, D., 8,168.
8. Jos. Eagle, D., 11,928; Jeff N. Miller, R., 462. Eagle's plurality, 11,466.
9. George F. Burgess, D., 11,391.
10. Albert S. Burleson, D., 12,109
11. R. L. Henry, D., 7,623.
12. Oscar Callaway, D., 10,769.
13. John H. Stephens, D., 20,363; H. H. Cooper, R., 1,116. Stephens's plurality, 19,247.
14. James L. Slayden, D., 14,636.
15. John N. Garner, D., 15,672; Charles E. Lamb, Soc., 221. Garner's plurality, 15,451.
16. W. R. Smith, D., 21,186.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	1	1	2
Democrats	30	108	138
Dem. majorities	29	107	136

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	130,641	267,462	—
1900, Governor	116,873	302,593	—
1902, Governor	65,706	219,076	—
1904, Governor	56,865	206,167	—
1904, President	51,242	167,200	—
1906, Governor	23,771	149,105	—
1908, President	65,666	217,302	—
1908, Governor	73,305	218,956	—
1910, Governor	26,191	174,596	—
1912, President	28,913	221,435	26,740

The dairy output of the Australian State of New South Wales is valued at over $35,250,000 a year.

UTAH.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Beaver	674	602	323	2
Box Elder	1650	1402	936	—
Cache	2845	3288	1169	20
Carbon	783	503	539	341
Davis	1295	1143	458	21
Emery	762	755	336	190
Grand	192	215	118	45
Garfield	673	249	128	23
Iron	695	544	64	95
Juab	1171	985	347	803
Kane	429	115	20	5
Millard	970	865	397	124
Morgan	319	234	273	45
Piute	206	110	146	87
Rich	329	237	99	5
San Juan	146	145	95	4
Salt Lake	12691	10468	8899	3798
Sanpete	2489	1976	1272	171
Sevier	1451	909	758	287
Summit	1294	983	425	226
Tooele	952	647	261	284
Uintah	545	566	642	165
Utah	4175	4636	2295	666
Wasatch	1216	924	432	294
Washington	712	845	72	6
Wayne	283	183	24	53
Weber	3171	2991	3608	969
Totals	42100	36579	24174	9023
Plurality	5521			
Scattering	509			
Whole vote	112385			

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 509.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 61,165; Bryan, D., 42,601; Debs, Soc., 4,890; Hisgen, Ind., 92. Taft's plurality, 18,564.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—William Spry, R., 42,552; John Frank Tolton, D., 36,076; Nephi L. Morris, Prog., 23,591; Homer P. Burt, Soc., 8,797; E. A. Battell, Soc., Lab., 479. Spry's plurality, 6,476.

Secretary of State—David Mattson, R., 42,913; Charles England, D., 36,992; F. J. Hendershot, jr., Prog., 22,095; H. A. Saunders, Soc., 8,932; Kate S. Hilliard, Soc. Lab., 495. Mattson's plurality, 5,921.

Attorney General—A. R. Barnes, R., 43,-933; J. W. Stringfellow, D., 36,436; George N. Lawrence, Prog., 22,169. Barnes's plurality, 7,497.

Auditor—Lincoln G. Kelly, R., 43,490; John S. Blain, D., 36,557; O. W. Adams, Prog., 21,999. Kelly's plurality, 6,933.

Treasurer—Jesse D. Jewkes, R., 43,854; J. F. Mendenhall, D., 36,282; Walter Adams, Prog., 21,865; William Cannegeiter, Soc., 8,921. Jewkes's plurality, 7,572.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. C. Nelson, R., 82,055; Ramsey, Soc., 10,-242. Nelson's plurality, 71,873.

Justice of Supreme Court—Joseph E. Frick, R., 43,083; Le Grand Young, D., 37,461; Ogden Hiles, Prog., 23,032. Frick's plurality, 5,622.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—Joseph Howell, R., 43,133; Jacob Johnson, R., 42,049; T. D. Johnson, D., 36,640; Mathonihah Thomas, D., 37,192; Stephen H. Love, Prog., 22,358; Louis Larson, Prog., 21,934; Knerr, Soc., 8,953; King, Soc., 8,971; Anderson, Soc. Lab., 555; Joseph, Ind., 187. Howell's plurality, 5,942; Jacob Johnson's plurality, 4,857.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	16	31	47
Democrats	2	14	16
Rep. majorities	14	17	31

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	47,139	45,006	—
1900, Governor	47,600	44,447	—
1902, Sup. Ct. J.	43,214	38,433	—
1904, President	62,446	33,413	—
1904, Governor	50,837	38,047	—
1906, Sup. Ct. J.	42,553	26,389	—
1908, President	61,165	42,601	—
1908, Governor	52,913	43,375	—
1910, Sup. Ct. J.	50,635	32,610	—
1912, President	42,100	36,579	24,174

VERMONT.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Addison	1835	621	1487	19
Bennington	1464	1057	1380	105
Caledonia	1583	1065	2049	32
Chittenden	2368	2266	1663	42
Essex	463	348	353	10
Franklin	1433	1317	1457	25
Grand Isle	193	210	204	6
Lamoille	852	431	996	30
Orange	1289	956	1426	32
Orleans	1475	628	1891	17
Rutland	2999	2079	2927	79
Washington	2797	1743	1730	373
Windham	2143	1327	2020	67
Windsor	2409	1302	2546	91
State Hse. vote	29	4	3	—
Totals	23332	15354	22132	928
Pulrality	1200			
Scattering	1095			
Whole vote	62841			

The scattering vote in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 1,095.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 39,552; Bryan, D., 11,496; Chafin, Pro., 799; Hisgen, Ind., 804. Whole vote, 52,651. Taft's plurality, 28,056.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Allen M. Fletcher, R., 26,237; Harlan B. Howe, D., 20,001; Clement F. Smith, Pro., 1,735; F. W. Suitor, Soc., 1,210; Frazer Metzger, Prog., 15,269. Fletcher's plurality, 6,236.

Lieutenant-Governor—Frank E. Howe, R., 27,232; Herbert C. Coming, D., 18,359; F. A. Collins, Pro., 1,470; A. P. Bourdon, Soc., 1,184; M. L. Aseitine, Prog., 14,609. Howe's plurality, 8,873.

Secretary of State—Guy W. Bailey, R., 28,115; J. C. Durick, D., 17,285; A. S. Gallup, Pro., 1,294; William Healey, Soc., 1,198; John M. Blake, Prog., 14,132. Bailey's plurality, 10,830.

Treasurer—Edward H. Deavitt, R., 27,-763; Martin A. Brown, D., 17,464; Eugene

Sultan Selim I (1512-'20) added Egypt and Syria to the Ottoman dominions and obtained the title of Caliph for himself and his successors.

M. Campbell, Pro., 1,307; John P. McMillan, Soc., 1,173; Harry S. Howard, Prog., 14,818. Deavitt's plurality, 10,299.

Auditor—Horace F. Graham, R., 27,780; Lewis W. Johnson, D., 17,388; George C. Thrall, Pro., 1,265; John M. Jewell, Soc., 1,188; Ernest W. Gibson, Prog., 14,087. Graham's plurality, 10,392.

Attorney General—Rufus E. Brown, R., 27,488; Burton E. Bailey, D., 17,391; Roney M. Harvey, Pro., 1,361; Alphonso D. Kimball, Soc., 1,173; Richard A. Hoar, Prog., 14,214. Brown's plurality, 10,097.

A majority being required to elect, the choice of State officers was thrown into the Legislature, which, in joint assembly, elected the Republican candidates for the various state offices.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Frank L. Greene, R., 15,469; Patrick M. Meldon, D., 9,154; Geo. L. Story, Pro., 797; John Spargo, Soc., 454. Greene's plurality, 6,315.

2. Frank Plumley, R., 13,326; O. C. Sawyer, D., 8,269; Elmer E. Phillips, Pro., 532; Chester E. Ordway, Soc., 766. Plumley's plurality, 5,047.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President ..	42,569	12,849	——
1900, Governor ..	18,441	17,129	——
1902, Governor ..	31,864	7,364	——
1904, President ..	40,459	9,777	——
1904, Governor ..	48,115	16,566	——
1906, Governor ..	43,332	26,912	——
1908, President ..	39,552	11,496	——
1908, Governor ..	45,598	15,953	——
1910, Governor ..	35,263	17,245	——
1912, President ..	23,332	15,354	22,132

VIRGINIA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Accomac	1825	153	110	1
Albemarle	1215	144	126	15
Alexandria	346	86	153	8
Alleghany	394	125	263	10
Amelia	325	32	50	——
Amherst	765	64	60	8
Appomattox	654	28	51	——
Augusta	1556	568	272	11
Bath	329	159	39	3
Bedford	1219	142	343	9
Bland	289	206	118	1
Botetourt	889	517	191	2
Brunswick	643	67	43	5
Buchanan	524	223	389	——
Buckingham	602	97	110	——
Campbell	810	97	126	11
Caroline	590	144	126	——
Carroll	765	874	346	——
Charles City	121	37	23	——
Charlotte	609	175	123	10
Chesterfield	702	61	75	8
Clarke	576	39	14	1
Craig	337	62	150	1
Culpeper	752	108	49	1
Cumberland	362	10	31	1
Dickenson	529	398	157	5
Dinwiddie	512	58	75	1
Elizabeth City	347	43	56	8
Essex	278	72	11	——
Fairfax	992	187	150	6
Fauquier	1187	182	87	2
Floyd	409	222	712	5
Fluvanna	469	53	58	5
Franklin	1238	415	601	5
Frederick	922	181	112	3
Giles	725	267	247	4
Gloucester	510	74	56	——
Goochland	322	114	82	6
Grayson	842	832	290	1
Greene	238	141	95	——
Greenesville	294	31	72	1
Halifax	1260	426	127	15
Hanover	609	87	4	——
Henrico	952	93	105	16
Henry	707	216	369	8
Highland	313	221	84	——
Isle of Wight	708	75	101	——
James City	128	10	15	1
King George	256	48	103	——
King & Queen	246	68	48	——
King William	305	69	63	1
Lancaster	479	82	16	1
Lee	1023	699	677	9
Loudoun	1386	256	87	4
Louisa	578	91	141	6
Lunenburg	508	66	50	4
Madison	402	210	63	1
Mathews	523	45	34	——
Mecklenburg	1039	191	91	1
Middlesex	374	128	22	——
Montgomery	684	349	531	2
Nansemond	544	73	65	2
Nelson	706	163	95	5
New Kent	160	30	46	——
Norfolk	1089	422	216	11
Northampton	726	83	76	1
Northumberl'd	470	102	52	——
Nottoway	683	72	70	4
Orange	619	87	57	——
Page	703	340	138	10
Patrick	698	434	350	3
Pittsylvania	1558	527	321	15
Powhatan	230	109	51	11
Prince Edward	584	72	46	——
Prince George	204	42	48	1
Princess Anne	422	40	63	——
Prince William	314	82	93	5
Pulaski	781	196	484	13
Rappahannock	356	94	9	13
Richmond	342	110	40	——
Roanoke	696	108	191	9
Rockbridge	949	433	212	13
Rockingham	1761	937	421	25
Russell	1298	588	623	6
Scott	1311	557	1075	12
Shenandoah	1336	706	493	7
Smyth	1022	609	578	6
Southampton	861	95	49	——
Spotsylvania	390	58	158	——
Stafford	347	141	183	2
Surry	360	57	37	6
Sussex	435	59	53	——
Tazewell	979	586	371	19
Warren	571	122	39	2
Warwick	123	17	30	1
Washington	1721	590	996	4
Westmoreland	341	69	43	2
Wise	1279	851	573	34
Wythe	1110	633	650	5
York	211	34	26	3
Cities.				
Alexandria	951	132	104	11
Bristol	405	86	64	8
Buena Vista	155	43	48	8

From 1300 to 1500 Turkey was one of the great powers of the world and the first military power in Europe.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Charlottesville	454	39	24	4
Clifton Forge	293	63	61	34
Danville	1066	93	79	11
Fredericksburg	414	51	100	—
Hampton	353	13	31	1
Lynchburg	1487	111	218	19
Newport News	938	100	231	53
Norfolk	3539	195	451	33
Petersburg	1122	75	44	2
Portsmouth	1529	64	321	16
Radford	185	36	95	8
Richmond	5632	405	483	91
Roanoke	1911	268	502	39
Staunton	632	65	287	—
Suffolk	480	71	63	2
Williamsburg	113	11	14	—
Winchester	447	141	63	3
Totals	90332	23288	21777	820
Plurality	67044			
Scattering		759		
Whole vote		136976		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 709; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 50.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 52,573; Bryan, D., 82,946; Debs, Soc., 255; Chafin, Pro., 1,111; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 25; Watson, Pop., 105; Hisgen, Ind., 51. Bryan's plurality, 30,373.

Vote on State Ticket, 1909.

Governor—William H. Mann., D., 70,760, William P. Kent, R., 40,357; A. H. Dennett, Soc., 574. Mann's plurality, 30,403.

Lieutenant Governor—J. Taylor Ellyson, D., 110,177; A. T. Lincoln, R., 72,072; C. E. Good, Soc., 1,242. Ellyson's plurality, 32,105.

Attorney General—Samuel W. Williams, D., 112,623; George A. Rivercomb, R., 73,956. William's plurality, 38,667.

Treasurer—A. W. Harman, jr., D., 71,450; Joseph L. Crupper, R., 36,661; B. W. Harris, Soc., 1,656. Harman's plurality, 34,789.

Secretary of the Commonwealth—B. O. James, D., 65,929; John B. Locke, R., 35,995; D. D. Harrison, Soc., 2,250; D. Q. Eggleston, D., 642. James's plurality, 29,934.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. D. Eggleston, jr., D., 71,587; Frank P. Brent, R., 37,176. Eggleston's plurality, 34,411.

Commissioner of Agriculture—George W. Koiner, D., 71,500; James T. Robson R., 37,100. Koiner's plurality, 34,400.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912

1. Wm. A. Jones, D., 10,361; T. E. Coleman, Soc., 753; Godfrey Kinder, Soc.-Lab., 269. Jones's plurality, 9,608.

2. E. E. Holland, D., 10,061; Nathaniel T. Green, Prog., 1,121; B. D. Downey, Soc., 50; Isaiah A. Chesman, Soc.-Lab., 63. Holland's plurality, 8,940.

3. Andrew J. Montague, D., 10,541; Charles A. Haight, Soc., 154; Adolph Muller, Soc.-Lab., 107; Edgar Allen, Ind., 4. Montague's plurality, 10,387.

4. Walter A. Watson, D., 7,847; Fred Herig, Soc., 269; Robert Turnbull, Ind., 23. Watson's plurality, 7,578.

5. E. W. Saunders, D., 9,479; A. B. Hamner, R., 5,449; J. Cephus Shelton, Soc., 349. Saunders's plurality, 4,030.

6. Carter Glass, D., 8,194; James S. Browning, Prog., 1,589; James F. Browning, Prog., 723; Jacob Harvey, Soc., 366; Adon A. Yoder, Ind., 378. Glass's plurality, 6,605.

7. James Hay, D., 10,015; George N. Earman, R., 3,539; E. C. Garrison, Soc., 446. Hay's plurality, 6,476.

8. Charles C. Carlin, D., 9,083; F. T. Evans, Soc., 628; Milton Fling, Soc.-Lab., 303. Carlin's plurality, 8,455.

9. R. A. Ayers, D., 13,857; C. B. Slemp, R., 14,868; Walter Graham, Prog., 1,004; B. M. Dutton, Soc., 8. Slemp's plurality, 1,011.

10. H. D. Flood, D., 9,615; E. J. McCullock, Prog., 2,458; Nathan Parkins, Soc., 842. Flood's plurality, 7,157.

Legislature of 1912-'13.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot
Democrats	35	90	125
Republicans	5	10	15
Dem. majorities	30	80	110

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	115,865	146,000	—
1901, Governor	81,366	116,682	—
1904, President	47,880	80,650	—
1905, Governor	45,795	83,544	—
1908, President	52,573	82,946	—
1909, Governor	40,357	70,760	—
1912, President	23,288	90,332	21,777

WASHINGTON.

Canvass delayed. See at end of "Elections in States," page 734.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Barbour	1564	609	1423	100
Berkeley	2703	1349	1203	135
Boone	1119	416	624	314
Braxton	2611	580	1814	39
Brooke	850	972	446	244
Cabell	4793	1798	3193	480
Calhoun	1349	573	474	12
Clay	932	352	766	55
Doddridge	866	622	1189	44
Fayette	3757	2697	3126	1428
Gilmer	1493	469	515	22
Grant	356	339	1024	13
Greenbrier	2707	622	1794	186
Hampshire	1777	406	266	4
Hancock	634	662	557	125
Hardy	1209	344	314	7
Harrison	4378	1754	3436	1077
Jackson	1937	1199	1355	49
Jefferson	2525	993	152	55
Kanawha	6658	1780	6346	3071
Lewis	1929	1019	1133	146
Lincoln	1876	631	1619	56
Logan	1812	519	601	245
Marion	4535	1625	2443	826
Marshall	2405	1610	1832	521
Mason	1812	1024	1686	247
Mercer	3497	1507	2958	158
Mineral	1367	448	1464	164
Mingo	1832	1569	884	72

Amurath II (1421-'51) extended the Turkish dominion over Macedonia, conquered part of Greece and triumphed over the Hungarians.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Monongalia	1673	1216	1761	580
Monroe	1570	798	740	17
Morgan	550	612	518	72
McDowell	2497	4341	2425	64
Nicholas	2018	584	1451	29
Ohio	5771	3956	2646	1579
Pendleton	1062	475	435	17
Pleasants	797	495	364	22
Pocahontas	1428	589	1084	94
Preston	1485	1461	2427	212
Putnam	1536	531	1401	326
Raleigh	2343	897	2851	434
Randolph	2563	756	1415	371
Ritchie	1270	938	1262	91
Roane	2045	708	1670	52
Summers	2111	791	1248	88
Taylor	1445	791	1313	175
Tucker	1221	548	1265	253
Tyler	1193	704	1125	169
Upshur	893	834	1695	61
Wayne	2634	1465	796	85
Webster	1330	307	524	23
Wetzel	2710	1090	729	163
Wirt	953	214	761	28
Wood	3784	2509	1814	428
Wyoming	881	569	620	8
Totals	113046	56667	78977	15336
Plurality	34069			
Scattering		4534		
Whole vote		268560		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 4,534.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 137,869; Bryan, D., 111,418; Debs, Soc., 3,679; Chafin, Pro., 5,139; Hisgen, Ind., 46. Whole vote, 258,167. Taft's plurality, 26,451.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

(The Republican nominee had the Progressive indorsement.)

Governor—W. R. Thompson, D., 119,292; H. D. Hatfield, R., 128,062; Walter B. Hilton, Soc., 15,051; J. Goodloe Jackson, Pro., 5,870. Hatfield's plurality, 8,770.

Secretary of State—Hal Depue, D., 115,-025; Stuart F. Reed, R., 132,513; Cartright, Soc., 15,282; James M. Alysor, Pro., 4,373. Reed's plurality, 17,488.

Auditor—W. F. Alexander, D., 114,905; J. S. Darst, R., 132,440; Kintzer, Soc., 15,337; A. W. Howard, Pro., 4,422. Darst's plurality, 17,535.

Treasurer—Ignatius Brennen, D., 114,589; E. L. Long., R., 132,402; Gutner, Soc., 15,471; J. Otis Stout, Pro., 4,514. Long's plurality, 17,813.

Attorney-General—Bledsoe, D., 114,803; Lilly, R., 132,452; Hanes, Soc., 15,340; J. Howard Holt, Pro., 4,635. Lilly's plurality, 17,649.

Superintendent of Free Schools—L. W. Burns, D., 114,865; M. P. Shawskey, R., 132,412; West, Soc., 15,332; Orila G. White, Pro., 4,390. Shawskey's plurality, 17,547.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Zinn, D., 115,495 Williams, R., 131,356; Max, Soc., 15,276; George H. Anderson, Pro., 4,268. Williams's plurality, 15,861.

Judges of the Supreme Court—William G. Bennett, D., 115,960; Edward G. Smith, D., 116,680; C. W. Lynch, R., 132,011; George Poffenbarger, R., 130,761; Kirk, Soc., 15,-222; McIntire, Soc., 15,312. Lynch's plurality, 15,331; Poffenbarger's plurality, 13,081.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—Ben H. Hiner, D., 114,578; Howard Sutherland, R. and Prog., 132,723; Peters, Soc., 15,291; Halstead, Pro., 4,326. Sutherland's plurality, 18,145.

1. John W. Davis, D., 24,777; George A. Laughlin, R., 24,613; Holt, Soc., 4,230; Peters, Pro., 1,482. Davis's plurality, 164.

2. William G. Brown, jr., D., 23,469; William G. Conley, R., 23,455; Smith, Soc., 1,974; Gibson, Pro., 697. Brown's plurality, 14.

3. Adam B. Littlepage, D., 24,573; Samuel V. Avis, R., 26,041; Rogers, Soc., 5,163; Ryan, Pro., 730. Avis's plurality, 1,468.

4. John M. Hamilton, D., 19,346; H. H. Moss, jr., R., 20,445; Davis, Soc., 437; Hank, Pro., 478. Moss's plurality, 1,099.

5. James A. Beavers, D., 27,697; James A. Hughes, R., 33,128; Gillespie, Soc., 2,468; White, Pro., 517. Hughes's plurality, 5,431.

Vote on Prohibition Amendment, 1912.

For, 164,945; against, 72,603. Majority for, 92,342.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	15	53	68
Democrats	15	33	48
Rep. majorities	—	20	20

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	119,798	98,803	—
1900, Governor	118,798	100,228	—
1904, President	132,628	100,881	—
1904, Governor	121,540	112,457	—
1908, President	137,869	111,418	—
1908, Governor	130,807	118,909	—
1912, President	56,667	113,046	78,977

WISCONSIN.

Counties	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Adams	460	689	204	22
Ashland	1452	937	676	315
Barron	1065	1414	968	265
Bayfield	659	508	664	304
Brown	3557	2764	1396	569
Buffalo	848	1239	373	45
Burnett	305	403	570	172
Calumet	1366	931	455	86
Chippewa	2029	1739	1133	103
Clark	1528	2035	644	145
Columbia	2478	2463	584	121
Crawford	1513	1406	322	68
Dane	9017	5115	1292	298
Dodge	5246	2559	705	118
Door	769	1167	690	77
Douglas	1185	741	2290	765
Dunn	833	1403	1174	235
Eau Claire	1728	2014	895	239
Florence	131	262	183	15
Fond du Lac	4838	3014	1236	348
Forest	567	520	213	30
Grant	3615	3283	667	99
Green	1721	1595	537	—

In 1461 the seat of the Ottoman Empire was transferred from Adrianople to Constantinople.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Green Lake	1407	1268	193	39
Iowa	2103	1886	450	33
Iron	347	473	247	72
Jackson	606	1398	477	78
Jefferson	4381	1926	490	100
Juneau	1236	1322	432	150
Kenosha	2215	1669	1649	492
Kewaunee	1696	1115	262	22
La Crosse	4263	2272	999	337
Lafayette	1852	1845	756	28
Langlade	1387	710	810	91
Lincoln	1758	712	611	212
Manitowoc	3436	2389	919	890
Marathon	4043	3033	1274	597
Marinette	1558	1618	1125	276
Marquette	923	881	365	22
*Milwaukee	27807	18231	5739	19979
Monroe	2084	1841	628	125
Oconto	1523	1988	554	139
Oneida	717	777	429	175
Outagamie	4139	2384	1401	192
Ozaukee	1878	749	241	77
Pepin	410	527	328	27
Pierce	985	986	1297	102
Polk	830	848	1075	270
Portage	2297	1932	890	101
Price	662	708	662	290
Racine	3909	2606	1440	612
Richland	1492	1622	365	126
Rock	3031	4277	2004	261
Rusk	520	577	342	204
St. Croix	1806	1728	823	188
Sauk	2460	2173	720	67
Sawyer	433	295	144	16
Shawano	1660	1535	1103	100
Sheboygan	3969	2693	1628	1084
Taylor	821	773	379	271
Trempealeau	1234	1762	795	49
Vernon	1253	2664	463	74
Vilas	326	304	212	71
Walworth	2135	2096	1237	78
Washburn	398	409	488	148
Washington	2425	1801	303	150
Waukesha	3596	2715	598	196
Waupaca	1563	2205	1767	131
Waushara	774	1346	741	93
Winnebago	4631	1922	410	478
Wood	2525	1686	525	368
Totals	164228	130695	62460	33490
Plurality	33533	——	——	——
Scattering		9113		
Whole vote		399986		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 8,586; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 527.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 247,747; Bryan, D., 166,662; Debs, Soc., 28,147; Chafin, Pro., 11,565; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 314. Whole vote, 454,435. Taft's plurality, 81,085.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Francis E. McGovern, R. and Prog., 179,360; John C. Karel, D., 167,316; Carl D. Thompson, Soc., 34,468; William Curtis, Soc.-Lab., 3,253; Charles L. Hill, Pro., 9,433. McGovern's plurality, 12,044.

Lieutenant Governor—Thomas Morris, R., 178,694; Harry W. Bolens, D., 156,010; Henry M. Parks, Soc., 35,155; John Vierthaler, Soc.-Lab., 3,048; Joseph V. Collins, Pro., 8,784. Morris's plurality, 22,684.

Secretary of State—John S. Donald, R., 177,487; Andrew P. Kealy, D., 154,106; Rae Weaver, Soc., 35,147; William Rossman, Soc.-Lab., 3,080; Herbert J. Noyes, Pro., 8,504. McDonald's plurality, 23,381.

Treasurer—Henry Johnson, R., 178,326; Nicholas Schmidt, D., 154,097; Henry J. Amman, Soc., 35,161; N. Semmelbach, Soc.-Lab., 2,985; Thomas Edwards, Pro., 8,696. Johnson's plurality, 24,229.

Attorney General—Walter C. Owen, R., 176,534; Charles A. Keading, D., 154,063; Lynn D. Joseph, Soc., 35,114; Wm. W. Swanson, Soc.-Lab., 3,082; Herbert S. Siggelko, Pro., 8,654. Owen's plurality, 22,471.

Votes for Congressmen, 1912.

(Partial returns.)

1. Calvin Stewart, D., 13,816; Henry A. Cooper, R., 18,914. Cooper's plurality, 5,098.

2. Michael E. Burke, D., 20,665; Henry J. Grell, R., 14,698. Burke's plurality, 5,967.

3. Albert H. Long, D., 18,196; John M. Nelson, R., 22,380; Nelson's plurality, 4,184.

4. William J. Cary, R. and D., 14,776; John M. Beffel, R., 6,899. Cary's plurality, 4,019.

5. William H. Stafford, R. and D., 15,971; James F. Trottman, R., 8,016. Stafford's plurality, 2,091.

6. Michael K. Reilly, D., 16,742; James H. Davidson, R., 15,505. Reilly's plurality, 1,237.

7. William N. Coffland, D., 11,023; John J. Esch, R., 20,060. Esch's plurality, 9,037.

8. Arthur J. Plowman, D., 12,265; E. E. Browne, R., 17,094. Browne's plurality, 4,829.

9. Thomas F. Konop, D., 16,843; Elmer A. Morse, R., 16,139. Konop's plurality, 704.

10. Charles Donahue, D., 8,794; James A. Frear, R., 19,865. Frear's plurality, 11,071.

11. Henry A. Johnson, D., 7,998; Irvine L. Lenroot, R., 17,883. Lenroot's plurality, 9,885.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	23	57	80
Democrats	6	24	30
Social Democrats	1	6	7
Non-partisans	3	13	10
Rep. majorities	13	14	27

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	265,866	159,285	——
1900, Governor	264,419	160,674	——
1902, Governor	193,417	145,818	——
1904, President	280,315	124,205	——
1904, Governor	227,253	175,301	——
1906, Governor	183,558	103,311	——
1908, President	247,747	166,662	——
1908, Governor	242,935	165,977	——
1910, Governor	161,619	110,442	——
1912, President	130,878	164,409	58,661
1912, Governor	179,360	167,316	——

In the reign of Soleiman I, "The Magnificent," Turkey attained the highest point of glory.

WYOMING.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Albany	882	1044	531	177
Big Horn	794	691	594	136
Campbell	186	361	163	19
Carbon	1106	957	489	258
Converse	540	436	349	40
Crook	505	726	461	166
Fremont	811	993	511	131
Goshen	292	318	235	23
Hot Springs	273	343	298	80
Johnson	522	524	327	21
Laramie	1871	1923	835	131
Lincoln	1430	1028	580	334
Natrona	640	447	262	52
Niobrara	500	282	142	30
Park	534	672	470	88
Platte	500	785	353	87
Sheridan	862	1649	1305	398
Sweetwater	888	916	390	279
Unita	717	535	463	207
Washakie	258	221	168	23
Weston	449	459	306	80
Totals	14560	15310	9232	2760
Plurality		750		
Scattering		434		
Whole vote		42296		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 434.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 20,846; Bryan, D., 14,918; Debs, Soc., 1,715; Chafin, Pro., 66; Hisgen, Ind., 64. Whole vote, 37,609; Taft's plurality, 5,928.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Justice of Supreme Court—Cyrus Beard, R., 16,448; Gibson Clark, D., 15,529; E. Richard Shipp, Prog., 5,151; H. V. S. Groesbeck, Soc., 2,790. Beard's plurality, 919.

Vote for Congressman, 1912.

Frank W. Mondell, R., 19,130; Thomas P. Fahey, D., 14,720; C. E. Winter, Prog., 4,828; Antony Carlson, Soc., 2,230; L. Laughlin, Pro., 296. Mondell's plurality, 4,410.

Initiative and Referendum Amendment.

For, 18,898; against, 3,312. Votes necessary to amend, 20,603. The amendment was lost.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	15	31	46
Democrats	8	26	34
Rep. majorities	7	5	12

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	14,482	*10,164	——
1902, Governor	14,483	10,017	——
1904, President	20,489	8,930	——
1904, Governor	17,765	12,137	——
1906, Governor	16,396	9,483	——
1908, President	20,846	14,918	——
1910, Governor	15,235	*21,086	——
1912, President	14,560	15,310	9,232

*And Independent Republican.

BELATED STATES.

COLORADO.

Canvass Delayed.

State at large.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Totals	114230	58380	72306	16418
Plurality	41924			
Scattering		5538		
Whole vote		266872		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 5,063; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 475.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 123,700; Bryan, D., 126,644; Debs, Soc., 7,974; Chafin, Pro., 5,559. Whole vote, 263,877. Bryan's plurality, 2,944.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

The vote on State officers will not be canvassed until January, 1913.

These officers were elected, all Democrats:

Governor—Elias M. Ammons.
Lieutenant-Governor—B. F. Montgomery.
Secretary of State—James B. Pearce.
Treasurer—M. A. Leddy.
Auditor—Ready Kenehan.
Attorney General—J. F. Farrar.
Superintendent of Instruction—Mary C. C. Bradford.
Regents State University—S. I. Halleft (vacancy); W. H. Bryant.
Justice Supreme Court—Tully Scott.

Vote for United States Senators, 1912.

John F. Shafroth, D., was designated for the full term and C. S. Thomas, D., for the short term.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—Edward Keating, D., 110,516; Edward T. Taylor, D., 115,143; Jesse J. Laton, R., 62,085; Samuel Kinsley, R., 63,714; Samuel Stutzman, Pro., 5,853; Robert Knight, Soc., 16,108; Samuel E. Fiscer, Prog., 58,764; Clarence P. Dodge, Prog., 6,436; F. W. Brainard, Soc., 15,808. Keating's plurality, 46,802; Taylor's plurality, 51,429.

1. George G. Kindel, D., 54.504; Rice W. Means, R., 24,887; W. J. L. Crank, Prog., 30,121; J. W. Martin, Soc., 6,715; Otto August Reinhardt, Pro., 2,642. Kindel's plurality, 24,383.

2. Harry H. Seldomridge, D., 63,271; Charles A. Ballreich, R., 40,990; Neil McLean, Prog., 27,976; S. A. Vanbuskirk, Soc., 9,993. Seldomridge's plurality, 22,281.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

The Legislature is strongly Democratic in both branches.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President	93,072	122,733	——
1902, Governor	87,684	80,727	——
1903, Sp. Ct. Jus.	45,689	38,103	——
1904, President	134,687	100,115	——
*1904, Governor	113,754	123,092	——
1906, Governor	92,602	74,416	——

The national anthems of the Germans are "Heil Die un Siegeskranz" and
The national anthems of the Germans are "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz" and

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1908, President .	123,700	126,644	——
1908, Governor ..	118,953	130,141	——
1910, Governor ..	97,648	115,627	——
1912, President .	58,380	114,230	72,306

*Unseated by Legislature.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Hartford	16757	16962	6863	2093
New Haven ...	22368	19193	9313	4208
New London ..	6942	5543	2545	416
Fairfield	15668	13148	9855	2390
Windham	2920	3055	1113	116
Litchfield	4659	5269	2435	356
Middlesex	3399	2892	1603	194
Tolland	1901	2027	411	305
Totals	84614	68099	34143	10078
Plurality	26515			
Scattering		3328		
Whole vote ...		200262		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 2,068; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,260.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 112,815; Bryan, D., 68,255; Debs, Soc., 5,113; Chafin, Pro., 2,380; Preston, Soc. Lab., 608; Hisgen, Ind., 728. Whole vote, 189,896. Taft's plurality, 44,560.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Simeon E. Baldwin, D., 78,264; John P. Studley, R., 67,531; Herbert Knox Smith, Prog., 31,020; Samuel E. Beardsley, Soc., 10,236; Buell B. Bassette, Pro., 2,096; Charles B. Wells, Soc. Lab., 1,247. Baldwin's plurality, 10,733.

Lieutenant-Governor—Lyman T. Tingier, D., 75,774; Charles H. Peck, R., 68,793; Frank S. Butterworth, Prog., 30,968; Robert L. Lamonte, Soc., 10,169; John F. Shepard, Pro., 2,020; Martin Knapp, Soc. Lab., 1,250. Tingier's plurality 6,981.

Secretary of State—Albert Phillips, D., 75,429; Gustaf B. Carlson, R., 69,457; Edward M. Roselle, Prog., 30,751; Esther F. Suissman, Soc., 10,115; Theodore T. Phillips, 2,044; Emanuel Sherman, Soc. Lab., 1,258. Albert Phillips's plurality, 5,972.

Treasurer—Edward S. Roberts, D., 74,887; Walter W. Holmes, R., 69,577; Frank J. Erbe, Prog., 30,932; Herbert N. Beebe, Soc., 10,162; Robert W. Robbins, Pro., 2,040; Frederick Fellerman, Soc. Lab., 1,255. Roberst's plurality, 5,310.

Comptroller—Daniel P. Dunn, D., 75,125; Fayette L. Wright, R., 69,438; H. O. Daniels, Prog., 30,985; C. T. Peach, Soc., 10,105; Edwin C. Chipman, Pro., 2,102; Thomas Wilkes, jr., Soc. Lab., 1,244. Dunn's plurality, 5,687.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Augustine Lonergan, D., 17,256; Charles C. Bissell, R., 16,726; Arthur B. Beers, Soc., 2,047; Duane N. Griffin, Pro., 450; Alois Kumpitsch, Soc. Lab., 263; Joseph W. Alsop, Prog., 6,445. Lonergan's plurality, 530.

2. Bryan F. Mahan, D., 14,936; William A. King, R., 14,421; William M. Kellas, Soc., 1,059; Chas. M. Reed, Pro., 459; Otto Rucker, Soc. Lab., 157; G. Warren Davis, Prog., 4,742. Mahon's plurality, 515.

3. Thomas L. Reilly, D., 16,267; John Q. Tilson, R., 12,989; William A. Applegate, Soc., 2,658; Edward A. Richards, Pro., 410; Christian Frosch, Soc. Lab., 338; Landell Henderson, Prog., 5,480. Reilly's plurality, 3,278.

5. William Kennedy, D., 12,073; Thomas D. Bradstreet, R., 11,724; Ernest D. Hull, Soc., 1,943& John B. Davidson, Pro., 297; Horace G. Hoadley, Prog., 4,807. Kennedy's plurality, 349.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	14	130	144
Democrats	21	120	141
Progressives . ..	—	6	6
Prog. Rep.	—	2	2
Rep. majorities..	—	2	—
Dem. majorities..	7	—	—

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President ..	102,572	74,014	——
1902, Governor ..	85,338	69,330	——
1904, President ..	111,089	72,909	——
1904, Governor ..	104,736	79,164	——
1906, Governor ..	88,384	67,776	——
1908, President ..	112,815	68,255	——
1908, Governor ..	98,179	82,260	——
1910, Governor ..	73,528	77,243	——
1912, President ..	68,099	84,614	34,143

KENTUCKY.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Adair	1398	786	1024	9
Allen	1366	1181	757	16
Anderson	1391	579	419	8
Ballard	1706	555	119	197
Barren	2993	1563	731	48
Bath	1477	1002	263	15
Bell	970	1183	1705	120
Boone	1738	371	142	32
Bourbon	2362	1744	429	16
Boyd	1772	1271	1236	242
Boyle	1798	701	726	22
Bracken	1315	693	278	89
Breathitt	1682	910	396	11
Breckinridge ..	1967	1163	1292	67
Bullitt	1299	209	472	15
Butler	879	1070	988	53
Caldwell	1231	1263	296	174
Calloway	2380	628	325	258
Campbell	4687	2276	2630	1317
Carlisle	1400	331	126	76
Carroll	1573	317	208	3
Carter	1506	1174	1340	79
Casey	1158	902	806	22
Christian	2784	3520	717	168
Clark	2321	1056	658	15
Clay	625	1034	516	78
Clinton	310	828	112	19
Crittenden ...	1230	1367	371	35
Cumberland ..	577	972	156	3
Daviess	4314	1506	1839	83
Edmonson	79[illegible]	736	519	26
Elliott	1006	396	136	3
Estill	875	869	359	12
Fayette	5268	4060	1337	77
Fleming	1915	1400	471	21
Floyd	1553	961	465	49

The national anthem of the French is the "Marseillaise."

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Franklin	2980	783	604	20
Fulton	1609	520	92	58
Gallatin	906	174	112	2
Garrard	1232	481	1055	7
Grant	1562	837	171	11
Graves	3838	863	939	185
Grayson	1685	1075	1146	58
Green	1117	687	670	9
Greenup	1172	923	889	243
Hancock	757	268	677	58
Hardin	2656	632	1250	80
Harlan	345	612	824	7
Harrison	2514	1193	246	21
Hart	1674	592	1314	117
Henderson	3098	1157	763	362
Henry	2274	805	484	12
Hickman	1540	365	134	28
Hopkins	3147	1357	1616	382
Jackson	216	577	885	12
Jefferson	24100	3519	23516	1170
Jessamine	1506	895	409	12
Johnson	1034	998	1264	98
Kenton	7761	2512	2272	1210
Knott	1114	387	129	—
Knox	888	1391	1231	55
Larue	1265	390	568	22
Laurel	1094	1085	1020	123
Lawrence	1648	1280	632	48
Lee	728	570	400	10
Leslie	105	606	431	2
Letcher	611	978	372	8
Lewis	1017	1185	1063	168
Lincoln	1863	842	1001	30
Livingston	1009	732	293	51
Logan	2697	1632	551	95
Lyon	996	568	187	25
Madison	2992	2094	931	26
Magoffin	891	1004	406	7
Marion	1848	735	742	17
Marshall	1675	634	393	85
Martin	256	655	287	11
Mason	2475	1558	542	30
McCracken	2948	1308	1085	441
McCreary	225	411	501	95
McLean	1304	822	381	111
Meade	1145	337	489	61
Menifee	643	254	90	43
Mercer	1792	889	606	5
Metcalfe	887	482	640	9
Monroe	806	1072	680	6
Montgomery	1615	758	410	11
Morgan	1800	876	219	31
Muhlenberg	2093	1038	1699	766
Nelson	2275	751	735	23
Nicholas	1611	700	276	10
Ohio	2563	1150	1825	361
Oldham	1159	261	319	15
Owen	2460	430	257	21
Owsley	221	711	353	5
Pendleton	1310	746	365	80
Perry	560	1023	114	1
Pike	2583	2777	785	47
Powell	647	381	163	6
Pulaski	1980	1731	1785	86
Robertson	570	158	252	1
Rockcastle	859	1082	556	10
Rowan	737	417	458	41
Russell	713	785	273	41
Scott	2361	1047	480	17
Shelby	2487	1129	607	25
Simpson	1639	547	418	6
Spencer	1052	271	256	6
Taylor	1150	468	842	21
Todd	1482	1435	170	79
Trigg	1263	1322	101	162
Trimble	1183	163	138	5
Union	2168	642	303	227
Warren	3447	1342	1770	55
Washington	1388	723	912	10
Wayne	1329	1170	312	14
Webster	2168	1096	524	89
Whitley	998	905	2036	136
Wolfe	873	395	250	6
Woodford	1561	779	446	9
Totals	219584	115512	102766	11647
Plurality	104036			
Scattering		4189		
Whole vote		453698		

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 3,233; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 956.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 235,711; Bryan, D., 244,092; Debs, Soc., 4,185; Chafin, Pro., 5,887; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 404; Watson, Pop., 333; Hisgen, Ind., 200. Whole vote, 490,712, Bryan's plurality, 8,381.

Vote on State Ticket, 1911.

Governor—J. B. McCreary, D., 226,771; E. C. O'Rear, R., 195,436; J. D. Rodd, Pro., 3,673; Walter Lanferselk, Soc., 8,718; J. H. Arnold, Soc.-Lab., 800; S. M. Payton, Ind., 218. McCreary's plurality, 31,335.

Lieutenant Governor — Edward J. McDermott, D., 221,534; Louis L. Bristow, R., 190,890; M. L. Moore, Pro., 3,743; A. R. Cooper, Soc., 8,485; Henry Schwab, Soc.-Lab., 720. McDermott's plurality, 30,644.

Secretary of State—C. F. Crecelius, D., 220,978; Andrew J. Oliver, R., 189,542; C. A. Singer, Pro., 3,478; R. H. Thornton, Pro., 8,584; Louis Fleischer, Soc.-Lab., 803. Crecelius's plurality, 31,436.

Attorney General—James Garnett, D., 221,264; Thomas D. McGregor, R., 189,202; Y. L. Moseley, Soc., 8,577; Henry Fischer, Soc.-Lab., 1,340. Garnett's plurality, 32,062.

Auditor—Henry M. Bosworth, D., 220,959; Leonard W. Bethurum, R., 189,279; H. S. Wright, Pro., 3,496; E. F. Rairden, Soc., 8,604; John Kraus, Soc.-Lab., 712. Bosworth's plurality, 31,680.

Treasurer—Thomas S. Rhea, D., 218,940; Herman F. Monroe, R., 189,707; William Lowen, Pro., 3,450; Galen E. Denham, Soc., 8,546; Herman Hornung, Soc.-Lab., 775. Rhea's plurality, 29,233.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Barksdale Hamlett, D., 221,086; Thomas W. Vinson, R., 189,582; J. M. Gulliains, Pro., 3,377; S. V. Brents, Soc., 8,584; William H. Braun, Soc.-Lab., 701. Hamlett's plurality, 31,504.

Commissioner of Agriculture—J. W. Newman, D., 220,606; Daniel W. Clark, R., 189,404; J. R. Pyle, Pro., 3,309; C. L. Horney, Soc., 8,398; James O'Hearn, Soc.-Lab., 772. Newman's plurality, 31,202.

Clerk Court of Appeals—Robert L. Greene, D., 220,843; Clayborne, S. Wilson, R., 189,194; J. G. Brady, Soc., 8,546; Jacob Fischer, Soc.-Lab., 1,281. Greene's plurality, 31,649.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. A. W. Barcley, D., 22,591; Charles

Constantinople was captured by the Turks on May 29, 1453.

Ferguson, R., 10,664; L. O. Ford, Soc., 1,787. Barkley's plurality, 11,927.

2. A. O. Stanley, D., 19,739; L. R. Fox, Prog., 6,500; Carr Hawkins, Soc., 1,462. Stanley's plurality, 13,239.

3. R. Y. Thomas, jr., D., 18,220; T. B. Dixon, R., 11,181; D. J. Duncan, Prog., 7,456; E. L. Davenport, Soc., 1,192. Thomas's plurality, 7,039.

4. Ben Johnson, D., 22,168; Thomas C. Thompson, R., 6,713; E. R. Bassett, Prog., 11,907; L. A. Logsdon, Soc., 862. Johnson's plurality, 10,261.

5. Swager Sherley, D., 24,795; E. J. Ashcraft, R., 3,823; Henry I. Fox, Prog., 23,115; Charles Dobbs, Soc., 1,493; J. H. Arnold, Soc.-Lab., 505. Sherley's plurality, 1,680.

6. A. B. Rouse, D., 20,690; D. B. Wallace, R., 7,255; J. G. Blackburn, Prog., 5,701; M. A. Brinkman, Soc., 2,489. Rouse's plurality, 13,435.

7. Campbell Cantrill, 24,167; J. E. Jones, Prog., 5,841. Cantrill's plurality, 18,776.

8. Harvey Helm, D., 18,690; J. W. Dinsmore, Prog., 7,631. Helm's plurality, 11,059.

9. W. J. Fields, D., 27,415; Harry Bailey, R., 16,608; E. S. Hitchens, Prog., 8,903; James A. Williams, Soc., 1,148. Fields's plurality, 10,807.

10. Jno. W. Langley, R., 12,200; W. T. Stafford, Prog., 5,286. Langley's plurality, 6,914.

11. Ben V. Smith, D., 11,760; Caleb Powers, R., 18,531; H. H. Seavey, Prog., 9,044; M. O. Jackson, Soc., 577. Powers's plurality, 6,771.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	6	24	30
Democrats	32	76	108
Dem. majorities..	26	44	78

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President ..	226,801	234,899	——
1900, Governor ..	229,460	232,998	——
1903, Governor ..	202,764	229,014	——
1904, President, ..	205,277	217,170	——
1907, Governor ..	214,481	196,428	——
1908, President ..	235,711	244,092	——
1911, Governor ..	195,436	226,771	——
1912, President ..	115,512	219,584	102,776

LOUISIANA.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Acadia	1136	51	164	165
Ascension	408	64	135	12
Assumption ...	424	149	171	1
Avoyelles	1003	38	36	114
Bienville	822	8	34	140
Bossier	424	6	11	42
Caddo	1946	34	129	91
Calcasieu	2126	171	362	569
Caldwell	368	18	20	100
Cameron	197	13	9	——
Catahoula	275	11	44	42
Claiborne	782	10	20	35
Concordia	205	6	6	8
De Soto	815	11	19	74
E. Baton Rouge	1067	46	96	41
East Carroll..	161	4	19	3
East Feliciana	419	1	12	4
Evangeline ...	455	31	15	43
Franklin	451	8	39	88
Grant	447	15	48	206
Iberia	663	222	350	57
Iberville	481	100	147	3
Jackson	561	19	80	106
Jefferson	605	7	97	26
Lafayette	636	244	53	76
Lafourche	677	315	175	15
La Salle	363	7	31	151
Lincoln	644	3	42	74
Livingston ...	380	3	67	24
Madison	147	——	7	——
Morehouse	410	8	9	33
Natchitoches ..	764	21	43	185
Orleans	25949	904	4865	927
Ouachita	888	17	48	108
Plaquemines ..	353	41	29	5
Pointe Coupee.	304	55	90	6
Rapides	1334	46	110	182
Red River	358	6	18	84
Richland	393	2	20	22
Sabine	710	28	37	115
St. Bernard ..	225	17	11	1
St. Charles ...	156	28	9	16
St. Helena ...	214	13	10	4
St. James	365	228	77	7
St. John	191	74	8	38
St. Landry ...	927	101	150	28
St. Martin	372	68	116	23
St. Mary	643	147	242	17
St. Tammany .	659	30	70	44
Tangipahoa ..	1055	40	155	68
Tensas	221	1	19	——
Terrebonne ...	450	89	247	31
Union	731	11	26	62
Vermillion ...	516	124	119	117
Vernon	750	44	50	428
Washington ..	490	18	48	36
Webster	696	9	13	111
W. Baton R'ge	168	19	15	——
West Carroll..	157	1	14	77
West Feliciana	281	3	30	——
Winn	617	26	49	364
Totals	61035	3834	9323	5249
Plurality	51712			
Scattering				
Whole vote ..		79441		

The vote for President in 1908 was: Bryan, D., 47,747; Taft, R., 5,205; Debs, Soc., 995. Whole vote, 53,947. Bryan's plurality, 42,542.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

(Election in April, 1912.)

Governor—Luther E. Hall, D., 50,581; Hugh S. Suthon, R., 4,961; J. R. Jones, Soc., 984. Hall's plurality, 45,620.

Lieutenant Governor—Thomas C. Barret, D., 49,316; L. E. Robinson, R., 4,761; Barnes, Ind., 678. Barret's plurality, 44,555.

Secretary of State—Alvin E. Hebert, D., 48,724; E. J. Caire, R., 4,700; J. W. Basset, Ind., 628. Herbert's plurality, 44,024.

Auditor—Ledoux E. Smith, D., 49,609; W. T. Insley, R., 4,635; Alvin Porter, Ind., 523. Smith's plurality, 44,974.

Attorney General—Ruffin G. Pleasant, D., 48,991; Armand Romain, R., 4,243;

Eraste Vidrine, Ind., 536. Pleasant's plurality, 44,748.

Superintendent of Public Education—T. H. Harris, D., 46,311; A. G. Carpenter, R., 5,073; J. Van Brook, Ind., 593. Harris's plurality, 41,238.

Register of Land Office—Fred J. Grace, 48,631; C. J. Greene, R., 4,659. Grace's plurality, 43,972.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration—E. O. Brunner, D., 48,319; J. B. Churchill, R., 4,625. Brunner's plurality, 43,694.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. Albert Estopinal, D., 14,770.
2. H. G. Dupre, D., 14,406.
3. Robert F. Broussard, D., 5,035.
4. J. T. Watkins, D., 5,693; Leo Norris, Soc., 394. Watkins's plurality, 5,299.
5. J. W. Elder, D., 5,795.
6. L. L. Morgan, D., 5,997.
7. L. Lazaro, D., 4,943; Otis Putnam, Soc., 713. Lazaro's plurality, 4,230.
8. J. S. Aswell, D., 6,033; J. R. Jones, Soc., 1,734. Aswell's plurality, 4,299.

Legislature of 1913-'17.

The Legislature is solidly Democratic in both branches.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President .	14,234	53,671	——
1900, Governor ..	2,449	60,205	——
1904, President .	5,205	47,747	——
1904, Governor ..	5,887	48,345	——
1908, President .	8,958	63,568	——
1908, Governor ..	7,617	60,066	——
1912, President .	3,834	61,035	9,323
1912, Governor ..	4,961	50,581	——

MICHIGAN.

State at Large.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Total	152244	150751	214584	23211
Plurality			62340	
Scattering	7186			
Whole vote ...	547976			

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 5,934; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,252.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 333,313; Bryan, D., 174,619; Debs, Sos., 11,527 Chafin, Pro., 16,795; Preston, Soc.-Lab., 1,086; Hisgen, Ind., 734; Turney, United Christian, 61. Whole vote 538,135. Taft's plurality, 158,694.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

(Canvass delayed.)

Governor (unofficial)—Amos S. Musselman, R., 169,963; Woodbridge N. Ferris, D., 194 017; L. W. Watkins, Prog., 155,872. Ferris's plurality, 24,054.

Lieutenant Governor—John Q. Ross, R., elected.

Secretary of State—F. C. Martindale, R., elected.

Treasurer—J. W. Haarer, R., elected.

Auditor—O. B. Fuller, R., elected.

Attorney General—Grant Fellows, R., elected.

Land Commissioner—A. G. Caton, R., elected.

Justice Supreme Court (short term)—Joseph Heere, R., elected.

Justice Supreme Court (reg. term)—Franz C. Kuhn, R., elected.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At large—P. H. Kelley, R.

1. F. E. Doremus, D., elected.
2. S. W. Beakes, D., elected.
3. J. M. C. Smith, R., elected.
4. E. L. Hamilton, R., elected.
5. C. E. Mapes, R., elected.
6. S. W. Smith, R., elected.
7. L. C. Crampton, R., elected.
8. J. W. Fordney, R., elected.
9. J. C. McLaughlin, R., elected.
10. R. O. Woodruff, Prog., elected.
11. F. O. Lindquist, R., elected.
12. H. Olin Young, R., elected.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	21	54	75
Democrats	5	36	41
Progressives	6	10	16
Rep. majorities .	10	8	18

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President .	316,269	211,685	——
1901, Sp. Ct. J...	219,097	124,485	——
1902, Governor ..	211,261	174,077	——
1903, Sp. Ct. J..	215,825	127,582	——
1904, President .	361,868	134,151	——
1904, Governor ..	283,799	223,571	——
1905, Sp. Ct. J...	238,728	128,141	——
1906, Governor ..	227,567	130,018	——
1907, Sp. Ct. J..	226,558	114,567	——
1908, President .	333,313	174,619	——
1908, Governor ..	262,141	252,611	——
1909, Sp. Ct. J..	261,632	124,795	——
1910, Governor ..	202,803	159,770	——
1911, Sp. Ct. J..	257,449	125,132	——
1912. President ..	152,244	150,751	214,584

NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Atlantic	4885	4422	4245	220
Bergen	9978	5087	8594	947
Burlington	5592	3967	3973	224
Camden	10812	7911	8718	1744
Cape May	2124	909	1847	68
Cumberland ...	3858	1895	4097	303
Essex	26250	16994	33627	3320
Gloucester	3364	1856	3108	206
Hudson	40517	8763	24156	3169
Hunterdon	4103	1970	1470	51
Mercer	7773	5676	6907	586
Middlesex	8186	4743	5061	250
Monmouth	9799	3683	6305	232
Morris	5628	3329	4440	413
Ocean	1858	919	2055	44
Passaic	10810	5349	11701	2374
Salem	2745	1803	1374	80
Somerset	3146	2068	2059	46
Sussex	2852	890	1506	49
Union	9695	5421	8429	1484
Warren	4663	1411	2007	144
Totals	178289	88835	145410	15901
Plurality	32879			
Scattering	4192			
Whole vote ...	432627			

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 2,871; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,321.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 265,298; Bryan, D., 182,522; Debs, Soc., 10,249; Chafin, Pro., 4,930; Preston, Soc. Lab., 1,196; Hisgen, Ind., 2,916. Whole vote, 467,111. Taft's plurality, 82,776.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. William J. Browning, R., 14,472; D. Stewart Craven, D., 13,170; George D. Chenoweth, Prog., 1,017; Frank B. Jess, Roosv. Prog., 5,891; William P. Shrouds, Soc., 1,830; Joseph L. Surtees, Pro., 537. Browning's plurality, 1,302.

2. John J. Gardner, R., 12,330; J. Thompson Baker, D., 16,130; Francis D. Potter, Prog., 7,384; McKeen, Soc., 749; Eavanson, Pro., 806. Baker's plurality, 3,800.

3. Benjamin F. S. Brown, R., 14,363; Thomas J. Scully, D., 20,596; Schloss, Soc., 505; Scott, Pro., 723. Scully's plurality, 6,233.

4. William E. Blackman, R., 8,607; Allan B. Walsh, D., 13,222; John E. Gill, Prog., 6,685; Gilbert, Soc., 553; Lunger, Pro., 285; Yardley, Soc. Lab., 57. Walsh's plurality, 4,615.

5. William N. Runyon, R., 10,885; William E. Tuttle, jr., D., 13,920; Charles W. Ennis, Prog., 7,393; Matthews, Soc., 2,066; Ely, Pro., 384; Sandberg, Soc. Lab., 88. Tuttle's plurality, 3,835.

6. S. W. McClave, R., 8,373; Lewis J. Martin, D., 15,216; Leveritt H. Sage, Prog., 7007; Krafft, Soc., 1,320; Will D. Martin, Pro., 824. Lewis J. Martin's plurality, 6,843.

7. Albin Smith, R., 6,666; R. G. Bremner, D., 9,990; Henri Marelli, Prog., 4,746; Luthringer, Soc., 1,640; Katz, Soc. Lab., 481; Rowland, Pro., 14. Bremner's plurality, 3,330.

8. Harold Bouton, R. and Prog., 9,527; Eugene F. Kinkead, D., 14,058; Tew, Taft for President, 2,269; Headley, Soc., 913; MacMillan, Pro., 119. Kinkead's plurality, 4,531.

9. R. Wayne Parker, R., 5,818; Walter I. McCoy, D., 10,196; Herman B. Walker, Prog., 6,403; Bohm, Soc., 1,451; Berryman, Pro., 172. McCoy's plurality, 3,793.

10. W. I. Lincoln Adams, R., 7,111; Edward W. Townsend, D., 10,854; Wm. T. Morgan, Prog., 7,847; Cairns, Soc., 1,514; Gould, Pro., 105. Townsend's plurality, 3,007.

11. Harlan Besson, R. and Prog., 7,018; John J. Eagan, D., 14,208; Reilly, Soc., 1,429; Sillcox, Pro., 74; Sweeney, Soc. Lab., 96. Eagan's plurality, 7,190.

12. George L. Record, R. and Prog., 8,089; James A. Hamill, D., 17,980; Mead, Soc., 160; Parker, Pro., 421. Hamill's plurality, 9,171.

State Senate of 1913.

The three-year term ends on January 1 of the year named in each case, elections to fill vacancies being held in the November preceding.

Atlantic County—Walter R. Edge, R., 1914, Atlantic City.

Bergen County—James A. C. Johnson, D., 1914, Englewood.

Burlington County—Blanchard H. White, R., 1916, Mt. Holly.

Camden County—William T. Read, R., 1915, Camden.

Cape May County—Harry C. Wheaton, D., 1916, North Wildwood.

Cumberland County—Isaac T. Nichols, R., 1914, Bridgeton.

Essex County—Austen Colgate, R., 1915, Orange.

Gloucester County—George W. F. Gaunt, 1915, Mullica Hill.

Hudson County—James F. Fielder, D., 1914, Jersey City.

Hunterdon County—George F. Martens, jr., D., 1916.

Mercer County—Harry D. Leavitt, R., 1914, Trenton.

Middlesex County—William E. Ramsey, D., 1916.

Monmouth County—John W. Slocum, D., 1915, Long Branch.

Morris County—Richard Fitzherbert, D., 1914, Dover.

Ocean County—George C. Low, D., 1914, Toms River.

Passaic County—Peter J. McGinnis, D., 1916.

Salem County—J. Warren Davis, D., 1915, Pedricktown.

Somerset County—William W. Smalley, R., 1915, Bound Brook.

Sussex County—Samuel T. Munson, D., 1916.

Union County—Carlton B. Pierce, R., 1915, Cranford.

Warren County—Thomas Barber, D., 1915, Phillipsburg.

Assembly of 1913.

Atlantic—Emerson L. Richards, R., Atlantic City; Joseph W. Saltus, R., Atlantic City.

Bergen—Charles O'Connor Hennessy, D., Haworth; Arthur M. Agnew, D., Grantwood; John W. Zigsen, D., Ramsey.

Burlington—Robert Peacock, R., Florence.

Camden—Isaac W. Coles, R., Moorestown; R. F. D.; John B. Kates, R., Collingswood; James Russell Carrow, D., Merchantville.

Cape May—William Porter, D., Cape May City.

Cumberland—John A. Ackley, D., Vineland.

Essex—Joseph B. Bloom, D., Newark; John J. Bracken, D., Newark; Simon L. Fisch, D., Newark; Bennett H. Fishler, D., Montclair; Frank A. Foley, D., Newark; Louis Lewis, D., Newark; William E. Maguire, D., Newark; John A. Matthews, D., Newark; Lawrence McCabe, jr., D., East Orange; Charles A. Nutting, D., Caldwell; Joseph F. Papscoe, D., Newark; Herbert J. Rowe, D., Newark.

Gloucester— ———

Hudson—James C. Agnew, D., West Hoboken; Charles M. Egan, D., Jersey City; Thomas F. Martin, D., Weehawken; Joseph M. Branegan, D., Harrison; Philip Steuerwald, D., Hoboken; Magnus Brednebek, D., Hoboken; Harry Kuhlke, D., West New York; Walter L. McDermott, D., Jersey City; Arthur F. McGrath, D., Jersey City; Henry W. Moser, D., Jersey City; Thomas C. Mulligan, D., Jersey City; Daniel J. Murray, D., Bayonne.

Hunterdon—Oliver C. Holcombe, D., Lambertville.

Mercer—George W. Adams, R., Trenton; Hervey Studdiford Moore, R., Trenton; Erwin E. Marshall, D., Trenton.

Middlesex—John P. Kirkpatrick, D., Jamesburg; George L. Burton, D., New

The production of cane sugar in the United States in 1911-'12 was 17,000 tons less than in 1901-'02.

Brunswick; Arthur A. Quinn, D., Perth Amboy.

Monmouth—Leon R. Taylor, D., Avonby-the-Sea; Wm. E. Mount, D., Englishtown.

Morris—James J. Lyons, D., Morristown; Edward D. Neighbour, D., Dover.

Ocean—David G. Conrad, R., Barnegat.

Passaic—Robert F. Buckley, D., Paterson; Joseph A. Delaney, D., Paterson; James E. Kerwin, D., Paterson; James Matthews, D., Paterson; Robert A. Roe, D., Paterson.

Salem—Isaac S. Smick, D., Canton.

Somerset—Azariah M. Beekman, D., Somerville.

Sussex—Henry T. Kays, D., Newton.

Union—John J. Griffin, D., Elizabeth; Wm. A. Leonard, D., Elizabeth; Hugh J. McLaughlin, D., Elizabeth.

Warren—Henry O. Carhart, D., Blairstown.

Legislature of 1912-'13.

	Senate.	*House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	9	8	17
Democrats	12	51	63
Dem. majorities..	3	43	46

*One vacancy in the House.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President ..	221,754	164,879	——
1901, Governor ..	183,814	166,681	——
1904, President ..	245,164	164,566	——
1904, Governor ..	231,363	179,719	——
1907, Governor ..	194,313	186,300	——
1908, President ..	265,298	182,522	——
1910, Governor ..	184,626	233,682	——
1912, President ..	88,835	178,289	145,410

NORTH DAKOTA.

State at Large.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Totals	29555	23090	25726	6966
Plurality	3829			
Scattering	1243			
Whole vote ...	86580			

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 1,243.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 57,680; Bryan, D., 32,885; Debs, Soc., 2,421; Chafin, Pro., 1,496; Hisgen, Ind., 43. Whole vote, 94,525; Taft's plurality, 24,795.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—L. B. Hanna, R., 39,811; F. O. Hellstrom, D., 31,544; W. D. Sweet, Prog., 9,406; A. E. Bowen, jr., Soc., 6,835. Hanna's plurality, 8,267.

Lieutenant-Governor—A. T. Kraabel, R., elected.

Secretary of State—Thomas Hall, R., elected.

Auditor—Carl O. Jorgenson, R., elected.

Treasurer—Gunder Olson, R., elected.

Attorney General—Andrew Miller, R., elected.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. J. Taylor, R., elected.

Commissioner of Insurance—W. C. Taylor, R., elected.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor—W. C. Gilbreath, R., elected.

Commissioner of Railroads—O. P. N. Anderson, R., W. H. Mann, R., W. H. Stutsman, R., elected.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. H. T. Helgesen, R., 33,528; V. R. Lovell, D., 9,609; Durocher, Soc., 1,310. Helgesen's plurality, 23,919.

2. George M. Young, R., 16,912; J. A. Minckler, D., 7,426; F. Yoeder, Soc., 1,922. Minckler's plurality, 9,486.

3. P. D. Norton, R., 12,935; H. L. Halverson, D., 7,306; Lesener, Soc., 5,254. Norton's plurality, 5,629.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

	Senate.	House.	Jt. ballot.
Republicans	44	104	148
Democrats	6	7	13
Rep. majorities..	38	97	135

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President ..	35,898	20,531	——
1900, Governor ..	34,052	22,275	——
1902, Governor ..	31,513	17,568	——
1904, President ..	52,595	14,273	——
1904, Governor ..	48,026	16,744	——
1906, Governor ..	29,309	34,424	——
1908, President ..	57,680	32,885	——
1908, Governor ..	46,849	49,398	——
1910, Governor ..	44,555	47,005	——
1912, President ..	23,090	29,555	25,726

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Bristol	1077	1126	437	21
Kent	2030	2170	1284	40
Newport	2487	2583	1279	50
Providence	23127	19695	13090	1899
Washington ...	1691	2129	788	39
Totals	30412	27703	16878	2049
Plurality	2699			
Scattering	852			
Whole vote ...	77894			

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 616; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 236.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 43,942; Bryan, D., 24,706; Debs, Soc., 1,365; Chafin, Pro., 1,016; Preston, Soc. Lab., 183; Hisgen, Ind., 1,105. Whole vote, 72,317. Taft's plurality, 19,236.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

Governor—Aram J. Pothier, R., 34,133; Theodore Francis Greene, D., 32,725; Albert H. Humes, Prog., 8,457; Fassel, Soc., 1,913; White, Pro., 687; Herrick, Soc.-Lab., 251. Pothier's plurality, 1,408.

Lieutenant Governor—Roswell B. Burchard, R., 33,403; Somner P. Mowry, D., 33,095; Fletcher, Soc., 2,011; Southwick, Pro., 757; Bowers, Soc.-Lab., 273. Burchard's plurality, 308.

Secretary of State—J. Fred Parker, R., 36,312; Roderick C. McGarry, D., 29,244; Binning, Prog., 7,921; Dougherty, Soc., 1,945; Browning, Pro., 681; McGuigan, Soc.-Lab., 259. Parker's plurality, 7,068.

The average monthly salary of American school teachers in 1870 was $28 54, and is now $61 70.

Treasurer—Walter H. Read, R., 37,122; Etienne C. Delabarre, D., 28,149; Fred D. Thompson, Prog., 7,915; Marcus, Soc., 1,921; Fowler, Pro., 663; Murray, Soc-Lab., 270. Read's plurality, 8,973.

Attorney General—Herbert H. Rice, R., 35,339; James H. Cahill, D., 29,986; Richmond, Prog., 8,054; Greene, Soc., 1,939; Leach, Soc.-Lab., 259. Rice's plurality, 5,353.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

1. G. T. O'Shaunessy, D., 13,057; William P. Sheffield, R., 9,663; John E. Bolan, Prog., 3,044; Prentice, Pro., 214. O'Shaunessy's plurality, 3,394.

2. Peter G. Gerry, D., 10,728; Zenas W. Bliss, R., 10,335; C. C. Ball, Prog., 3,642; Lawton, Pro., 289. Gerry's plurality, 393.

3. F. X. L. Rattey, D., 9,841; Ambrose Kennedy, R., 11,718; E. F. Tuttle, Prog., 2,158; Merry, Pro., 199. Kennedy's plurality, 1,877.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

The Legislature of 1913-'14 is Republican in both branches.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President ..	33,784	19,812	——
1901, Governor ..	25,575	19,038	——
1902, Governor ..	24,541	32,279	——
1903, Governor ..	29,275	30,578	——
1904, President ..	41,605	24,839	——
1904, Governor ..	33,821	32,965	——
1905, Governor ..	31,311	25,816	——
1906, Governor ..	31,877	33,195	——
1907, Governor ..	31,005	33,300	——
1908, President ..	43,942	24,706	——
1908, Governor ..	38,676	31,406	——
1909, Governor ..	37,107	25,338	——
1910, Governor ..	33,540	32,400	——
1911, Governor ..	37,969	30,575	——
1912, President ..	27,703	30,412	16,878

WASHINGTON.

State at Large.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Totals	86840	70445	113698	40134
Plurality	——	——	26858	——
Scattering	11682			
Whole vote ...	322799			

The scattering vote for President in 1912 was: Chafin, Pro., 9,810; Reimer, Soc.-Labor, 1,872.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 106,062; Bryan, D., 58,691; Debs, Soc., 14,177; Chafin, Pro., 4,700; Hisgen, Ind., 249. Whole vote, 183,879. Taft's plurality, 47,371.

Vote on State Ticket, 1912.

(Canvass delayed.)

Governor—Ernest Lister, D., elected.

Lieutenant Governor—Louis Hart, R., elected.

Secretary of State—I. M. Howell, R., elected.

Treasurer—Edward Meath, R., elected.

Auditor—C. W. Clausen, R., elected.

Attorney General—W. V. Tannor, R., elected.

Commissioner of Public Lands—Clark V. Savidge, R., elected.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Josephine Preston, R., elected.

Insurance Commissioner—H. O. Fishback, R., elected.

Vote for Congressmen, 1912.

At Large—J. E. Frost, R., 86,300; Henry B. Dewey, R., 87,613; E. O'Connor, D., 73,133; Henry M. White, D., 72,184; M. E. Giles, Soc., 39,772; Alfred Wagenknecht, Soc., 39,134; N. A. Thompson, Pro., 8,185; J. W. Bryan, Prog., 90,348; J. A. Falconer, Prog., 95,049. Bryan's plurality, 2,735; Falconer's plurality, 7,432.

1. William E. Humphrey, R., 35,252; Charles G. Heifner, D., 26,973; Joseph Gilbert, Soc., 16,987; Daniel Landon, Prog., 34,562. Humphrey's plurality, 690.

2. Albert Johnson, R., 25,497; James A. Munday, D., 16,790; Leslie E. Aller, Soc., 11,999; Stanton Warburton, Prog., 24,214. Johnson's plurality, 1,283.

3. William L. Lafollette, R., 35,049; Roscoe M. Drumheller, D., 31,148; Robert Burnes Martin, Soc., 10,138; F. M. Goodwin, Prog., 29,666. Lafollette's plurality, 3,901.

Legislature of 1913-'14.

The Legislature of 1913-'14 is Republican in both branches.

Vote of State Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.
1900, President .	57,450	44,833	——
1900 Governor ..	——	——	——
1902, Sp. Ct. J..	59,017	32,544	——
1904, President .	101,540	28,098	——
1904, Governor ..	72,278	59,119	——
1906, Sp. Ct. J..	71,071	31,268	——
1908, President .	106,062	58,691	——
1908, Governor ..	110,190	58,126	——
1910, Sp. Ct. J..	80,706	——	——
1912, President ..	70,445	86,840	113,698

ALASKA.

Vote for Delegate, 1912.

Returns Delayed.

James Wickersham, Prog., elected.

Vote of Territory Since 1906.

	Rep.	Dem.	Labor.
1906, Delegate ...	2,324	1,083	5,459
1908, Delegate ...	3,802	1,007	2,383
1910, Delegate ...	4,572	——	1,435

Carson, R., received 2,139 votes in 1908 and Orr, R., 3,267 in 1910.

HAWAII.

Vote for Delegate, 1912.

Returns Delayed.

J. K. Kalanianaole, R., elected.

Vote of Territory Since 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.
1900, Delegate	3,845	1,656
1902, Delegate	6,636	——
1904, Delegate	6,833	2,289
1906, Delegate	7,315	2,867
1908, Delegate	5,698	3,824
1910, Delegate	8,049	3,483

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, BY STATES, 1912.

See at end of this volume.

An all-rail route between Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro has been opened. The distance is 1,967 miles, the actual running time being 112 hours.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, led the contributors to the Republican campaign fund with $150,000, according to the final statement of the Republican National Committee. The total contributions received reached $904,828. The expenditures were $900,363, for speakers, salaries, advertising, rent and other purposes, including $75,000 to the American Association of Foreign Newspapers.

In the list of individual contributions were items of $50,000 from Francis L. Leland, of New York; $25,000 each from the J. P. Morgan Company and Andrew Carnegie, while the Yale Taft Club, class of '78, in New Jersey, contributed $14,725, and Harry B. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, $15,500.

Of President Taft's Cabinet, Secretary of the Navy Meyer contributed $2,500 and Secretary Knox, Attorney General Wickersham and Postmaster General Hitchcock $1,000 each. Among the ambassadors, Larz Anderson, Ambassador to Tokio, contributed $10,000; R. C. Kerens, at Vienna, $5,000; Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, and T. J. O'Brien, to Italy, $1,000 each.

There were $10,000 lump contributions each from William Nelson Cromwell, Drexel & Co., the Union League Club of Philadelphia, J. B. Ford, of New York, and Edwin S. and Charles W. Harkness, of New York. H. A. Hutchins and D. H. D. Hutchins, of Morristown, N. J., combined contributed $8,000; the Union League Club of New York and Adolph Lewisohn & Sons $7,500 each; R. A. C. Smith, of New York, $6,000.

Among the $5,000 contributors were Edwin Gould, Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State; George Eustus, of Washington; Arthur C. James, A. D. Juilliard, the J. W. Seligman Company, George R. Sheldon, Otto T. Bannard, F. Q. Brown, George Lauder and Lloyd Brice.

Among the $2,500 contributors were Senator Root, of New York; Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island; Senator Crane, of Massachusetts; ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey; William A. Marburg, of Baltimore; William Whitman, of Boston; Henry Phipps, Ogden Mills, J. W. Seligman and William Steward Tod, all of New York.

The $1,000 contributors included Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mary M. Emery, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Charles D. Norton, of New York; Senators Sanders, of Tennessee, and Du Pont, of Delaware; H. C. Frick, of Pittsburgh; Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, ex-Mayor Seth Low, of New York; Julius Fleischmann, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Russell Sage, Robert Goelet, of New York; Henry W. Taft, Frank S. Streeter, of Concord, N. H., and Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic National Committee expended $1,159,446 for the election of the Democratic national ticket in 1912. The contributions amounted to $1,110,952, which came from 89,854 separate contributions, of which only 1,625 were in amounts of more than $100.

Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, was the heaviest contributor, with $40,000, closely followed by Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York, $35,000, and Herman Ridder, of New York, as treasurer, $30,073. Other large contributions were: John B. Payne, Chicago, $15,000, Justice J. W. Gerard, New York, $13,000; Jacob H. Schiff and B. M. Baruch, New York, $12,500; Charles S. Guggenheimer, Samuel Untermyer, James Speyer, Jacob Ruppert, Henry Goldman, Henry Morgenthau, New York; F. C. Penfield, Cincinnati; Thomas D. Jones, David B. Jones, B. M. Winston, Chicago, and Hugh C. Wallace, Tacoma, $10,000; W. R. Craig, New York, $9,000; Senator Watson, West Virginia, $7,500; W. R. Rust, Tacoma, $7,000; G. F. S. Peabody, Chicago, $6,450; J. C. C. Mayo, Kentucky, and W. C. Beer, Yonkers, $6,000; Rolla Wells, St. Louis; F. B. Lynch, St. Paul; Gov. Foss, W. A. Gaston and H. P. Nawn, Boston; J. M. Camden, Versailles, Ky.; ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana; Charles Smith, Menasha, Wis.; Roger C. Sullivan, Chicago, and C. A. Spreckles, S. Harris, E. A. S. White, John De Saulles, Nathan Straus and John D. Ryan, New York, $5,000; B. F. Yoakum, New York, $2,500; ex-Mayor J. D. Whelan of San Francisco, Representative Thomas J. Scully of New Jersey, C. W. McAlpine and Ralph Pulitzer, New York; Joseph E. Willard, Richmond, and J. J. Storrow, Boston, $2,000; R. H. Van Sant, Kentucky, $1,500; W. A. Milstead, Manila, $1,400; John B. Stanchfield, Lewis Nixon, Sergeant Cram, D. I. Elkus, Perry Belmont, E. C. Benedict, John F. Wallace, Herbert Lehman, DeLancey Nicoll, Herman Metz, F. H. Allen, Senator O'Gorman, New York; St. George Tucker, Lexington, Va.; Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, jr., F. P. Jones, Chicago; George P. Baer, Philadelphia; Mayor Fitzgerald, Boston; W. J. Bryan, Lincoln; David R. Francis, St. Louis, and Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, $1,000.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Contributions totalling $668,869 to aid the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency were received by the national committee of the Progressive party, according to a certificate filed with the Secretary of State of New York State. The expenses of the committee were $641,780.

George W. Perkins gave the committee $130,000 and Frank A. Munsey $101,250. Other contributors were:

Douglas Robinson, $51,250; W. E. Roosevelt, $50,000; Robert Bacon, $29,500; A. Heckscher and Alexander Smith Cochran, each $25,000; Thomas G. Platt, Massachusetts, $20,000; Mrs. Willard Straight and Francis W. Bird, each $10,000;

The Pope's brother, Angelo Sarto, 76 years of age, is postmaster at Grazie, in Mantua, Italy, with a salary of 50 cents a day.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hooker, New York, $12,500; Peter J. Hansknecht, Pennsylvania, $12,500; George F. Porter, Illinois, $11,500; G. G. Vanderbilt, George Moore, Antoinette Eno Wood, William P. Eno, New York, and Alfred L. Baker, Illinois, each $5,000; William Kemp, Illinois, $4,500; George E. Roosevelt and C. K. McCormick, New York, each $2,500; Warren Barbour, $2,500; Richard R. Quay, Pennsylvania, $3,000; E. H. Van Ingen, New York, $2,000; Thomas A. Edison and Gifford Pinchot, each $1,500; Gertrude Pinchot, $1,100; J. D. Larkin, R. P. Perkins, E. R. Merritt, Mrs. E. H. Pinchot, Eveline B. Perkins, Howard Pardu, W. Emlen Roosevelt, G. Emlen Roosevelt, Ruth McCormick, Willard Straight, William F. Morgan, I. O. Blake, D. A. Knopf, Leigh Hunt, all of New York; Henry White, Washington, Henry Revell, Chicago, William Rigley, jr., Alfred L. Baker, William Rigley, A. B. Dick, J. F. Bass, all of Illinois, $1,000 each; Edward Lumley, Indiana, and J. B. Branch, Virginia, each $1,000.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Republican State Committee.

The report of Harry H. Bender, treasurer of the Republican State Committee, filed with the Secretary of State, presented a detailed statement of the financial affairs of the committee from Novembr 17, 1911.

The total receipts were $329,911 72, of which $278,989 74 was contributed by 3,138 subscribers. The balance represents the cash on hand at the date of the last report and money obtained from loans and refunds during the year.

The disbursements were $319,286 49, leaving a balance of $10,625 23 with which to meet outstanding bills aggregating $10,750, and four loans amounting to $74,850.

The report shows that the state committee contributed to the various Republican county committees $153,350, of which $40,000 went to the County of New York and $25,000 to the County of Kings. In addition $13,500 was distributed to the various counties for the preliminary canvass.

Among the contributors to the Republican State Committee fund were:

Oliver H. Payne, $20,000; Mary W. Harriman, Henry M. Flagler, William Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan & Co. and A. Carnegie, each $10,000; Whitelaw Reid, $7,000; William Barnes, jr., Clarence H. Mackay, Edward S. Harkness, C. W. Harkness and Robert A. Franke, each $5,000; C. W. Gail, J. D. Archbold and Edward T. Dickenson, each $3,000; S. M. Swenson & Son and H. E. Huntington, each $2,500, and William Nelson Cromwell, $2,000.

Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State Committee filed a certificate showing that it received $213,837 and expended $198,965. The committee received $67,000 from the national committee and $10,000 from Thomas F. Ryan. Other contributors included:

William H. Kelly, $7,000; Reeves Smith, $6,000; Norman E. Mack, Wiliam Paine, August Belmont, Howard E. Carpenter and George M. Plunkett, each, $5,000; Thomas F. McEvoy, $3,000; Everett P. Fowler and William H. Fitzpatrick, each, $2,500; George B. Van Valkenburgh, $2,000; James W. Fleming, William Church Osborn, Samuel Untermyer, Herman Ridder, Lee Betts, Albert Hessberg, Theodore W. Myers, Francis Lynde Stetson, each $1,000; Charles F. Murphy, $500; Charles F. Murphy, jr., and Senator O'Gorman, each, $250; Perry Belmont, $200.

Progressive State Committee.

The New York State Committee of the Progressive party certified that it received $210,363, of which $88,550 was contributed by the national committee. George W. Perkins gave $10,000 and Frank A. Munsey $10,000. Charles S. Bird gave $50,000. Other contributions included the following:

Oscar S. Straus Campaign Committee, $12,200; Oscar S. Straus, $8,500; W. Emlen Roosevelt, $3,000; August Heckscher, Blanche Ferry Hooker, Elon H. Hooker and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, each, $2,500; Mrs. Hamilton Fish, sr., $1,500, and Robert Bacon, F. M. Davenport, Frank B. Keach, E. O. Schafer and H. S. Wilkinson, each, $1,000.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE EXPENDITURES.

The Tammany Hall campaign committee expended $105,432. Among those who contributed to the Tammany fund were:

George Ehret, J. Sergeant Cram and Crowell & Stalter, each, $2,500; the Fox Company and W. W. Bradley, each, $2,000; J. E. Gaffney, $1,500; Nathan Straus, Charles F. Murphy, Samuel Untermyer, Philip F. Donohue, Jacob Ruppert, Thomas F. Smith, Henry Steers, R. E. Dowling, John F. Dooling, R. R. Moore, John Lyons, J. P. Day, George W. Loft, Herman Ridder, John D. Crimmins, J. B. Regan, Charles H. Dugro, M. J. White and A. L. Erlanger, each, $1,000.

The New York Republican County Republican Committee spent $72,647 in the last campaign. Besides the $40,000 contributed by the state committee, these gifts were received:

Ogden L. Mills, $3,500; J. P. Morgan & Co., $2,500; unknown, $2,750; Whitelaw Reid, $2,000; Otto T. Bannard, James B. Ford, Lloyd S. Bryce and Cornelius Vanderbilt, each, $1,000; Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Chauncey M. Depew, each, $500; Herbert Parsons, $350, and Henry W. Taft, $250.

The Oscar S. Straus Campaign Committee, organized to further the candidacy of Mr. Straus for Governor, filed a statement with the Secretary of State showing that it received $49,293 86 and expended $47,755 65 during the campaign. Leo Kohns contributed $5,500 and Nathan Straus and "Fred" L. Lavenburg each $5,000. Other contributors were:

Leonard A. Hochstadter, Irwin S. Bach, L. F. Rothschild & Co. and James Speyer, each $1,000, and Jesse I. Straus, Percy N. Straus, Herbert N. Straus and Sissie Straus Lehman, each $5,000.

The committee spent $1,100 to secure signatures to National Progressive party petitions. The local committee which had charge of this work in New York County certified it spent $6,779.

The Prohibition state party filed a statement showing it spent $7,314 91.

The Herman A. Metz Campaign Committee, which worked for the election of Herman A. Metz for Member of Congress from the 10th District, spent $5,658.

UNION PACIFIC-SOUTHERN PACIFIC AND COAL ROADS DECISIONS.

The United States Supreme Court on December 2, 1912, reversed a judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit and held that the virtual control of the Southern Pacific Railroad by the Union Pacific Railroad, through the latter's ownership of stock in the former, was in violation of the anti-trust law. Discussing the general priciple underlying the case, Justice Day, who delivered the opinion, said:

"We take it that it may be regarded as settled that a combination which places railroads engaged in interstate commerce in such relation as to create a single dominating control in one corporation, whereby natural and existing competition in interstate commerce is unduly restricted or suppressed, is within the condemnation of the act. While the law may not be able to enforce competition, it can reach combinations which rendered competition impracticable.

"Nor do we think it can make any difference that instead of resorting to a holding company, as was done in the Northern Securities case, the controlling interest in the stock of one corporation is transferred to the other. The domination and control and the power to suppress competition are acquired in the one case no less than in the other, and the resulting mischief, at which the statute was aimed, is equally effective whichever form is adopted."

The conclusion of the court was:

The Decree.

"This court reaches the decision that the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems, prior to the stock purchase, were competitors engaged in interstate commerce, acting independently as to a large amount of such carrying trade, and that since the acquisition of the stock in question the dominating power of the Union Pacific has suppressed competition between the systems and effected a combination in restraint of interstate commerce within the prohibitions of the act.

"In order to enforce the statute the court is required to forbid the doing in the future of acts like those which are found to have been done in violation thereof, and to enter a decree which will effectually dissolve the combination found to exist in violation of the statute.

"The decree should provide an injunction against the right to vote this stock while in the ownership or control of the Union Pacific Company, or any corporation owned by it, or while held by any corporation or person for the Union Pacific Company, and forbid any transfer or disposition thereof in such wise as to continue its control, and should provide an injunction against the payment of dividends upon such stock while thus held, except to a receiver to be appointed by the court, who shall collect and hold such dividends until disposed of by the decree of the court.

"As the court below dismissed the government's bill it was unnecessary there to consider the disposition of the shares of stock acquired by the Union Pacific Company, which acquisition, we hold, constituted an unlawful combination in violation of the anti-trust act. In order to effectually conclude the operating force of the combination such disposition should be made subject to the approval and decree of the court, and any plan for the disposition of this stock must be such as to effectually dissolve the unlawful combination thus created. The court shall proceed upon the presentation of any plan to hear the government and defendants and may bring in any additional parties whose presence may be necessary to a final disposition of the stock in conformity to the views herein expressed.

"As to the suggestion made at the oral argument by the Attorney General as to the nature of the decree, that one must be entered which, while destroying the unlawful combination, in so far as the Union Pacific secured control of the competing line of road extending from New Orleans and Galveston to San Francisco and Portland, would permit the Union Pacific to retain the Central Pacific connection from Ogden to San Francisco and thereby to control that line to the coast, thus effecting such a continuity of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific from the Missouri River to San Francisco as was contemplated by the acts of Congress under which they were constructed, it should be said that nothing herein shall be considered as preventing the government or any party in interest, if so desiring, from presenting to the court a plan for accomplishing this result or as preventing the court from adopting and giving effect of any such plan so presented.

"Any plan or plans shall be presented to the court within three months from

The city of Colon in 1911 had a population of 17,748.

the receipt of the mandate of this court, failing which, or, upon the rejection by the court of plans submitted within such time, the court shall proceed by receivership and sale, if necessary, to dispose of such stock in such wise as to dissolve such unlawful combination.

Provision for Stock Disposal.

The government has appealed from the decree, which is a general one, dismissing the bill. So far as concerns the attempt to acquire the Northern Pacific stock and the stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, afterward abandoned, and a certain interest in the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company, and other features of the case dealt with and disposed of by the decree and opinion of the court below, it is sufficient, without going into these matters in detail, to say as to them that we find no reason to disturb the action of the court below, but for the reasons stated the decree shall be reversed and one entered in conformity to the views herein expressed, so far as concerns the acquisition of the Southern Pacific stock."

On December 16, 1912, the Supreme Court of the United States delivered a decision declaring that the conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce charged against the anthracite coal railroads had not been proved. The opinion, delivered by Justice Lurton, contained these findings:

First—That the general combination alleged by the government to exist between the defendant roads for an apportionment for total tonnage to the seaboard by an agreement in the nature of a pooling arrangement has not been established, and therefore the relief sought by the government upon the assumption of such combination is denied.

Second—The court finds, however, that the principal defendants did combine, for the purpose of shutting out from the anthracite coal field a projected independent line of railroad, the New York, Wyoming & Western Railroad, and to accomplish that purpose it is found that the stock of the Temple Iron Company and of the Simpson & Watkins collieries was acquired for the purpose of and with the intent, not of normally and lawfully developing trade, but for restraining interstate commerce and competition in transportation, which would have presumably come about through the construction and operation of the proposed competing line of railroad between the mines and tidewater.

Third—The court holds that certain contracts made with purchasers covering between 20 and 25 per cent of the total annual supply of coal, known as the 65 per cent contracts, by which such independent producers bound themselves to deliver the output of their mines or any other mine which they might acquire, to the railroad companies for 65 per cent of the average market price at tidewater, were also void because in violation of the anti-trust act as abnormal and illegal restraints upon interstate commerce.

Fourth—The court reiterates the declaration in the Standard Oil case, that an act of Congress does not "forbid or restrain the power to make normal and usual contracts to further trade by resorting to all normal methods, whether by agreement or otherwise, to accomplish such purpose." Nevertheless, it holds that the acts which it finds in this case to be illegal, the Temple Iron and 65 per cent contracts, were not within such class, but on the contrary were abnormal in their character and directly tended to and were intended to illegally restrain trade and commerce, and therefore came within the statute as illustrated by the rulings in St. Louis Terminal Association and Swift & Co. vs. United States.

TURKO-ITALIAN WAR AND TREATY.

In September, 1911, a quarrel broke out between Turkey and Italy, and the latter power invaded Tripoli. On November 5, 1911, the Italian government issued a decree annexing Tripoli, and on February 23, 1912, the Italian Chamber passed an act which ratified the decree of annexation. But neither Turkey nor the Powers (with the exception of Russia) recognized the change, and the war dragged along until October 18, 1912, when the following treaty of peace, known as the "Treaty of Lausanne," was signed at Ouchy, Switzerland by Turkey and Italy.

The treaty provided that Turkey should call her troops and civil functionaries from Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and that Italy should do likewise in the islands occupied in the Ægean Sea. It was provided, however, that the evacuation of these islands should only follow the Turkish evacuation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

Italy agreed to a full amnesty for the people of Tripoli and Cyrenaica and Turkey made a similar engagement as to the people of the Ægean islands.

All treaties and conventions between Italy and Turkey existing before the war are remaining in force.

Italy engaged to conclude with Turkey, when she renews her commercial treaties with other powers, a treaty of commerce on the same basis as those with the other European powers.

Italy also agreed to an increase in customs duties by Turkey of from 11 to 15 per cent ad valorem and the establishment of a monopoly or surtax on petroleum, cigarette paper, matches, alcohol and playing cards if the duties are applied to importations from other countries, and to suppress Italian postoffices in the Ottoman empire when the other powers do likewise.

Turkey agreed to reinstate Italians employed in the Turkish administration prior to the war and with the same rights they would have enjoyed if there had been no interruption in their service.

Italy engaged to pay annually to the Ottoman public debt a sum equal to the average revenue for three years preceding the war received by the public debt from Tripoli and Cyrenaica; such sum to be not less than 2,000,000 lire ($400,000).

Either party should have the right to demand a commutation of this annuity by capitalized the amount at 4 per cent.

There are 73 Italian journals published in the United States.

THE BALKAN WAR.

The events of the brief war between Turkey and the States of the Balkan Confederation—Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Greece—are given in full detail in the section entitled "Important Events of 1912," under the months of October, November and December.

BULGARIA.

Bulgaria, a kingdom in the northeast of the Balkan Peninsula, is bounded on the north by the Danube, on the east by the Black Sea, on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople, on the west by Servia and Macedonia. The area of northern Bulgaria is 24,535 square miles; of Eastern Rumelia, 12,705 square miles; of united Bulgaria, 37,240 square miles. Total population (census of December 31, 1910), 4,329,108. The population, divided according to language or nationality, was, in 1910: 3,203,810 Bulgarians, 488,010 Turks, 75,773 Rumanians, 63,487 Greeks, 98,004 Gipsies, 37,663 Jews, 3,863 Germans, 3,275 Russians and 61,690 of other nationalities. The national faith is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, though, in 1870, in consequence of its demand for an acceptance of religious autonomy, the Bulgarian Church was declared by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be outside the Orthodox communion.

Capital: Sofia (population in 1910, 102,769). **National colors:** white, green, red.

Bulgaria is a constitutional monarchy. By Article III. of the Berlin Treaty which created the principality, it was declared hereditary in the family of a prince "freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte with the assent of the powers." On July 7, 1887, the Bulgarian National Assembly at Tirnova elected by unanimous vote Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who, though not confirmed by the Sublime Porte, under whose suzerainty the principality was by the Berlin Treaty, assumed the government under the name of Ferdinanad I. on August 14, 1887. The Sultan, by Imperial Firman, March 10, 1896, confirmed Prince Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria and confided to him the government of Eastern Rumelia as Governor-General. On October 5, 1908, Prince Ferdinand declared the independence of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia, proclaimed their establishment as a Kingdom (tsarstwo) and assumed the title of King (tsar) of the Bulgars. The independence was recognized by the powers, e. g., by Turkey, April 20, 1909, and by Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, the German Empire, and Italy, April 27, 1909.

Reigning King (tsar), Ferdinand I., youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the late Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orléans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), born February 26, 1861; elected Prince of Bulgaria July 7, 1887; assumed the government August 14, 1887, in succession to Prince Alexander, who had abdicated September 7, 1886. Married (1) April 20, 1893, to Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, daughter of Robert, Duke of Parma (died January 31, 1899); (2) February 28, 1908, to Princess Eléonore of Reuss-Kostritz (born August 22, 1860), and has issue four children: Prince Boris (see below); Prince Cyril, born November 17, 1895; Princess Eudoxie, born January 17, 1898; Princess Nadejda, born January 30, 1899.

Heir Apparent—Crown Prince Boris, born at Trnovo January 30, 1894.

The civil list is fixed at 1,250,000 leva (francs), besides 830,000 leva for the maintenance of palaces, etc.

Succession—The royal dignity descends in the direct male line.

Cabinet.

The executive is entrusted to a cabinet of eight members—the ministers of foreign affairs and religion, finance, justice, public works, the interior, commerce and agriculture, education and war.

Constitution and Government.

According to the constitution of 1879, amended May, 1893, and modified by the proclamation of a Bulgarian Kingdom on October 5, 1908, the sovereign, excepting the case of the present King, must profess the Orthodox religion. The legislative power is vested in the King in conjunction with the National Assembly. The national representation is embodied in the Sobranye or National Assembly, and the Grand Sobranye, which is convoked in extraordinary circumstances. The members of the Sobranye are elected by universal manhood suffrage, at the rate of one member to every 20,000 of the population, for a term of five years. They receive from 15 to 20 leva ($3-$4) a day during session. All over 30 years of age who can read and write are eligible as representatives. The Grand Sobranye, which is elected in the proportion of 2 to every 20,000 inhabitants, is convoked to elect a new King, to appoint a regency, to sanction a change in the constitution or to ratify an alteration in the boundaries of the Kingdom.

The Sobranye elected September 19, 1911, was divided as follows: 190 Nationalists, 5 Agrarians, 7 Liberals, 6 National Liberals, 1 Young Liberal, 6 Democrats.

Military Service.

Military service is compulsory. It begins at the age of 20 and continues to the age of 46. Service commences in the ranks, 2 years in the infantry and 3 years in the other arms; 8 respectively 7 years in the reserve; 7 years in the landwehr, 4 years in the first ban, and 4 in the second ban of the "Opolchenie"

The third largest city in Sweden is Malmo, which had 81,169 inhabitants in 1909.

(Territorial Army). Mahometans may be exempted on payment of 500 leva ($100), Those exempt of military service must pay a tax of from 20 to 1,000 levas.

The peace strength of the army is about 3,800 officers and 56,000 men; in time of war it can be brought to about 338,000 officers and men.

The navy consists of a torpedo gunboat and a few small steamers with a personnel of 1,134 men.

Communications.

Railways (in 1911), 1,200 miles open and 187 miles under construction. Telegraphs, 6,711 miles of wire and 350 offices. Telephones, 177 miles of line. There were 2,203 postoffices in 1910, carrying 61,960,916 letters, newspapers, etc.

Trade with the United States.

Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.	Year ending June 30.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1909	$92,887	$190,825	1911	$89,768	$284,254
1910	128,111	385,667	1912	174,706	462,436

DEATHS OF 1912.

To keep this record complete and continuous deaths are included which occurred December 16, 1911.

A.

ADAM, James Noble, ex-Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., 70, Buffalo, N. Y., February 9.

ANDERSON, Carl C., Representative in Congress from Ohio, 35, Fostoria, Ohio, October 1.

ARBUCKLE, John, sugar and coffee merchant and philanthropist, 74, Brooklyn, March 27.

ASTOR, John Jacob, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., capitalist, 47, on Titanic, at sea, April 15.

AYCOCK, Charles B., ex-Governor of North Carolina, 52, Birmingham, Ala., April 4.

B.

BAKER, Henry Moore, ex-Representative in Congress from New Hampshire, 71, Manchester, N. H., May 30.

BARR, Albert J., newspaper publisher, 61, Pittsburgh, Penn., February 24.

BARTON, Miss Clara, army nurse and founder of the Red Cross in America, 90, Glen Echo, Md., April 12.

BEIDLER, J. A., ex-Representative in Congress from Ohio, 60, Willoughby, Ohio, September 13.

BIGELOW, Charles, actor, 49, Meadville, Penn., March 12.

BIGELOW, John, diplomatist, journalist and author, 94, New York City, Dec. 19, 1911.

BINGHAM, Henry H., Brigadier General, U. S. V., Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania, 71, Philadelphia, Penn., March 23.

BLACKBURN, E. Spencer, ex-Representative in Congress from North Carolina, 43, Elizabethton, Tenn., March 10.

BLAUSTEIN, David, educator, superintendent of the Educational Alliance of New York City, 46, Cold Spring, N. Y., August 28.

BLODGETT, John Taggart, jurist, Associate Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, former United States Circuit Judge, 53, Providence, R. I., March 4.

BOAS, Emil L., American representative of the Hamburg-American steamship line, 58, Greenwich, Conn., May 3.

BORDEN, Matthew C. D., cotton goods manufacturer, 70, Oceanic, N. J., May 17.

BOWYER, John M., Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), 59, Tampa, Fla., March 15.

BRAGG, Edward Stuyvesant, Brigadier General U. S. N., ex-Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, ex-United States Minister to Mexico, 85, Fond du Lac, Wis., June 20.

BURNHAM, Daniel Hudson, architect, 66, Heidelberg, Germany, June 14.

BURT, Silas Wright, ex-naval officer of the Port of New York, pioneer Civil Service Reformer, 83, New York City, December 2.

BYRD, Adam Monroe, ex-Representative in Congress from Mississippi, 63, Hot Springs, Ark., June 22.

C.

CAREY, Asa B., Brigadier General U. S. A. (retired), ex-Paymaster General of the army, 77, Orlando, Fla., April 4.

CARRINGTON, Henry Beebe, Brigadier General U. S. V., writer and lawyer, 88, Boston, Mass., October 26.

CARSON, John M., journalist, Philadelphia, Penn., September 29.

CARTER, Bernard, Maryland, lawyer, 78, Narragansett Pier, R. I., June 13.

CLARK, Amos, ex-Representative in Congress from New Jersey, 85, Elizabeth, N. J., October 31.

CLEAVES, Henry B., ex-Governor of Maine, 72, Portland, Me., June 22.

COLLYER, Rev. Dr. Robert, clergyman and orator, 89, New York City, December 1.

CONNELL, Richard E., ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 45, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 30.

CRAMP, Samuel H., former president of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, 79, Philadelphia, Penn., November 3.

CROTHERS, Austin L., ex-Governor of Maryland, 62, Elkton, Md., May 25.

CUPPLES, Samuel, philanthropist, 80, St. Louis, Mo., January 7.

CURTIS, Edward, physician and scientist, 74, New York City, November 28.

CUTTING, William Bayard, philanthropist, ex-Municipal Civil Service Commissioner of New York, 62, Rock Island, Ill., March 1.

D.

DAWSON, Thomas C., Resident Diplomatic Officer of the State Department, former United States Minister to Santo Domingo, Colombia, Chili and Panama, 46, Washington, D. C., May 1.

DUFFIELD, Henry M., Brigadier General, U. S. A., 70, Detroit, Mich., July 13.

DUNBAR, Ralph O., Chief Justice of the Washington State Supreme Court, 67, Olympia, Wash., September 19.

Of the regiments serving in the United States Army the Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fifth Infantry, both colored organizations, showed in 1912 the lowest percentage of desertions.

DUNCAN, Joseph W., Brigadier General, U. S. A., 59, San Antonio, Tex., May 14.
DUNCAN, William Butler, railroad man, 82, New York City, June 20.

E.

EVANS, Robley D., Rear-Admiral U. S. N. (retired), 65, Washington, D. C., January 3.
EYTINGE, Rose, actress, 76, Amityville, L. I., December 20, 1911.

F.

FARLEY, Joseph P., Brigadier General U. S. A. (retired), 73, Charleston, S. C., April 6.
FISH, James Dean, ex-president of the Marine Bank, New York City, and former partner of General Grant, 93, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 29.
FORD, Isaac N., journalist, correspondent of the New York Tribune in London, 64, London, England, August 8.
FOSTER, David J., Representative in Congress from Vermont, 54, Washington, D. C., March 24.
FREEMAN, Max, actor and theatrical manager, 60, New York City, March 28.
FUNK, Rev. Dr. Isaac K., publisher, 72, Montclair, N. J., April 4.
FURNESS, Horace Howard, Shakespearian scholar, 79, Wallingford, Penn., August 13.
FUTRELLE, Jacques, journalist and fiction writer, 37, on Titanic, at sea, April 15.

G.

GOODWIN, William Watson, professor emeritus of Greek literature at Harvard University, 81, Cambridge, Mass., June 16.
GORDON, James, ex-United States Senator from Mississippi, 79, Okolona, Miss., November 28.
GORDON, Wm. W., Brigadier General U. S. V., 78, Savannah, Ga., September 11.
GRADY, Thomas F., New York State Senator, Tammany politician, 58, New York City, February 3.
GRANT, Frederick D., Major General U. S. A., 61, New York City, April 10.
GREENOUGH, George G., Brigadier General (retired), U. S. A., inventor of devices for artillery operations, 68, Charleston, S. C., June 27.
GRISCOM, Clement C., chairman of the board of directors of the International Mercantile Marine Co., 71, Philadelphia, Penn., November 10.

H.

HARAHAN, James T., ex-president of the Illinois Central R. R., 69, Kinmundi, Ill., January 22.
HARRIS, Henry B., theatrical manager, 45, at sea, April 14.
HARRITY, William F., former Postmaster of Philadelphia, ex-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, 62, Overbrook, Penn., April 17.
HARROD, Benjamin Morgan, civil engineer, ex-member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and of the Mississippi River Commission, 75, New Orleans, La., September 7.
HARTLEY, Jonathan Scott, sculptor, 67, New York, December 7.
HARTWELL, A. S., Brigadier General U. S. V., ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, 76, Honolulu, Hawaii, October 29.
HAWLEY, Edwin, railroad president and capitalist, 62, New York City, February 1.
HEILPRIN, Louis, author, encyclopedist, 61, New York, February 12.
HEYBURN, Weldon Brinton, United States Senator from Idaho, 60, Washington, D. C., October 17.
HIGGINS, Anthony, ex-United States Senator from Delaware, ex-Representative in Congress from Delaware, 71, New York City, June 26.
HILL, John F., ex-Governor of Maine, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, 56, Boston, Mass., March 16.
HODGES, Charles L., Major-General, U. S. A. (retired), 64, Washington, D. C., December 26, 1911.
HOFFMAN, Rev. Dr. H. S., Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, 71, Philadelphia, Penn., November 23.
HOWARD, James Gray, journalist, 60, Washington, D. C., November 17.
HUBBARD, Elbert Hamilton, Representative in Congress from Iowa, 63, Sioux City, June 4.
HUFF, George F., ex-Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, 79, Washington, D. C., April 18.
HUTCHINS, Stilson, journalist, 73, Washington, D. C., April 22.

J.

JAGGAR, Very Rev. Thomas A., Protestant Episcopal bishop in charge of European churches, 73, Cannes, France, December 13.
JOLINE, Adrian Hoffman, lawyer, author, receiver for the New York City Railway Company, ex-president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, 62, New York City, October 15.
JONAS, Benjamin F., ex-United States Senator from Louisiana, 76, New Orleans, La., December 21, 1911.
JONES, John Percival, ex-United States Senator from Nevada, 83, Los Angeles, Cal., November 27.

K.

KENDRICK, the Right Rev. John Mills, Protestant-Episcopal Bishop of Arizona and New Mexico, 75, Los Angeles, Cal., December 16, 1911.
KERWIN, Michael, Brigadier General U. S. V., ex-Police Commissioner of New York, 75, New York City, June 20.
KING, Hamilton, U. S. Minister to Siam, 60, Bangkok, Siam, September 1.

L.

LAMBERTON, Benjamin Peffer, Rear-Admiral U. S. N. (retired), 68, Washington, D. C., June 9.
LANNING, William M., United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, ex-Representative in Congress from New Jersey, 63, Trenton, N. J., February 16.
LARRABEE, William, ex-Governor of Iowa, 80, Clermont, Iowa, November 16.
LAWSON, Thomas G., ex-Representative in Congress from Georgia, 76, Eatonton, Ga., April 16.
LIVINGSTON, Leonidas F., ex-Representative in Congress from Georgia, 79, Washington, D. C., February 11.
LOCHREN, William, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, ex-United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota, 80, Minneapolis, Minn., January 28.
LOCKMAN, John T., Brigadier General, U. S. V., lawyer, 78, New York City, September 26.
LOEB, Morris, scientist, philanthropist and educator, 49, Seabright, N. J., October 8.
LOW, Philip Burril, ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 76, New York, N. Y., August 23.
LUDDEN, Right Rev. Patrick A., Bishop

of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Syracuse, 76, Syracuse, N. Y., August 6.

Mc.

McALEER, William, ex-Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, 74, Philadelphia, Penn., April 19.

McCHESNEY, Dora Greenwell, author, 41, Paris, France, July 5.

McINTIRE, William W., ex-Representative in Congress from Maryland, 62, Baltimore, Md., March 31.

M.

MALBY, George R., Representative in Congress from New York, ex-Speaker of the New York Assembly, 55, New York, N. Y., July 5.

MELVILLE, George W., Rear-Admiral U. S. N. (retired), Arctic explorer, 71, Philadelphia, Penn., March 17.

MERRIAM, Henry Clay, Major-General U. S. A. (retired), 75, Portland, Me., November 18.

MILLET, Francis D., journalist and painter, 65, on Titanic at sea, April 15.

MONEY, Hernando de Soto, ex-United States Senator from Mississippi, 73, Biloxi, Miss., September 18.

MORRIS, Thomas J., United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, 74, Baltimore, Md., June 6.

MUSSER, John H., physician and medical writer, 55, Philadelphia, Penn., April 3.

N.

NEWBERRY, Walter Cass, capitalist, Brigadier General, U. S. V., 76, Chicago, Ill., July 20.

NICHOLLS, Francis T., ex-Governor of Louisiana, ex-Chief Justice of Louisiana, 77, Thibodaux, La., January 5.

NIXON, George S., United States Senator from Nevada, 52, Washington, D. C., June 5.

NIXON, William Penn, journalist, 79, Chicago, Ill., February 21.

NOBLE, John W., Brigadier General U. S. V., ex-Secretary of the Interior, 80, St. Louis, Mo., March 22.

O.

O'REILLY, Robert Maitland, ex-Surgeon General of the United States Army, 76, Washington, D. C., November 3.

P.

PAGE, Charles H., ex-Representative in Congress from Rhode Island, 69, Providence, R. I., July 22.

PATTERSON, John James, ex-Senator from South Carolina, editor, 82, Mifflintown, Penn., September 28.

PEARSONS, Daniel K., philanthropist, 92 Chicago, Ill., April 27.

PECK, Paul, aviator, holder of American duration flight record, 25, Chicago, Ill., September 11.

PEFFER, William A., ex-Senator from Kansas, 81, Topeka, Kan., October 7.

PHILLIPS, Thomas W., banker, philanthropist, ex-Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, 77, Newcastle, Penn., July 21.

PORTER, James D., ex-Governor of Tennessee, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, 84, Paris, Tenn., May 18.

POTTER, Louis, sculptor, 39, Seattle, Wash., August 28.

POWERS, C. S., ex-Governor of Mississippi, 75, Los Angeles, Cal., November 12.

PRYOR, Mrs. Roger A., author and philanthropist, 81, New York City, February 15.

R.

RANSDELL, Daniel M., Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, former United States marshal for the District of Columbia, 70, Washington, D. C., November 28.

RAYNER, Isidor, United States Senator from Maryland, ex-Representative in Congress from Maryland, 62, Washington, D. C., November 25.

REID, Whitelaw, Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, journalist and diplomatist, ex-Minister to France, Chancellor of the Board of Regents of the University of New York, 75, London, England, December 15.

RICHARDS, Eugene Lamb, mathematician, professor in mathematics at Yale University, 74, Beach Haven, N. J., August 5.

RICHARDS, William Alford, ex-Governor of Wyoming, 63, Melbourne, Australia, July 26.

ROBIE, Frederick, ex-Governor of Maine, 89, Gorham, Me., February 2.

RODGERS, Calbraith P., aeronaut, 33, Long Beach, Cal., April 3.

RYAN, Thomas J., Philadelphia political leader, 55, Philadelphia, Penn., October 5.

S.

SANGSTER, Mrs. Margaret E., author, editor, poet, 74, Maplewood, N. J., June 4.

SCHWAB, Gustav H., steamship manager, 61, Litchfield, Conn., November 12.

SCRUGGS, Wm. Lindsay, ex-United States Minister of the United States to Colombia and Venezuela, 70, Atlanta, Ga., July 18.

SHALER, Alexander, brigadier general, U. S. V., 84, New York City, December 27, 1911.

SHERMAN, James Schoolcraft, Vice-President of the United States, ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 57, Utica, N. Y., October 30.

SMILEY, Albert K., founder of the Lake Mohonk Conference on Indians, peace promoter, 84, Redlands, Cal., December 2.

SMITH, Dr. Gerrit, composer, professor of music, 53, Darien, Conn., July 21.

SNOWDEN, A. Louden, ex-United States Minister to Spain, Greece and the Balkan States, former superintendent of the mint in Philadelphia, 75, Bryn Mawr, Penn., September 7.

SOUTHWICK, George N., ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 49, Albany, N. Y., October 17.

SPRING, Alfred, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, 61, Clifton Springs, N. Y., October 22.

STAHEL, Julius, Major General, U. S. V., ex-Consul General of the United States at Shanghai, 87, New York City, December 4.

STEWART, Alexander, ex-Representative in Congress from Tennessee, 82, Washington, D. C., May 24.

STONE, Charles W., ex-Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, 69, Warren, Penn., August 15.

STRAUS, Isidor, merchant and philanthropist, ex-Representative in Congress from New York, 67, on Titanic at sea, April 15.

SUMNER, Edwin Vose, brigadier general U. S. A. (retired), 77, San Francisco, Cal., August 24.

There were in the United States in 1909 1,641 establishments engaged in the wholesale slaughtering and meat packing industry.

SWIFT, George B., ex-Mayor of Chicago, 66, Chicago, Ill., July 2.

T.

TAYLOR, Robert L., United States Senator from Tennessee, ex-Representative in Congress from Tennessee and ex-Governor of that state, 62, Washington, D. C., March 31.
TERRELL, A. W., ex-United States Minister to Turkey, 85, Mineral Wells, Tex., September 10.
TERRELL, Joseph M., ex-Governor of Georgia, ex-United States Senator from Georgia, 52, Atlanta, Ga., November 17.
TRYON, James Rufus, Rear Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), formerly Surgeon General of the United States Navy, 75, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 20.

U.

UTTER, George H., Representative in Congress from Rhode Island, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, 58, Westerly, R. I., November 3.

V.

VANIMAN, Melvin, aviator, 44, Atlantic City, N. J., July 2.

W.

WARREN, Rev. Henry White, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 81, Denver, Col., July 23.
WASHBURN, William Drew, ex-United States Senator from Minnesota, ex-Governor of Minnesota, 81, Minneapolis, Minn., July 29.
WEAVER, James B., Brigadier General, U. S. V., ex-Representative in Congress from Iowa, Greenback and Populist candidate for President, 80, Des Moines, Iowa, February 6.
WHITE, Truman C., ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, 72, Buffalo, N. Y., February 7.
WICKLIFFE, Robert C., Representative in Congress from Louisiana, 47, Washington, D. C., June 11.
WILCOX, Benjamin Martin, ex-State Senator of New York, 58, Auburn, N. Y., August 27.
WILSON, John L., ex-United States Senator from Washington, 62, Washington, D. C., November 6.
WRIGHT, Wilbur, pioneer in aviation, 45, Dayton, Ohio, May 30.

Y.

YEAMANS, Mrs. Annie, actress, 77, New York City, March 3.
YOUNG, Lucien, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., 60, New York City, October 2.

NOTABLE DEATHS ABROAD.

AEHRENTHAL, Count Alois Lexa von, Austro-Hungarian statesman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Empire, 58, Vienna, Austria, February 17.
ALMA-TADEMA, Sir Laurence, British artist, 76, Wiesbaden, Germany, June 25.
BARR, Robert, novelist and editor, 62, Woldington, Surrey, England, October 22.
BEERNAERT, August Marie Francois, Belgian statesman, recipient of the Nobel peace prize in 1909, ex-Minister of Public Works, Agriculture and Finance, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, 83, Lucerne, Switzerland, October 6.
BIEBERSTEIN, Baron Adolf Marschall von, German statesman, Ambassador in London, 70, Badenweiler, Baden, Germany, September 24.
BISSON, Alexandre C., French dramatist, 63, Paris, France, January 28.
BLAKE, Edward, Canadian ex-Premier of Ontario and leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion Parliament, Home Rule member of the British Parliament for South Longford, Ireland, 89, Toronto, Can., March 1.
BLOCKX, Jan, Flemish composer, 61, Antwerp, Belgium, May 26.
BLYDEN, Rev. Dr. Edward Wilmot, negro educator and diplomat, former Secretary of State of Liberia, 79, Sierra Leone, W. A., February 8.
BOOTH, Rev. William, founder of the Salvation Army, 83, London, England, August 20.
BRESSLER-GIANOLI, Mme., opera singer, 40, Geneva, May 13.
BRISSON, Henri, French statesman, former Premier and President of the Chamber of Deputies, 76, Paris, France, April 14.
CANALEJAS Y MENDES, José, Prime Minister of Spain, Spanish statesman, Madrid, November 12.
CARTWRIGHT, Sir Richard, Canadian statesman, former Minister and Liberal leader of the Senate, 77, Ottawa, Ont., September 24.
CORRAL, Ramon, ex-Vice-President of Mexico and ex-Governor of Sonora, 58, Paris, France, November 10.
DAHN, Felix S., German historical novelist and poet, 77, Breslau, Germany, January 3.
DARWIN, Sir George Howard, professor of astronomy at Cambridge University, 68, London, December 7.
DO RIO BRANCO, Baron, Brazilian statesman, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, February 10.
ESTRADA, Emilio, President of Ecuador, 65, Guayaquil, Ecuador, December 22, 1911.
FREDERICK VIII, King of Denmark, 69, Hamburg, Germany, May 14.
GROSSMITH, John, Sr., English actor, writer and dramatist, 65, Folkestone, England, March 10.
HAYS, Chares M., Canadian railroad manager, 55, on Titanic, at sea, April 15.
JUDITH, Mme. Julie Bernat, French actress, writer and translator, 85, Paris, France, October 28.
LABOUCHERE, Henry, English journalist and politician, 80, Florence, Italy, January 16.
LANG, Andrew, critic, poet and anthropologist, 68, Banchory, Scotland, July 21.
LECONTE, Gen. Cincinnatus, President of the Republic of Hayti, 42, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, August 8.
LEFEBRE, Jules Joseph, French painter, 77, Paris, France, February 24.
LEROY-BEAULIEU, Henri Jean Baptiste Anatole, politico-social publicist, director of the Institute of France, 70, Paris, France. June 16.
LISTER, Joseph, Baron Lister, English surgeon, originator of antiseptic surgery, 84, London, Eng., February 11.
LOPEZ DE ROMANA, Alejandro, ex-President of Peru, Lima, Peru, May 27.
LOYSON, Charles (Père Hyacinthe), French

West Virginia ranked third among the states in 1910 in the manufacture of pottery of various kinds.

preacher and orator, 84, Paris, France, February 9.
LUITPOLD, Prince Regent of Bavaria, 91, Munich, Bavaria, December 11.
McCARTHY, Justin, Irish political leader, journalist, historian and novelist, 81, Folkestone, Eng., April 24.
MASSENET, Jules E. F., French composer, 70, Paris, France, August 13.
MATAAFA, ex-King of Samoa, Leouka, Fiji Islands, February 14.
MOSS, Sir Charles, Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Appeals, chancellor of the University of Toronto, 72, Toronto, Ontario, October 11.
MUTSUHITO, Emperor of Japan, 60, Tokio, July 30.
NOGI, General Count Maresuke, Supreme Military Councillor of Japan, 63, Tokio, Japan, September 13.
OGILVIE, William, Canadian astronomer and explorer, 66, Winnipeg, Manitoba, November 13.
PEEL, Viscount Arthur Wellesley, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, 83, London, Eng., October 24.
PASSY, Frédéric, French economist and peace apostle, 91. Paris, June 12.
POINCARE, Jules Henry, French mathematician, member of the French Academy and Academy of Sciences, 58, Paris, July 17.
SKEAT, Rev. Walter William, professor of philology of Cambridge University, England, 77, London, Eng., October 7.
STEAD, William T., English journalist, 62, on Titanic at sea, April 15.
STOKER, Bram, journalist, theatrical agent and author, 53, London, England, April 21.
STRINDBERG, Auguste, Swedish dramatist, 63, Stockholm, Sweden, May 14.
SUVORIN, Alexis, Russian author, dramatist, editor of "Novoe Vremya," 78, St. Petersburg, August 24.
TERRY, Edward, English actor, 68, Barnes, Surry, Eng., April 2.

MALES OF MILITIA AGE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900 AND 1910.

Division and State.	Males of militia age—18 to 44 years, inclusive.	
	1910.	1900.
United States*	20,473,684	16,182,702
New England:		
Maine	151,325	142,175
New Hampshire	90,357	88,149
Vermont	73,685	70,830
Massachusetts	760,324	632,369
Rhode Island	125,213	95,737
Connecticut	257,996	207,696
Middle Atlantic:		
New York	2,156,361	1,639,395
New Jersey	597,513	422,758
Pennsylvania	1,788,619	1,405,916
East North Central:		
Ohio	1,076,928	893,327
Indiana	580,557	530,615
Illinois	1,330,556	1,091,472
Michigan	616,729	516,802
Wisconsin	497,922	425,825
West North Central:		
Minnesota	491,113	399,734
Iowa	475,829	475,760
Missouri	721,166	662,928
North Dakota	145,628	80,191
South Dakota	140,635	87,505
Nebraska	267,497	235,572
Kansas	370,227	304,439
South Atlantic:		
Delaware	44,634	40,029
Maryland	271,373	243,776
Dist. of Columbia.	78,349	62,981
Virginia	398,728	346,030
West Virginia	275,048	200,503
North Carolina	392,192	326,202
South Carolina	276,788	236,767
Georgia	497,095	409,186
Florida	171,688	114,500
East South Central:		
Kentucky	457,493	428,622
Tennessee	423,088	384,249
Alabama	401,145	328,949
Mississippi	345,745	289,599
West South Central:		
Arkansas	311,792	250,380
Louisiana	338,343	268,739
Oklahoma	357,933	168,136
Texas	804,980	599,221
Mountain:		
Montana	123,232	83,574
Idaho	86,384	41,783
Wyoming	54,654	32,988
Colorado	203,982	142,136
New Mexico	73,097	41,464
Arizona	58,962	34,231
Utah	84,449	53,755
Nevada	29,383	11,596
Pacific:		
Washington	340,872	149,586
Oregon	190,553	105,628
California	665,522	378,877

*Exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other non-contiguous possessions.

CHIEF AMERICAN RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

MILEAGE, REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OFFICERS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

Total Mileage—10,732.88.
Operating Revenues—$107,752,359.
Operating Expenses—$71,273,202.
Rate of Dividend—Six per cent.

There are 17,459,105 acres of coal land in the public land States, the appraised value of which is $742,620,649.

Officers—Edward P. Ripley, president; W. B. Storey, jr., G. T. Nicholson and W. E. Hodges, vice-presidents; directors, Howel Jones, Edward P. Ripley, Byron L. Smith, Charles Steele, H. Rieman Duval, Thomas P. Fowler, Charles S. Gleed, Walker D. Hines, Edward J. Berwind, Henry C. Frick, Andrew C. Jobes, John G. McCullough, Benjamin P. Cheney, T. De Witt Cuyler and Augustus D. Juilliard.
General Office—Topeka, Kan. New York Office—No. 5 Nassau street.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Total Mileage—12,203.46.
Operating Revenues—$33,463,558.
Operating Expenses—$23,940,978.
Rate of Dividend—Seven per cent.
Officers—President, T. M. Emerson; vice-president, Alexander Hamilton; directors, Henry Walters, chairman; Michael Jenkins, Waldo Newcomer, M. F. Plant, Warren Delano, F. W. Scott, E. B. Borden, Donald MacRae, J. R. Kenly, J. J. Lucas, W. W. Mackall, Wm. J. Brennan.
Principal Office—Richmond, Va. New York Office—No. 71 Broadway.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Total Mileage—4,612.09.
Operating Revenues—$92,594,322.
Operating Expenses—$64,709,537.
Rate of Dividend—Six per cent.
Officers—President, Daniel Willard; first vice-president, George F. Randolph; directors, Daniel Willard, chairman; Oscar G. Murray, Edward R. Bacon, John P. Green, R. Brent Keyser, L. F. Loree, R. S. Lovett, Samuel Rea, Paul M. Warburg, Norman B. Ream, James Speyer, James Stillman and Joseph Wood.
Principal Office and Address—B. & O. Building, Baltimore, Md. New York Office—No. 2 Wall street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Total Mileage—4,763.32.
Operating revenues and expenses, dividend and officers not given separately, these lines being included in the Canadian Pacific R. R. system.
General Office—Montreal, Quebec.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

Total Mileage—672.
Operating Revenues—$25,890,094.
Operating Expenses—$16,757,046.
Rate of Dividend—Eight per cent.
Officers—President, George F. Baer; vice-presidents, R. W. de Forest, W. G. Besler; directors, George F. Baer, Howard W. Maxwell, George F. Baker, Harris C. Fahnestock, Charles Steele, Robert W. de Forest, Henry Graves, jr., E. T. Stotesbury and E. B. Thomas.
General Office—No. 143 Liberty street, New York, N. Y.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.

Total Mileage—2,258.
Operating Revenues—$34,289,870.
Operating Expenses—$22,635,681.
Rate of Dividend—Five per cent.
Officers—President, George W. Stevens; directors. Frank Trumbull, chairman; Decatur Axtell, James H. Dooley, Henry E. Huntington, Theodore P. Shonts, George W. Stevens, Frank A. Vanderlip, Thomas H. Hubbard and F. H. Davis.
Principal Office—Richmond, Va. New York Office—No. 71 Broadway.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

Total Mileage—9,074.84.
Operating Revenue—$86,723,068.
Operating Expenses—$60,646,941.
Rate of Dividend—Eight per cent.
Officers—President, Darius Miller; directors, George B. Harris, chairman; George F. Baker, George C. Clark, William P. Clough, James N. Hill, Norman B. Ream, Edwin T. Nichols, Samuel Thorne, Howard Elliott and James J. Hill.
Principal Office—Burlington, Iowa. New York Office—No. 32 Nassau street.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

Total Mileage—1,496.22.
Operating Revenue—$12,795,242.
Operating Expenses—$10,006,233.
Rate of Dividend—None.
Officers—President, Samuel M. Felton; vice-president, Joseph W. Blabon; directors, Samuel M. Felton, John R. Morrow, John A. Spoor, A. A. Sprague, Clyde M. Carr, C. H. Conover, Charles Steele, Milton Tootle, jr., E. F. Swinney, James S. Bell, F. Weyerhaeuser.
Principal Office—People's Gas Building, Chicago.

Iron and steel manufacturers exported from the United States in first ten months 1912 totalled $239,000,000, against $82,000,000 in 1902.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

Total Mileage—7,511.44.
Operating Revenues—$63,122,743.
Operating Expenses—$50,611,866.
Rate of Dividend—Seven per cent on both common and preferred stocks.
Officers—President, A. J. Earling; directors, Roswell Miller, A. J. Earling, L. J. Petit, J. Ogden Armour, Stanley Field, Samuel McRoberts, Frank S. Bond, William Rockefeller, Donald G. Geddes, John A. Stewart, Percy A. Rockefeller, Walter P. Bliss, Charles W. Harkness, John D. Ryan.
General Offices—Seattle, Wash. New York Office—No. 42 Broadway.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

Total Mileage—7,960.
Operating Revenues—$73,698,591.
Operating Expenses—$52,701,843.
Rate of Dividend—Eight per cent on preferred stock; 7 per cent on common stock.
Officers—President, William A. Gardner; directors, Marvin Hughitt, chairman; W. K. Vanderbilt, James Stillman, Oliver Ames, Zenas Crane, William A. Gardner, W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., F. W. Vanderbilt, Byron L. Smith, Cyrus H. McCormick, Chauncey Keep, Chauncey M. Depew. James C. Fargo, Henry C. Frick, David P. Kimball, John V. Farwell and Homer A. Miller.
Chicago Office—No. 226 West Jackson Boulevard. New York Office—No. 111 Broadway.

DELAWARE & HUDSON.

Total Mileage—877.60.
(For calendar year, 1911.)
Operating Revenues—$21,421,817.
Operating Expenses—$12,758,160.
Rate of Dividend—Nine per cent.
Officers—President, L. F. Loree; chairman executive committee, R. M. Olyphant; vice-president, Charles A. Peabody; managers, Robert M. Olyphant, Chauncey M. Depew, John Jacob Astor, L. F. Loree, W. H. Williams, William S. Opdyke, Archibald D. Russell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. Suydam Grant, George I. Wilber, C. A. Peabody, Robert S. Lovett, James A. Linen and Robert C. Pruyn.
Principal Office—No. 32 Nassau street, New York City.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.

Total Mileage—985.26.
(For calendar year 1911.)
Operating Revenues—$36,586,563.
Operating Expenses—$20,623,448.
Rate of Dividend—Ten per cent.
Officers—President, W. H. Truesdale; vice-president, E. E. Loomis; board of managers, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William H. Moore, Henry A. C. Taylor, William H. Truesdale, George F. Baker, William Rockefeller, George F. Baker, jr., James Stillman, M. Taylor Pyne, Harris C. Fahnestock, John D. Rockefeller, jr., William Fahnestock, Stephen S. Palmer, J. F. Talmage.
General Office—No. 90 West street, New York.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

Total Mileage—2,597.10.
Operating Revenues—$23,280,403.
Operating Expenses—$17,007,143.
Rate of Dividend—None.
Officers—President, E. T. Jeffery; vice-presidents, Charles H. Schlacks, E. L. Brown; directors, George J. Gould, E. T. Jeffery, Edwin Gould, Kingdon Gould, Edgar L. Marston, Arthur Coppell, Edward D. Adams, Benjamin F. Bush, Charles H. Schlacks, Edward L. Brown, Joel F. Vaile.
General Office—Equitable Building, 17th and Stout streets, Denver, Col. New York Office—No. 165 Broadway.

ERIE.

Total Mileage—2,444.
Operating Revenues—$53,708,468.
Operating Expenses—$37,707,685.
Rate of Dividend—None.
Officers—President, F. D. Underwood; vice-president and general solicitor, G. F. Brownell; vice-president, G. A. Richardson; directors, George F. Baker, Elbert H. Gary, James J. Goodwin, William Pierson Hamilton, Leonor F. Loree, Robert S. Lovett, John G. McCullough, Ogden Mills, Charles A. Peabody, George W. Perkins, Norman B. Ream, G. A. Richardson, Charles Steele, Francis Lynde Stetson, F. D. Underwood.
General Office—No. 50 Church street, New York, N. Y.

GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA IN THE UNITED STATES.

Total Mileage—1,582.11.
Operating revenues and expenses, dividend and officers not given separately these lines being included in the Grand Trunk system of Canada.

GREAT NORTHERN.

Total Mileage—7,521.
Operating Revenues—$66,197,819.
Operating Expenses—$37,662,547.
Rate of Dividend—Seven per cent.

The number of establishments engaged in the United States in the manufacture of women's clothing was 4,558 in 1909.

Officers—President, Carl R. Gray; vice-presidents, R. I. Farrington, Richard A. Jackson, E. T. Nichols; directors, James J. Hill, R. A. Jackson, William B. Dean, Samuel Thorne, W. P. Kennedy, J. M. Gruber, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, Eward T. Nichols, Wm. H. Dunwoody, Louis W. Hill.

Principal Office—St. Paul, Minn. New York Office—No. 32 Nassau street.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Total Mileage—4,763.
Operating Revenues—$58,727,272.
Operating Expenses—$48,121,466.
Rate of Dividend—Seven per cent.

Officers—President, Charles H. Markham; vice-president and gen. mgr., W. L. Park; directors, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry W. De Forest, Robert S. Lovett, J. Ogden Armour, Charles A. Peabody, John G. Shedd, Alexander G. Hackstaff, Walther Luttgen, John W. Auchincloss and Robert Walton Goelet, Philip Stockton and ex-officio, the Governor of Illinois.

General Office—No. 1 Park Row, Chicago, Ill. Financial Agency—No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Total Mileage—1,454.
Operating Revenues—$36,905,935.
Operating Expenses—$24,720,250.
Rate of Dividend—Ten per cent.

Officers—E. B. Thomas, president; J. A. Middleton, T. N. Jarvis and L. D. Smith, vice-presidents; general manager, J. F. Maguire; directors, George F. Baer, W. R. Butler, George F. Baker, Alfred C. Harrison, Edward S. Moore, William H. Moore, Abram Nesbitt, Daniel G. Reid, Edward B. Smith, Charles Steele, Edward T. Stotesbury and Henry B. Coxe.

Principal Office—No. 228 South 3d street, Philadelphia.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.

Total Mileage—1,585.
Operating Revenues—$7,954,116.
Operating Expenses—$6,510,408.
Rate of Dividend—None.

Officers—President, Newman Erb; vice-presidents, W. G. Bierd and F. H, Davis; directors, H. E. Huntington, F. H. Davis, Frank Trumbull, Theodore P. Shonts, A. C. Doan, Newman Erb, W. M. Wadden, W. J. Wollman and F. P. Frazier.

Principal Office—Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Eastern Office—No. 25 Broad street, New York City.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS.

Total Mileage—3,399.
Operating Revenues—$28,186,719
Operating Expenses—$21,205,848.
Rate of Dividend—Four per cent on preferred stock.

Officers—President, Charles E. Schaff; vice-president, C. Haile; directors, Frank Trumbull, chairman; Charles E. Schaff, Hans Winterfeldt, Frank A. Vanderlip, James N. Wallace, Harry S. Black, Stuyvesant Fish, Walter S. Crandell, A. A. Allen, James Campbell, Frank P. Frazier, Edw. S. Rea, Alfred G. Poor, E. B. Stevens, Alfred Smithers and Henry E. Huntington.

General Offices—Parsons, Kan., and St. Louis, Mo. Executive Office—No. 49 Wall street, New York City.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Total Mileage—3,918.
Operating Revenues—$54,503,250.
Operating Expenses—$41,280,598.
Rate of Dividend—None.

Officers—President, B. F. Bush; directors, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, James Speyer, J. G. Metcalfe, B. E. Bush, Edgar L. Marston, E. D. Adams, E. B. Pryor, R. Lancaster Williams, Kingdon Gould, E. T. Jeffery, F. T. Gates, S. F. Pryor.

Principal Office—St. Louis, Mo. New York Office—No. 165 Broadway.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD.

Total Mileage—2,092.
Operating Revenues—$64,933,065.
Operating Expenses—$42,104,017.
Rate of Dividend—Eight per cent.

Officers—President, Charles S. Mellen; directors, William Skinner, James S. Elton, Charles S. Mellen, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Rockefeller, George F. Baker, George M. Miller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles M. Pratt, D. Newton Barney, Sidney W. Winslow, Alexander Cochrane, Theodore N. Vail, R. W. Taft, C. F. Brooker, I. De V. Warner, James McCrea, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, James S. Hemingway, Frederick F. Brewster, A. Heaton Robertson, Edwin Milner, Henry K. McHarg, John L. Billard, Francis T. Maxwell, Edward Milligan.

Principal Office—New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

(For calendar year 1911.)

Total Mileage—12,989 (New York Central System).
Operating Revenues—$103,954,863 (New York Central Railroad only).
Operating Expenses—$74,472,578 (New York Central Railroad only).
Rate of Dividend—Five per cent (New York Central Railroad only).

The production of fruits and vegetables in Cuba has tripled in the last three years.

Officers—President, W. C. Brown; vice-presidents, John Carstensen, Alfred H. Smith, Ira A. Place, Charles F. Daly and William K. Vanderbilt, jr.; directors, Chauncey M. Depew (chairman), William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Brown, J. Pierpont Morgan, William K. Vanderbilt, jr., James Stillman, William H. Newman, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard and Marvin Hughitt.

General Office—Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Total Mileage—6,742.
Operating Revenue—$63,423,947.
Operating Expenses—$38,158,517.
Rate of Dividend—Seven per cent.

Officers—President, Howard Elliott; vice-presidents, William P. Clough, Jule M. Hannaford and George T. Slade; directors, Arthur Curtiss James, Howard Elliott, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles Steele, George F. Baker, William S. Tod, Grant B. Schley, William Sloane, William P. Clough, Amos Tuck French, James N. Hill, Payne Whitney, J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., Thomas W. Lamont and George F. Baker, jr.

Principal Office—St. Paul, Minn. New York Office—No. 34 Nassau street.

NORFOLK & WESTERN.

Total Mileage—2,018.
Operating Revenue—$39,735,237.
Operating Expenses—$25,669,430.
Rate of Dividend—Four per cent on preferred stock; five and three-fourths per cent on common stock.

Officers—President, L. E. Johnson; first vice-president, William G. Macdowell; directors, Henry Fink, Victor Morawetz, L. E. Johnson, N. D. Maher, Samuel Rea, W. G. Macdowell, Joseph I. Doran, John P. Green, W. W. Atterbury, Joseph Wood, Henry C. Frick and Walter H. Taylor.

Principal Office—Roanoke, Va. New York Office—No. 40 Exchange Place.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Total Mileage—11,504.
(For calendar year 1911.)
Operating Revenue—$336,351,869.
Operating Expenses—$261,210,278.
Rate of Dividend—Six per cent.

Officers—President, Samuel Rea; vice-presidents, George D. Dixon, Henry Tatnall, W. W. Atterbury and W. Heyward Myers; directors, Percival Roberts, jr., George Wood, Stuart Patterson, Clement A. Griscom, Henry C. Frick, Charles E. Ingersoll, N. Parker Shortridge, Rudulph Ellis, Effingham B. Morris, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Lincoln Godfrey, John P. Green, Samuel Rea, Henry Tatnall and W. W. Atterbury.

Principal Office—Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

READING.

Total mileage—2,132.9.
Operating Revenue—$44,476,525.
Operating Expenditures—$31,146,618.
Rate of Dividend—Four per cent on first and second preferred stocks, 8 per cent on common stock.

Officers—President, George F. Baer; vice-president, George Ziegler; directors, George F. Baer, Henry C. Frick, E. T. Stotesbury, P. A. B. Widener, Henry A. Du Pont, Henry P. McKean, Samuel Dickson, Daniel Willard and George F. Baker.

Office—Reading Terminal, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Total Mileage—8,036.
Operating Revenue—$64,712,853.
Operating Expenses—$46,759,494.
Rate of Dividend—Five and one-half per cent.

Officers—President, John J. Quinlan; directors, William H. Moore, D. G. Reid, James Speyer, George G. McMurtry, A. J. Miller, John J. Quinlan, Benjamin Strong, jr., Edward S. Moore, James Douglas, James McLean, F. L. Hine, Ogden Mills, Arthur Curtiss James, James H. Moore and H. U. Mudge.

Principal Office—No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. New York Office—No. 115 Broadway.

SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES & SALT LAKE.

Total Mileage—1,113.04.
Operating Revenue—$9,361,099.
Operating Expenses—$7,827,116.
Rate of Dividend—None.

Officers—President, W. A. Clark; vice-presidents, W. H. Bancroft, J. Ross Clark; directors, W. A. Clark, W. H. Bancroft, Thomas Kearns, William Mahl, R. S. Lovett, R. C. Kerens, J. Ross Clark, J. F. Sartori, H. I. Bettis, W. G. Kerckhoff, T. F. Miller, W. H. Comstock.

General Office—Los Angeles, Cal.

The ten original counties of the State of New York, erected November 1, 1683, were: Albany, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO.

Total Mileage—7,520.
Operating Revenue—$42,100,364.
Operating Expenses—$28,709,589.
Rate of Dividend—Four per cent on first preferred.
Officers—President, B. L. Winchell; vice-presidents, W. C. Nixon, James Campbell, C. W. Hillard, W. B. Biddle, A. S. Greig and A. Douglas; directors, (October, 1911), B. F. Yoakum, James N. Wallace, William K. Bixby, James Campbell, Benjamin P. Cheney, C. R. Gray, A. S. Greig, A. Douglas, C. W. Hillard, E. V. R. Thayer, Frank Trumbull, Thomas H. West, F. H. Hamilton and Hans Winterfeldt.
Principal Office—'Frisco Building, St. Louis. New York Office—No. 71 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

Total Mileage—1,609.
Operating Revenue—$12,042,543.
Operating Expenses—$8,419,415.
Rate of Dividend—Four and one-half per cent on preferred stocks.
Officers—President and general manager, F. H. Britton; vice-president, H. E. Farrell; directors, Edwin Gould, R. M. Gallaway, H. J. Hemphill, Winslow S. Pierce, William H. Taylor, E. T. Jeffery, Murray Carleton, F. H. Britton and Tom Randolph.
Principal Office—St. Louis. Transfer Office—No. 165 Broadway, New York.

SEABOARD.

Total Mileage—3,070.
Operating Revenue—$22,921,904.
Operating Expenses—$16,280,087.
Rate of Dividend—Five per cent on first preferred.
Officers—President, William J. Harahan; directors, W. T. Rosen, H. Clay Pierce, S. D. Warfield, J. W. Middendorf, John B, Ramsay, B. F. Yoakum, H. R. Duval, James A. Blair, L. F. Loree, Franklin Q. Brown, Henry C. Perkins, John Skelton Williams, Townsend Scott, W. K. Whigham, Wm. J. Harahan, Norman B. Ream, Frank A. Vanderlip and George B. Watts.
General Offices—Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va. New York Office—No. 24 Broad street.

SOUTHERN.

Total Mileage—7,090.
Operating Revenue—$63,590,329.
Operating Expenses—$43,696,236.
Rate of Dividend—Four and one-half per cent.
Officers—President, William W. Finley; directors, Adrian Iselin, jr., John W. Grant, Charles Lanier, Edmund D. Randolph, George F. Baker, jr., Harris C. Fahnestock, Elbert H. Gary, Charles Steele, Robert M. Gallaway, Fairfax Harrison and W. W. Finley.
Principal Office—Richmond, Va. New York Office—No. 30 Church street.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Total Mileage—10,293.
Operating Revenue—$131,525,171.
Operating Expenses—$92,112,282.
Rate of Dividend—Six per cent.
Officers—President, William Sproule; directors, Julius Kruttschnitt, Henry W. de Forest, Robert Goelet, Robert W. Goelet, Marvin Hughitt, H. E. Huntington, Otto H. Kahn, Robert S. Lovett, L. J. Spence, Ogden Mills, Charles A. Peabody, William Rockefeller, Mortimer L. Schiff, W. V. S. Thorne and Frank A. Vanderlip.
General Offices—James Flood Building, San Francisco; No. 120 Broadway, New York; No. 135 Adams street, Chicago; Natchez and Magazine streets, New Orleans. Home Office—Beechmont, Ky.

TEXAS & PACIFIC.

Total Mileage—1,793.
(For calendar year 1911.)
Operating Revenue—$16,139,029.
Operating Expenses—$12,248,019.
Rate of Dividend—None.
Officers—President, George J. Gould; vice-presidents, Thomas J. Freeman, Frank J. Gould, Kingdon Gould, O. B. Hunsman; directors, R. M. Gallaway, George J. Gould, E. T. Jeffery, C. E. Satterlee, Howard Gould, John P. Munn, Frank J. Gould, Edgar L. Marston, Edwin Gould, Joseph J. Slocum, Robert C. Clowry, Benjamin Nicoll, Kingdon Gould, Henry E. Cooper, Dunlevy Milbank, L. S. Thorne and T. J. Freeman.
New York Office—No. 165 Broadway.

UNION PACIFIC.

Total Mileage—7,115.
Operating Revenue—$85,977,609.
Operating Expenses—$54,758,196.
Rate of Dividend—Ten per cent.
Officers—President, A. L. Mohler; vice-presidents, J. Kruttschnitt, L. J. Spence, Wm. Mahl, Charles Ware; directors, Oliver Ames, A. J. Earling, Mortimer L. Schiff, Henry W. de Forest, Henry C. Frick, Robert W. Goelet, Marvin Hughitt, Otto H. Kahn, Robert S. Lovett, Charles A. Peabody, William Rockefeller, William G. Rockefeller, Joseph F. Smith, W. V. S. Thorn, Julius Kruttschnitt and Frank A. Vanderlip.
Principal Office—No. 165 Broadway, New York. Operating Headquarters—9th and Farnham streets, Omaha, Neb.

The parliamentary body in the world having the largest ratio of representation is the House of Representatives of the United States, the ratio fixed by the law of 1911 being 211,877.

WABASH.

Total Mileage—2,515.
Operating Revenue—$28,354,764.
Operating Expenses—$23,150,485.
Rate of Dividend—None.
Officers—President, Frederic A. Delano; directors, Winslow S. Pierce, George J. Gould, Edward T. Jeffery, Jay Gould, Wells H. Blodgett, Robert C. Clowry, Thomas H. Hubbard, J. J. Slocum, Robert M. Gallaway, F. A. Delano, Robert E. Goelet, Alwin W. Krech, J. Howard Harding, Henry E. Cooper and H. Winthrop.
Principal Office—St. Louis, Mo. New York Office—No. 165 Broadway.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1912.

[To keep this record complete and continuous events are included happening on and after December 15, 1911.]

DECEMBER, 1911.

15—President Taft notified to the Russian Government the desire of the United States to abrogate the treaty of friendship and commerce of 1832, the abrogation to take effect one year after the notice given to the Russian Government.

18—Receivers for the Wabash Railroad Company were appointed by the United States Circuit Court, sitting at St. Louis, Mo.

20 to 25—Russian troops took the offensive in Tabriz and Resht, cities of Northern Persia, killing many of the inhabitants.

25—W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer-General of Persia, was dismissed from office owing to demands made by Russia on the Persian Government.

25.—General Bernardo Reyes, attempting to head a revolution in Mexico, was made prisoner at Linarez, near Monterey.

29—Mongolia and Turkestan declared independence of China and erected independent governments.

29—Dr. Sun Yat-sen was elected President of China by a conference of Republican leaders held in Nanking.

JANUARY.

1—Daniel Howard was inaugurated at Monrovia President of Liberia, succeeding President Barclay, who had held office for eight years.

2—Dr. Sun Yat-sen was inaugurated at Nanking provisional President of the Republic of China.

6—President Taft signed a proclamation announcing the admission of New Mexico into the Union.

9—Fire destroyed the building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York City.

9—A constitutional convention met in Columbus, Ohio, to amend and revise that state's constitution.

10—The French Ministry, headed by Premier Caillaux, resigned office.

13—Elections in Germany for the Reichstag resulted in heavy gains by the Social Democrats.

13—The French aviator, Jules Vedrines, beat the world's speed record for aeroplanes in his monoplane at Pau, France; he covered about 88 1-3 miles in an hour.

14—Señor Canalejas resigned the Spanish Premiership owing to the agitation caused by his advice to the King not to reprieve the murderer Chugueta.

14—Fifty persons were injured in a Big Four Railroad wreck, near Carey, Ohio.

15.—The construction of a French Cabinet under the Premiership of Raymond Poincaré was announced.

15—The Supreme Court of the United States upheld in four separate cases the constitutionality of the federal employers' liability act of 1908.

16—Fire in Osaka, Japan, destroyed over 5,000 buildings and made 30,000 persons homeless.

17—Textile strikers in Lawrence, Mass., had several clashes with the militia.

19—The English cotton mill lockout was ended by an agreement between the cotton operatives and their employers.

22—The first passenger train was run over the extension of the Florida East Coast Railroad, bringing Key West into over-land communication with the main land.

23—The final protocol of the opium conference at the Hague was signed by representatives of twelve powers.

23—The Standard Oil Company was fined $55,000 in the United States Court in Buffalo for accepting railroad rebates.

24—Maurice Tabutcan, the French aviator, flying in his monoplane, made world's records for the distances of 200, 250 and 300 kilometres, covering the distances in 54 minutes and 21 seconds, 22 minutes and 57 seconds, and 2 hours and 51 minutes, respectively.

25—Joseph M. Brown was inaugurated Governor of Georgia, succeeding Hoke Smith, who was also Brown's successor.

25—Full Reichstag election returns showed 110 Socialists and 71 Conservatives; 193 members of the "blueblack-block" and 203 in the opposed parties.

26—Italian torpedo boats seized a French mail steamer, the Tavignano, off the coast of Tripoli, and took her to Tripoli.

27—The twenty-nine Turks arrested by Italy aboard the Manouba were surrendered to the French consul at Cagliari. The French steamship Tavignano, seized by Italy on suspicion of carrying contraband, was released at Tripoli.

28—A mob broke into the jail at Quito, Ecuador, and lynched five Revolutionist generals.

29—Two indictments, each containing counts of bribery and attempted corruption, were returned by the Lose Angeles County Grand Jury against C. S. Darrow, counsel for the McNamaras.

29—One woman was killed and a police officer was stabbed in a strike riot at Lawrence, Mass.

30—Joseph J. Ettor, of New York, organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, and recognized leader of the

The fourth largest city in Italy is Turin, which in 1911 had a population of 429,000.

22,000 striking mill workers at Lawrence, Mass., and Arturo M. Giovanniti, Ettor's right-hand man, and secretary of the National Italian Socialist party, were arrested at Lawrence on the charge of being accessories to murder in connection with the death of Anna Lopizzo.

31—The garrison of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, revolted and took possession of that city.

FEBRUARY.

1—Juarez rebels named Emilio Vasquez Gomez for provisional President of the Mexican republic.

1—General Manuel Bonilla was inaugurated President of Honduras.

2—Governor Dix at Albany denied the application for clemency made by Lawrence De Foulke Brandt, former valet of Mortimer L. Schiff, of New York, serving a thirty-year sentence at Clinton prison for burglary.

2—A British submarine, "A 3," was sunk off the Isle of Wight and all aboard perished.

2—The Hamburg-American Line Steamer, Alleghany, after a collision with the British steamer Pomaron, of the Linden Steamship Company, sank seventy-five miles east-northeast of Cape Henry, off the Virginia coast.

3—President Madero received a warning from the United States Government that Mexico would be held responsible for injuries to any Americans by any firing across the border.

4—Control of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, was resumed by the Mexican government.

5—The first of the battleships of the new Spanish navy was launched at Ferrol, in King Alfonso's presence.

5—Stock in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana gained $200, selling at $4,000 a share, the par value being $100.

6—The Federal Grand Jury at Indianapolis indicted a number of union labor officials and agents held responsible by the government with the McNamaras and Ortie E. McManigal for perpetrating more than one hundred explosions in various cities in the last six years.

9—The Legislature of Saskatchewan, by a vote of 27 to 12, approved reciprocal trade relations with the United States.

9—Justice Gerard, of the Supreme Court of New York, issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring the production before him of Laurence DeF. Brandt.

10—The French Senate ratified the Franco-German accord on the subject of Morocco and the Congo.

10—Eight governors and delegates from twenty-eight states held an informal conference at Chicago and organized a committee to push the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican nomination for President.

11—Lord Lister, who perfected the antiseptic treatment in surgery, died in London in his eighty-fifth year.

12—Dr. Belisario Porras, former Minister of Panama in Washington, was nominated by the Liberal party for the Presidency of Panama.

12—The Chinese Emperor, Pu-Yi, abdicated his throne, bringing the Manchu dynasty to an end.

13—Yuan Shih-kai assumed the title of "Fully Empowered Organizer of the Republic of China."

13—Governor Dix appointed Justice Gerard as a commissioner to inquire into the Brandt case, but two days later revoked the appointment and named ex-Judge Hand commissioner in Mr. Gerard's place.

13—The Turks tried to rush the Italian lines at Derna, but were beaten back, losing sixty, killed.

13—Judge Rosalsky ordered Brandt brought before him for a new trial but subsequently decided to drop the proceeding.

14—Forty-eight labor leaders were arrected in various cities of the Union, charged with complicity in dynamiting conspiracies.

14—President Taft signed a proclamation admitting Arizona into the Union.

14—The second session of the second Parliament of King George the Fifth's reign opened.

14—Dr. Sun Yat Sen resigned as Provisional President of the Chinese Republic in favor of Yuan Shih Kai, former Premier of the Empire.

15—Yuan Shi Kai was elected President of the Chinese Republic by the Chinese National Assembly.

15—Major-General Fred. C. Ainsworth, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, was relieved from duty to await court martial on charges of insubordination.

16—Mayor Gaynor wrote a letter of apology to General Theodore A. Bingham and the latter withdrew his libel suit against the former for $100,000 damages.

16—Major-General Fred C. Ainsworth, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, applied for retirement and his application was granted.

17—Count von Aehrenthal, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, died in Vienna; Count Leopold von Berchtold was appointed his successor.

17—The new German battleship, the Prince Regent Luitpold, the twelfth Dreadnought of the imperial navy, was launched at Kiel.

17—The Governor of South Carolina approved a bill prohibiting betting in any form at race tracks in that state after July 1, 1912.

19—The United States Supreme Court decided that only the political department of the Government could pass on the question whether or not legislation by the initiative and referendum is inconsistent with the republican form of government guaranteed by the Constitution to the states.

19—Francis L. Leland, president of the New York County National Bank, presented $1,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

20—The British Government obtained a majority of 93 in the House of Commons on a motion to censure its non-fulfilment of pledges regarding the reconstruction of the House of Lords.

20—General Li Yuen-heng was elected Vice-President of the Chinese Republic.

21—Negotiations for a Franco-Spanish accord on the subject of Morocco were successfully concluded on all points except that of territorial compensations for Spain and that of the status of the railroads in the Spanish zone.

21—Justice Gerard sustained the writ of habeas corpus secured in the case of Brandt and remanded the prisoner to await a new trial on the original indictment of burglary in the first degree.

The capital invested in the manufacture of brass and bronze products in the United States was $109,319,000 in 1909.

21—Fire in Houston, Tex., destroyed property valued at $7,000,000.

22—Indictments were presented by a federal grand jury, sitting in Cincinnati, against John H. Patterson and other officers of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, for violating the Anti-Trust law.

23—General Orozco, military governor of Chihuaha, went over to the Mexican rebels and was reported marching on Juarez.

23—The German patent office declared invalid the basic claim of the Wrights' aeroplane patents.

23—Maurice Tabuteau, at Pau, France, broke the world's aerodrome record by flying 141 miles and 640 yards in two hours.

24—A modified "money trust" investigation resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives by a vote of 270 to 8.

24—Italian warships bombarded the City of Beirut.

25—Theodore Roosevelt made public an announcement that he would accept the Republican Presidential nomination, if tendered to him.

26—The Supreme Court decided in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the "main line grant" cases.

27—Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, was occupied by a force of Mexican insurgents.

27—Attorney-General Wickersham ordered an investigation of the action of the Lawrence municipal authorities in preventing the exportation of children.

27—The Court of Appeals declared constitutional the law creating the State Board of Claims.

28—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company made a new subway offer to the city, practically accepting the city's conditions.

28—Brandt was released from the Tombs on bail pending another trial for burglary in the first degree.

29—About 1,000,000 coal miners went on strike in Great Britain.

29—The Board of Cabinet Officers charged with the enforcement of the Pure Food law voted to forbid the use, after March 31, 1912, of saccharine in prepared foods.

29—Santo Domingo rebels lost twelve, killed, and the government troops had twenty-two casualties, in a battle near the Haytian frontier.

MARCH.

1—Vedrines, in a monoplane, at Pau, France, made 101 2-3 miles in one hour.

1—Damage aggregating thousands of dollars was done in a resumption by London suffragettes of their window smashing campaign. Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested after attacking the Premier's residence; 1,500 other arrests were made.

2—Two hundred United States infantry were ordered from Tien-Tsin to Peking to reinforce the legation guards; shooting and looting in the city continued.

2—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and her companions, Mrs. Tukes and Mrs. Marshall, who led the suffragette window smashing campaign in London on March 1, were each sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

2—President Taft issued a proclamation directing citizens of the United States to comply strictly with the neutrality laws of the United States in all matters affecting Mexico, and warning them to stay out of Mexico while the situation there remained grave.

4—Fifty women were arrested in further suffragette riots in London; bands of male anti-suffragists smashed the windows of the women's campaign bureau; the British Museum, the Royal Academy and other public buildings likely to be suffragette objectives were closed.

5—The offices in London of the Women's Social and Political Union were raided and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst were arrested on warrants.

7—Captain Roald Amundsen, returning from the Antarctic region to Hobart, Tasmania, reported that he had reached the South Pole on December 14-17, 1911.

7—The United States Senate ratified general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France after mutilating them so as partly to nullify their purpose.

7—The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad went into the hands of a receiver.

7—Salney, an aviator, flew in a monoplane from London to Paris without a stop, covering 237 miles in 325 minutes.

7—The directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana voted to increase the capital stock of the Indiana concern from $1,000,000 to $30,000,000.

7—Standard Oil rose to 890, a new high record.

9—A general advance in the wages of textile operatives in Northern New England, affecting 125,000 persons, was announced.

10—Yuan Shih-kai was inaugurated provisional President of the Republic of China.

11—The Canalejas Cabinet resigned in Madrid.

11—The Supreme Court of the United States by a vote of 4 to 3 gave a decision recognizing the right of a patentee not only to control the making, using and vending of a patented article, but also his right to prescribe by licensed sale that only certain specified accessories may be used in operating the patented article.

12—The Douglas Mawson Antarctic expedition on the Aurora returned to Hobart, Tasmania.

13—The New York State Assembly by a vote of 85 to 58 adopted a resolution rescinding the action of the Legislature of 1911 in ratifying the income tax amendment to the federal constitution.

13—An anonymous gift of $2,500,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was announced.

13—State Senator Andrews, of Ohio, was convicted by a jury at Columbus on the charge of having accepted a bribe in connection with insurance legislation.

13—Battle fought by Turks and Italians at Benghazi.

14—An unsuccessful attempt was made in Rome to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel.

14.—President Taft issued, under authority conferred upon him by a joint resolution of Congress, a proclamation prohibiting the shipment of arms and munitions of war into Mexico.

14—The strike in the textile mills at Lawrence, Mass., was ended.

14—Judge Thornton Massie, Commonwealth's Attorney William Foster and Sheriff Lewis Webb were shot and killed in the county court room at Hillsville, Va.,

The Delaware and Raritan Canal, from Raritan Bay to the Delaware River, is 66 miles long and has an average depth of 8½ feet.

after sentence had been pronounced on Floyd Allen, by two of Allen's brothers and several friends.

15—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley resigned as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture.

16—The wreck of the battleship Maine was towed out of the harbor of Havana and sunk beyond the three-mie limit.

16—The Peninsular and Oriental liner Oceana was sunk in a collision with a German bark off Beachy Head.

17—Wage increases for textile workers in New England aggregating $10,000,000 and affecting 275,000 operatives were announced.

18—Justice Mahlon Pitney took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States and was assigned to the third circuit.

18—The Brussels Sugar Convention, which expires on August 31, 1913, was formally renewed for five years from that date.

18—Four members of the lower branch of the New Mexico Legislature were arrested on the charge of accepting bribes in connection with the election of United States Senators and were forced to resign their offices.

19—The International Paper Company announced an increase in wages affecting thousands of employes in various parts of the country.

20—The Queen Mary, Great Britain's twenty-fifth and largest Dreadnought, was launched at Jarrow.

21—The twenty-sixth British Dreadnought was launched at Greenock, Scotland, and the second Austrian battleship of that class took the water at Trieste.

21—Chinese women gained the right to vote if literate and possessing property; Yik Yng-ying, the leading suffragist, was elected to Parliament.

21—The United States Geological Survey announced the discovery of a potash deposit of from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons at Searles Lake, San Bernardino County, Cal.

21—Harris and Blanck, the Triangle Waist Company's proprietors, were freed by the former jeopardy plea from prosecution on all the indictments against them growing out of the Washington Place disaster.

22—The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association averted a strike of 30,000 operatives by granting a wage advance of 10 per cent; workers in the New Bedford mills threatened to walk out unless they received a like increase.

24—The federal Interstate Commerce Commission decided that if a railroad makes an intrastate rate at the direction of a state railroad commission it must accord the same rate to interstate commerce moving under substantially similar conditions.

25—The new battleship Florida made 22.54 knots on her standardization trial and proved to be the swiftest of Dreadnoughts.

25—Hundreds of cotton mill operatives struck for higher wages in Lowell, Mass.; the Lawrence strike was formally declared off.

25 to 28—In a series of engagements near Jimenez, Mex., the federal forces were defeated by General Orozco's insurgent army.

26—Eighty-two miners were killed in a gas explosion at Jed, W. Va.

26—The federal government's criminal prosecution of ten leaders in the beef trust for violation of the Sherman law ended in a jury verdict of not guilty.

27—Governor Deneen ordered out the 6th Regiment of the Illinois National Guard to quell a riot at Rock Island in which several persons were shot by the police.

28—The New York County grand jury investigating the Brandt case concluded its labors without bringing in any indictments for conspiracy.

28—Mill property was destroyed by Lowell strikers; the New Bedford cotton manufacturers agreed to a 10 per cent advance in wages.

29—King George approved the coal miners' minimum wage act passed by Parliament.

31—The jury in the federal District Court for the Southern District of New York, trying officers and directors of the American Sugar Refining Company for conspiracy to restrain interstate trade in sugar, failed to reach an agreement.

31—The Terra Nova, Captain Robert F. Scott's ship, returned to New Zealand with the news that on January 3, 1912, he had reached a point 150 miles from the South Pole and was still advancing.

APRIL.

1—The United States Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Commerce Court that the Interstate Commerce Commission had no power to compel water lines to report to it regarding intrastate as well as interstate business. It also upheld the action of the Supreme Court of Missouri in approving that State's action ousting and fining the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Republic Oil Company of New York.

1—Work in the anthracite and bituminous coal regions was suspended pending the settlement of disputes between the miners and the operators.

1—Oxford defeated Cambridge by six lengths in the annual boat race on the Thames River.

2-5—Floods in the Mississippi River did extended damage at Cairo, Ill., and points below Cairo.

3—The Legislature of Arizona ratified the income tax amendment to the federal constitution.

3—Mexican federal troops defeated the insurrectionist forces at Parral, Mexico.

3—The Public Service Commission of New York State, Second District, denied the application of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for permission to acquire a majority of the common stock of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company.

4—The British coal strike was virtually terminated by the decision of the executive committee of the Miners' Federation to recommend a resumption of work and by the return of fully 50,000 men to the pits.

5—The City of Parral, Mexico, was occupied by the insurgent forces.

6—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain declared off the coal strike in progress since March 1.

6—Floods in the Mississippi River broke the Reelfoot embankment in Tennessee.

9—Tojutla, in the State of Morelos, was taken by one thousand Mexican rebels commanded by Zapata.

9—A break in the new levee system near Golden Lake, Ark., affected 2,000 square miles of territory.

11—The North German Lloyd Line

The consumption of wines in the United Kingdom is less than a third of a gallon a head per annum.

awarded a contract for the building of the largest steamship in the world, at a cost of $10,000,000.

11—An Irish home rule bill was introduced in the British House of Commons.

12—The Court of Appeals of New York decided that investors who bought bonds as a result of a misleading prospectus could recover the money so invested.

12—Floods on the lower Mississippi River continued breaking the levees on the west side near the Arkansas-Louisiana border.

13—Culiacan, capital of the State of Sinaloa, and Tepic, capital of the territory of that name, fell into the hands of the Mexican revolutionists.

14—The steamship Titanic of the White Star line, the largest vessel afloat, crashed into an iceberg off the Grand Bank of Newfoundland on its first voyage from Southampton to New York and sank. According to the president of the British Board of Trade the Titanic carried 2,206 persons. Of these 703 were saved and 1,503 were lost. The saved included 315 men, 336 women and 52 children. The lost included 1,347 men, 103 women and 53 children.

16—Miss Quimby, an American, flew from England to France, being the first woman to cross the Channel alone by aeroplane.

18—Latest breaks in the Mississippi River levees added 25,000 to the army of flood victims.

18—An Italian fleet bombarded the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles.

20—The Turkish government gave orders for the removal of all mines from the Dardanelles, thus reopening the straits to navigation.

23—An Italian squadron seized the island of Stampalia, at the entrance of the Ægean Sea, about 250 miles from the Dardanelles.

23—The Mexican Congress passed a bill increasing the army to 60,000 men.

24—The French government proclaimed a state of siege in Fez, the Moroccan capital.

25—Anthracite coal mines and operators reached an agreement, including a 10 per cent increase in wages.

25—The British government, through Lord Morley, in the House of Lords, acknowledged the right of any State to institute an inquiry about the loss of a foreign vessel in which the lives of its own people had been lost.

27—Civil war broke out again in Paraguay; four government warships, while bombarding the revolutionists under ex-President Jara, were compelled to retire in a damaged condition.

28—Bonnot, chief of the automobile bandits who had terrorized Paris during four months, was captured in a garage near Paris after a siege lasting many hours, in which hundreds of troops and police participated; Bonnot had twelve wounds and died soon after his arrest.

30—A suit against the International Harvester Company, asking for its dissolution, was filed by the government in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota.

MAY.

1—New regulations issued by the Federal Steamship Inspection Service and ordered into effect at once, required all ocean steamships to carry enough lifeboats to accommodate every person on board, both passengers and crews.

2—The Italian battleship Re Umberto went on the rocks off Tripoli and sank.

4—Emilio Vasquez Gomez was proclaimed provisional President of the insurrectionary government in Mexico.

4—The Italian fleet attacked the Island of Rhodes.

10-13—The Mexican Insurgent forces under General Orozco were driven northward 92 miles from Conejos.

11—Emilio Vasquez Gomez abdicated as provisional President of the insurrectionary government in Mexico and fled to the United States.

13—The House of Representatives accepted by a vote of 237 to 39 the change made by the Senate in the form of the Constitutional Amendment to be submitted to the states providing for the direct election of Senators, thus completing the submission of that amendment.

13—Paraguayan rebels were defeated and 500 were taken prisoners near Asuncion.

15—Christian X was proclaimed King of Denmark.

17—The Turkish garrison of Rhodes surrendered to the Italians with the honors of war after a vigorous fight.

18—The anthracite mine workers in convention at Wilkesbarre, Penn., ratified the agreement entered into by their subcommittee with the coal operatives and ordered the 170,000 workers employed in and about the mines to return to work. The advance granted in the new wage arrangement is 10 per cent, with the old sliding scale abolished.

18—The superdreadnaught Texas, largest of the United States battleships, and the first in the world to carry fourteen-inch guns, was launched at Newport News, Virginia.

18—The Japanese battle cruiser Kongo was launched at Barrow-in-Furness, England; she is the heaviest of her type built, displacing 27,500 tons.

20—The island of Symi, fifteen miles northwest of Rhodes, was captured by Italians from Turkey.

21—Mexican rebels from Juarez took the town of Guadaloupe, near the Rio Grande; other minor rebel successes were reported, including the occupation of Santa Barbara, near Parral, by two hundred of Orozco's troops.

22—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were found guilty of conspiracy and inciting their followers to malicious damage to property, and were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at the Old Bailey Sessions, London.

22—Mining was resumed in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania after a pacific strike of about seven weeks.

23—Paul Deschanel was elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

23—The Federal Mexican forces captured Rellano after a severe engagement, the Insurgents returning to Corralitos.

23—Fighting occurred in Santiago Province, Cuba, between the Cuban troops and negro insurgents.

23—A Socialist proclamation of a general strike as a protest against the election of Count Tisza as President of the Lower House resulted in general rioting at Budapest, in which seven persons were killed and 150 others wounded.

24—The strike affecting 100,000 transport workers began in London.

25—The dirigible balloon Parseval VI.,

In 1911, with 40,100,000, Prussia's population was larger than that of Italy or France, and almost equals that of Great Britain, which is 45,500,000.

was destroyed at Leipsic by being torn from her anchorage by a squall.

27—The Mexican insurgent forces evacuated Jimenez, retreating northward to Chihuahua.

JUNE.

3—Two thousand houses and several mosques were destroyed by a fire at Stamboul, the Mahometan section of Constantinople.

8—The French submarine Vendemiaire was run down by the battleship Saint Louis, and sank with her crew of twenty-three men, off Cherbourg.

9—Mexican rebels, under General Campa, were routed at Nazas, fifty miles east of Torreon, by General Blanquet and 1,500 federal cavalry.

11—The Senate of Minnesota ratified the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution, completing the states' acceptance of the amendment.

13—A final decree dissolving the Powder Trust was entered in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

13—Government troops defeated the Cuban rebels near Santiago, with heavy losses to the latter.

15—A storm killed twenty-six persons and injured many others in Central Missouri.

18—The Republican National Convention met at Chicago and organized by electing Elihu Root temporary chairman.

22—William H. Taft was renominated for President and James S. Sherman for Vice-President by the Republican National Convention.

22—Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for President at Chicago by a seceding element from the Republican National Convention.

24—Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, the American Federation of Labor leaders, were held guilty of contempt of court by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in connection with a court's injunction in the Buck Stove and Range boycott case. Justice Wright sentenced Gompers to one year and Morrison to six months, the same as upon the previous conviction. John Mitchell was not present and sentence upon him was deferred. His first sentence was nine months.

25—The Mexican rebel chief, General Pascual Orozco, in a personal message to President Madero, offered to surrender unconditionally provided an amnesty be granted to himself and his sub-chiefs and his men.

25—The Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore.

26—General Evaristo Estenoz, a Cuban insurgent leader, was killed at Zega Ballaco.

28—The Senate of Louisiana ratified the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution, completing the state's approval of that amendment.

28—The Zeppelin dirigible Schwaben I, broke from its moorings at Düsseldorf during a storm, exploded and was burned up.

30—Fifty persons were killed and $1,000,000 damage done by a tornado which struck Regina and Qu'Appelle, in Northwestern Canada.

JULY.

2—Woodrow Wilson was nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, Md.

2—The dirigible balloon Akron, built to attempt the passage of the Atlantic Ocean, exploded in the air near Atlantic City, N. J., killing Melvin Vaniman, the chief operator, and four others.

3—Thomas R. Marshall was nominated for Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, Md.

4—More than forty persons were killed and between fifty and sixty injured, several fatally, in a collision of an express train and a passenger train on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, near Corning, N. Y.

5—Eighteen persons were killed and many injured in a railroad wreck near Latrobe, Penn.

8—Thirteen articles of impeachment against Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the United States Commerce Court, were presented to the House of Representatives by the Judiciary Committee.

11—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 222 to 1, decided to bring impeachment proceedings against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Court of Commerce.

13—The United States Senate, by a vote of 55 to 28, declared the election of William Lorimer invalid.

14—Thirteen passengers were killed and twenty injured in a wreck on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad near Chicago.

15—Articles of impeachment against Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the Commerce Court, were submitted to the Senate by the managers on the part of the House of Representatives.

16—Herman Rosenthal, a self-confessed gambler, who was responsible for the investigation of graft gambling charges, was shot and killed in front of the Metropole Hotel, in West 43d street, off Broadway. The slayers fled in an auto.

17—Following the resignation of the Turkish Cabinet Tewfik Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, was appointed Grand Vizier.

18—General Pedro Ivonet, the insurgent leader in Cuba, was killed near Santiago and the negro insurrection collapsed.

23—Harry Vallon, a gambler alleged to be one of the four men who shot Herman Rosenthal, surrendered to the police.

26—Justice Martin J. Keogh, of the Supreme Court, handed down a decision in White Plains that White's slayer, Harry K. Thaw, was still insane and that his release would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the public.

30—Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, died and Crown Prince Yoshihito Haru-no-miya ascended the throne.

AUGUST.

5—One hundred bluejackets and marines were sent to Managua, Nicaraugua, to protect Americans.

5—The National Convention of the National Progressive party met at Chicago.

6—Owing to the disturbed conditions in Nicaragua and the inability of President Diaz to protect American lives and property, another 350 United States marines were ordered to the scene of the disturbance.

7—Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for President by the Progressive National Convention and Hiram Johnson, of Cali-

The average value of New England farm land increased from $18 an acre to $24 an acre between 1900 and 1910.

fornia, was nominated for Vice-President.

9—General Cincinnatus Leconte, President of Hayti, perished in the flames succeeding a powder explosion in the National Palace, at Port-au Prince.

9—President Taft vetoed the wool schedule revision bill.

14—President Taft vetoed the metal schedule tariff revision bill.

20—Seven men were jointly indicted for the murder of Herman Rosenthal on July 16.

20—The Porte invited Montenegro to withdraw her troops from the Albanian district of Berena.

22—United States imposed a countervailing duty on importations of wheat and rye flour and split peas from Germany, because those commodities enjoyed a bounty from the German Government.

24—Montenegro mobilized its army.

26—The second session of the 62d Congress adjourned sine die.

29—Four hundred American marines landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, from the cruiser California, and took charge of policing the railroad to Managua, the Nicaraguan capital.

SEPTEMBER.

3—The voters of Ohio adopted many proposed changes in the state constitution, including provision for the initiative and referendum, but defeated a woman suffrage amendment.

3—United States marines, under Rear Admiral Southerland, re-established railway and telegraphic communication between Corinto and Managua, Nicaragua.

9—Jules Vedrines, French aviator, won the world's aviation championship in the contest at Chicago.

13—General Count Nogi, the hero of Port Arthur, and his wife, the Countess Nogi, committed suicide in accordance with the ancient Japanese custom as their final tribute to their departed Emperor and friend, Mutsuhito.

14—"Gyp" the Blood and "Lefty" Louie, accused of the actual shooting of Herman Rosenthal, were arrested in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn.

24—General Mena, the Nicaraguan rebel leader, and seven hundred of his followers, surrendered to Rear Admiral Southerland, of the United States protective force in Nicaragua.

28—A covenant against Home Rule in Ireland was signed by Sir Edward Carson and other Ulstermen.

30—General mobilization of the Servian and Bulgarian armies was ordered.

OCTOBER.

3—In wreck of the second section of the Springfield Express, bound to New York from Boston, seven persons were burned to death and a score of others injured.

4—Hostilities began in the Balkans; skirmishes were reported from several points on the Bulgarian, Servian and Montenegrin frontier.

5—Bulgarians penetrated Turkish territory near Adrianople, and Montenegrins crossed the frontier.

5—The insurgent fortresses of Massaya, on Barranca and Coyotepe hills, Nicaragua, were captured by American marines and sailors under command of Rear Admiral Southerland, and the insurgents in the city were afterward defeated and driven out. American loss, 4 marines killed and 8 wounded.

5—Montenegrins engaged the Turks at Berana, near the Montenegrin frontier.

5—"Big Jack" Zelig, notorious "strong arm" man and gunfighter, was killed on a Second avenue surface car.

6—Leon, Nicaragua, surrendered to United States forces.

7—The trial of Lieutenant Charles Becker on the charge of instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, started before Justice Goff in the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court.

8—Montenegro declared war against Turkey.

9—Montenegrins captured strong Turkish position opposite Podgoritza, near the Montenegrin frontier.

11—A verdict for $80,000 and costs was awarded for the plaintiffs, D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., against members of the United Hatters' Union of North America, in the United States District Court at Hartford, Conn. Under the Sherman anti-trust law this award will be trebled, making the total amount $240,000.

13—The northern Montenegrin army, under General Vucotitch, captured Byelopyle, one of the chief towns in Novipazar (old Servia).

14—Greece created a casus belli by seating Cretan Deputies in the Greek Chamber of Deputies.

15—Turkey began aggressive movements by invading Servia with 3,000 men at Ristovatz, on the line between Salonica and Nish. Tushi, near Scutari, surrendered to the Montenegrins.

15—Colonel Roosevelt was shot in Milwaukee, Wis., by John Schrank, of New York.

15—President Taft signed an order by which more than 35,000 fourth class postmasters were transferred to the classified service.

15—The great warship fleet assembled in North River, New York, was reviewed by President Taft and left the harbor.

15—In a collision with the Hamburg-American liner America the British submarine B-2 went to the bottom with fourteen of her crew of fifteen men.

16—General Felix Diaz, nephew of General Porfirio Diaz, the deposed President of Mexico, started a rebellion in Vera Cruz.

16—The Boston American Baseball team won, in Boston, the world's championship, defeating the New York team of the National League.

16—A typhoon, which swept the Philippines, caused an estimated damage of $25,000,000.

16—Montenegrins captured Berana with 1,200 troops and 14 guns.

17—Servia formally declared war against Turkey. Turkey issued a formal declaration of hostilities against Servia and Bulgaria.

18—The final draft of the treaty of peace between Turkey and Italy was signed at Ouchy, Switzerland.

18—The Bulgarian army occupied Konrktala, an important strategic point near Mustafa Pacha, in European Turkey, twenty miles northeast of Adrianople.

18—Greece declared war on Turkey.

19—Bulgars captured the Turkish frontier town of Mustapha Pacha and some border villages. Three Turkish warships

The value of public school property in the United States was more than $1,000,000,000 in 1910.

bombarded Varna, the principal Bulgarian port, in the Black Sea.

20—Greeks captured the town Elassona, in Thessaly. Turks claimed victory at Kursutilic, fifteen miles within the Servian frontier.

23—The federal forces regained the city of Vera Cruz, and captured General Felix Diaz and his chief aid, Colonel Diaz Ordaz, together with all the federal soldiers who deserted to the rebels a week before.

25—The Bulgars, after three days' fighting, captured the important strategic town of Kirk Kilisseh, east of Adrianople.

25—Charles Becker was convicted of murder in the first degree for contriving the death of Herman Rosenthal.

25—Servians captured Koumanova, outpost of Uskub.

26—A complete agreement regulating definitely the positions of France and Spain in Morocco was reached between the two powers.

26—The Turkish stronghold of Uskub was captured by the Servians.

28—The navy's new wireless station at Arlington, Va., sent the first messages signalizing the completion of the building of a wireless system with a radius of 3,000 miles.

30—The super-Dreadnought New York was launched in the Brooklyn navy yard in the presence of President Taft.

30—Vice-President James S. Sherman died at his home in Utica, N. Y.

30—A Turkish army of over 150,000 men under command of Nazim Pacha was after a four days' battle in Thrace defeated by Bulgarian troops under General Savoff. The fighting was a general engagement along a fighting front of thirty-one miles, extending from Lule Burgas to Visa.

NOVEMBER.

1—Bulgarians occupied Demotica, cutting communication between Adrianople and Constantinople; Greek torpedo boat sank Turkish cruiser.

2—Turks were driven back in a three-days battle, to Tchorln.

3—Turks in full retreat to Constantinople. Porte asked for mediation by the powers.

5—Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall, the candidates for President and Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, were elected.

5—Equal suffrage amendments were carried in Kansas, Oregon, Arizona and Michigan.

5—The Bulgarians occupied the town of Drama, the port of Rodosto on the Sea of Marmora, and the city of Visa, to the southeast of Kirk-Kilisseh.

6—The Bulgarian left wing, after driving the Turkish right wing back into the forest region west of Lake Dercos, occupied the heights near Istrandia. Greeks seized the Island of Tenedas, close to the Dardanelles.

7—The Servians, after two days' heavy fighting, succeeded in driving the Turks from their stronghold, Perlepe, and putting them to flight in the direction of Monastir.

8—Salonica was occupied by Greek troops.

11—The British Cabinet was defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of 228 to 206 on an amendment proposed by the Unionist party to a financial clause of the Home Rule Bill.

12—The Spanish Premier, José Canalejas, was assassinated.

12—James McCrea resigned as president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Samuel Rea, vice-president, was elected president by the board of directors.

13—President Taft issued a proclamation fixing rates of toll for the Panama Canal.

13.—The Turkish commander-in-chief applied to the Bulgarian commander for an eight days' armistice, with a view of opening direct negotiations with Bulgaria for peace.

13—The British Parliament was adjourned in disorder, the Unionists howling down the Government speakers supporting Premier Asquith's motion to rescind the amendment to the Home Rule Bill adopted two days before.

14—Count Romanones was appointed Premier of Spain, succeeding the late José Canalejas, who was assassinated by an anarchist.

18—The Bulgarian army was checked in attack on the Turkish line of fortifications defending Constantinople at Tchataldja.

18—The Turkish fortress of Monastir surrendered to the Servians.

18—The Supreme Court, in a decision delivered in the "Bathtub Trust" case, declared that the license agreement of enamelled ware manufacturers was in violation of the Sherman act and that patent laws could not be used as a shelter for trusts.

20—Hostilities between the Bulgarian and Turkish armies at the Tchataldja lines, outside of Constantinople, ceased pending negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice.

20—In reply to the Turkish appeal, the allies consented to negotiate for an armistice for which Nazim Pacha, Izzet Pacha and Osman Nizami Pacha were nominated as delegates.

21—The Ottoman government rejected the terms offered by the allied Balkan nations and ordered Nazim Pacha, the Turkish ambassador-in-chief, to resume operations.

26—In a typhoon which swept over the Philippine Islands to the south of Manila, between 15,000 and 17,000 persons lost their lives.

26—Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso, the I. W. W. leaders, were acquitted by a Salem, Mass., jury of the murder of Annie Lopizzo, an Italian woman, shot to death in the Lawrence textile strike in January, 1912.

27—Albert T. Patrick, the New York lawyer who was under life sentence at Sing Sing prison for the murder of William Marsh Rice, an aged millionaire, in New York City on September 23, 1900, was pardoned by Governor Dix.

28—The Albanians hoisted their flag at Durazzo and appealed to Austria, France and Italy for protection.

28—The Servians, in defiance of Austria and ignoring the Albanian declaration of independence, occupied the Adriatic port of Durazzo.

29—Charles H. Hyde, former City Chamberlain of New York, was convicted of receiving a bribe in connection with the Carnegie trust scandal.

DECEMBER.

2—The final session of the Sixty-second Congress opened.

2—The Supreme Court of the United States ordered a dissolution of the merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad systems, sustaining the contention

The smallest county of the State of New York is New York, with an area of 39 square miles.

of the government that it constituted a combination in restraint of interstate commerce, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The court also upheld the constitutionality of the South Dakota anti-monopoly, or "unfair discrimination," act of 1907.

3—An armistice was signed between Turkey and Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro. Greece did not sign.

7—The Triple Alliance between Austro-Hungary, Germany and Italy was renewed without alteration.

7—Great Britain, through Ambassador Bryce, filed with the Secretary of State at Washington a protest against the Panama Canal law of 1912.

11—Charles H. Hyde, ex-City Chamberlain of New York, convicted of bribery, was sentenced to a prison term of at least two years at Sing Sing.

15—Whitelaw Reid, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, died in London.

16—The first session of the Turkish-Balkan peace conference was held in London.

16 and 17—The Greek and Turkish fleets engaged in a naval battle outside the entrance to the Dardanelles.

17—The United States Supreme Court decided that no case of conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce had been proved against the anthracite coal railroads, but condemned some of the practices of those roads.

VOTE OF NEW YORK STATE, 1912.

Counties.	PRESIDENT, 1912. Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Albany	17235	20416	4487	625
Allegany	2777	3668	2664	283
Broome	6530	7949	2586	354
Cattaraugus	4886	4820	3487	605
Cayuga	4691	5788	2428	526
Chautauqua	4937	7899	6577	1353
Chemung	6008	3317	2733	410
Chenango	3341	4042	1609	98
Clinton	3322	3903	1206	52
Columbia	4599	3740	1318	76
Cortland	2283	2958	1629	69
Delaware	4511	4731	1895	327
Dutchess	8865	8910	2126	202
Erie	33518	19182	26353	4776
Essex	2070	3126	1720	68
Franklin	2706	3930	1363	73
Fulton	2550	3741	2173	1043
Genesee	2656	3231	2061	81
Greene	3647	2711	818	92
Hamilton	492	454	163	7
Herkimer	5120	4665	3128	458
Jefferson	6054	6692	3603	600
Kings	109748	51239	71173	11459
Lewis	2338	2064	1512	31
Livingston	3201	3726	1786	51
Madison	3160	3490	2709	288
Monroe	17863	16876	14919	2943
Montgomery	4507	5040	1894	408
Nassau	7073	4608	6563	149
New York	166157	63107	98985	18124
Niagara	7647	5654	4256	762
Oneida	12182	11245	8332	1266
Onondaga	15827	16202	10694	2430
Ontario	4728	4897	2278	165
Orange	9402	10360	3509	396
Orleans	2447	2983	1365	71
Oswego	5256	5996	3950	148
Otsego	5338	5138	1696	125
Putnam	1321	1267	593	8
Queens	28044	9201	14967	3326
Rensselaer	11683	10853	3735	858
Richmond	8437	3035	3771	325
Rockland	4241	2217	2302	177
St. Lawrence	5329	8403	4221	198
Saratoga	5292	6398	2219	341
Schenectady	5345	5229	2640	3456
Schoharie	3355	2389	580	31
Schuyler	1416	1649	526	40
Seneca	2573	2336	1081	83
Steuben	7396	5983	4109	648
Suffolk	7878	5590	5484	343
Sullivan	3864	3037	961	135
Tioga	2400	2642	1052	125
Tompkins	3272	2237	2068	122
Ulster	8510	7482	2951	150
Warren	2802	3153	1608	255
Washington	3555	4593	2605	195
Wayne	3934	4769	2574	82
Westchester	21160	15838	15051	1345
Wyoming	2540	2836	2270	61
Yates	1456	1793	905	83
Totals	655475	455428	390021	63381
Plurality	200047			
Scattering		23678		
Whole vote		1587983		

The scattering vote for President in 1908 was: Chafin, Pro., 19,427; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 4,251.

The vote for President in 1908 was: Taft, R., 870,070; Bryan, D., 667,468; Hisgen, Ind., 35,817; Debs, Soc., 38,451; Chafin, Pro., 22,667; Preston, Soc. Lab., 3,877. Whole vote, 1,638,350. Taft's plurality, 202,602.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1912. William Sulzer, Dem.	Job E. Hedges, Rep.	Charles E. Russell, Soc.	Oscar S. Straus, Prog. & I. L.
Albany	17037	19617	545	5167
Allegany	2826	3885	266	2608
Broome	6641	7494	352	2367
Cattaraugus	4887	5024	577	3117
Cayuga	4950	6254	622	2645
Chautauqua	4821	8155	1370	6514
Chemung	5902	3035	377	2456
Chenango	3214	4173	93	1479
Clinton	3078	3623	51	1113
Columbia	4824	3672	74	1346
Cortland	2106	3161	63	1472
Delaware	4341	4704	266	1684
Dutchess	8784	8657	176	1909
Erie	37630	22503	5072	27067
Essex	2023	3032	61	1701
Franklin	2682	4040	75	1405
Fulton	2805	3676	1214	2314
Genesee	2462	3222	65	2042
Greene	3573	2600	87	742
Hamilton	489	446	5	164
Herkimer	5225	4921	396	3210
Jefferson	5595	6553	564	3339
Kings	106657	50245	8729	67280
Lewis	2219	2009	27	1288
Livingston	2925	3922	43	1601
Madison	3046	3731	278	2578

Dunedin is the fourth largest city in New Zealand, having a population of 59,899 in 1911.

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1912. William Sulzer, Dem.	Job E. Hedges, Rep.	Charles E. Russell, Soc.	Oscar S. Straus, Prog. & I. L.
Monroe	19612	19708	3247	16110
Montgomery	4840	5211	509	1889
Nassau	6832	4534	133	5963
New York	159699	49681	14193	112010
Niagara	8138	6489	734	3627
Oneida	11952	10751	1267	8640
Onondaga	15158	14687	2322	11418
Ontario	4728	5020	146	2303
Orange	9591	10557	293	3291
Orleans	2379	2920	58	1360
Oswego	5269	5930	127	3427
Otsego	5263	5106	121	1609
Putnam	1196	1289	16	515
Queens	29414	8892	3101	11667
Rensselaer	13307	10954	663	4146
Richmond	8230	2812	209	3522
Rockland	4082	2118	151	2258
St. Lawrence	4927	7938	181	4074
Saratoga	5258	6062	311	2055
Schenectady	5992	5188	4343	3257
Schoharie	3190	2282	34	553
Schuyler	1365	1722	35	415
Seneca	2592	2371	78	1049
Steuben	7091	6318	598	3656
Suffolk	7436	5574	296	5115
Sullivan	3682	2985	109	834
Tioga	2304	2708	113	946
Tompkins	3227	2566	143	2265
Ulster	7927	7368	129	2537
Warren	2828	3046	242	1522
Washington	3527	4411	176	2453
Wayne	3654	4581	78	2535
Westchester	20196	15116	1195	14634
Wyoming	2410	2820	54	2109
Yates	1521	2030	64	811
Totals	649559	444105	56917	393183
Plurality	205454			
Scattering	23451			
Whole vote	1567215			

The scattering vote for Governor in 1912 was: T. A. MacNicholl, Pro., 18,990; John Hall, Soc.-Lab., 4,461.

The vote for Governor in 1910 was: John A. Dix, D., 689,700; Henry L. Stimson, R., 622,299; John J. Hopper, Ind. L., 48,470; Charles E. Russell, Soc., 48,529; T. A. MacNicholl, Pro., 22,295; Frank E. Parsons, Soc.-Lab., 5,717. Whole vote, 1,430,010. Dix's plurality, 67,401.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1912.

1. Lathrop Brown, D., 16,505; Frederick C. Hicks, R., 11,753; Harry W. Paine, Soc., 389; William S. Hotine, Ind. L., 106; Smith A. Sands, Pro., 455; W. B. Cockran, Prog., 11,306. Brown's plurality, 4,752.

2. Denis O'Leary, D., 23,090; Frank E. Hopkins, R., 6,941; William Danmar, Soc., 2,918; George Traeger, Ind. L., 318; George H. Miller, Pro., 43; Felix Fritsche, Prog., 7,175. O'Leary's plurality, 15,915.

3. Frank E. Wilson, D., 12,658; Frank F. Schulz, R., 6,633; John H. Jennings, Soc., 1,801; David Hunter, Ind. L., 325; James B. Davie, Pro., 48; W. Prentice, Prog., 4,918. Wilson's plurality, 6,025.

4. Harry Howard Dale, D., 9,059; William Liebermann, Rep. and Ind. L., 3,574; Robert J. Nolan, Soc., 1,441; Conrad H. Palmateer, Pro., 33; Samuel Greenblatt, Prog., 5,139. Dale's plurality, 3,920.

5. James P. Maher, D., 12,504; John S. Gaynor, R., 7,677; Hugh O'Malley, Soc., 922; William N. Morrison, Ind. L., 239; Preston E. Terry, Pro., 59; C. J. Ryan, Prog., 5,794. Maher's plurality, 4,827.

6. Robert H. Roy, D., 13,290; William M. Calder, R., 21,691; Browne C. Hammond, Soc., 838; Jesse Fuller, jr., Ind. L. and Prog., 9,310; John Berry, Pro., 113. Calder's plurality, 8,401.

7. John J. Fitzgerald, D., 16,082; John E. Brady, R., 5,021; Henry Crygier, Soc., 522; Michael A. Fitzgerald, Ind. L. and Prog., 5,513; John McKee, Pro., 66. Fitzgerald's plurality, 10,569.

8. Daniel J. Griffin, D., 17,403; Ernest P. Seelman, R., 6,027; Fred L. Lackemacher, Soc., 1,078; Albert H. T. Banzhaf, Ind. L. and Prog., 8,867; Frank C. Foster, Pro., 101. Griffin's plurality, 8,536.

9. James H. O'Brien, D., 15,903; Oscar W. Swift, R., 10,122; Wm. Koenig, Soc., 2,027; Robert Strahl, Ind. L., 417; John F. Kennedy, Prog., 10,362. O'Brien's plurality, 5,541.

10. Herman A. Metz, D., 7,459; Reuben L. Haskell, R. and Ind. L., 5,174; Barnet Wolff, Soc., 1,785; George M. Davison, Pro., 35; Jacob L. Holtzmann, Prog., 5,889. Metz's plurality, 1,570.

11. Daniel J. Riordan, D., 7,333; William G. Rose, R., 1,351; John H. W. Nagle, Soc., 143; Wm. Wirt Mills, Ind. L. and Prog., 2,035; William T. McGrath, Pro., 18. Riordan's plurality, 5,298.

12. Henry M. Goldfogle, D., and Ind. L., 4,592; Alexander Wolf, R., 839; Howard G. Myers, Pro., 8; Henry Moskowitz, Prog., 2,602. Goldfogle's plurality, 1,990.

13. Timothy D. Sullivan, D., 5,697; John B. G. Rinehart, R., and Ind. L., 1,151; Joshua Wanhope, Soc., 790; Richard G. Green, Pro., 8; Sigmund S. Rotter, Prog., 3,615. Sullivan's plurality, 2,082.

14. Jefferson M. Levy, D., 8,950; E. Crosby Kindleberger, R., 3,468; Marie MacDonald, Soc., 958; James W. Conners, Ind. L., 202; Charles H. Simmons, Pro., 14; Abraham H. Gordman, Prog., 4,457; Henry B. Martin, Jeff., 73. Levy's plurality, 4,493.

15. Michael F. Conry, D., 16,791; Francis A. O'Neill, R., 4,721; John Mullen, Soc., 632; Frederick O. Lacey, Ind. L., 232; A. A. Hopkins, Pro., 43; J. H. Hickey, Prog., 4,791. Conry's plurality, 12,000

16. Peter J. Dooling, D., 15,036; Francis C. Dale, R. and Ind. L., 5,929; Thomas O'Byrne, Soc., 681; Charles E. Manierre, Pro., 39; Timothy Healy, Prog., 5,019. Dooling's plurality, 9,107.

17. John F. Carew, D., 12,350; Ogden L. Mills, R., 4,891; John A. Wall, Soc., 1,074; Lindon Bates, jr., Ind. L. and Prog., 5,516; John B. Stark, Pro., 20. Carew's plurality, 6,834.

18. Thomas G. Patten, D., 13,704; S. Walter Kaufman, R. and Ind. L., 4,943; Algernon Lee, Soc., 2,085; Elzey E. Meacham, Pro., 21; Amos R. E. Pinchot, Prog., 6,644. Patten's plurality, 7,060.

19. Franklin Leonard, jr., D., 13,684; Alexander Brough, R., 7,104; Jeremiah C. Frost, Soc., 873; Walter M. Chandler, Ind. L. and Prog., 13,987; John G. Tait, Pro., 48. Chandler's plurality, 303.

20. Francis Burton Harrison, D., 5,221; Abram Goodman, R. and Ind. L., 1,596; Nicholas Aleinikoff, Soc., 996; Herbert D. Burnham, Pro., 7; Julius H. Reiter, Prog., 4,694. Harrison's plurality, 527.

Auckland is the largest city in New Zealand, having a population of 109,781 in 1911.

21. Henry George, jr., D. and Ind. L., 13,189; Martin C. Ansorge, R., 5,265; Miles B. Bartholomew, Soc., 1,164; Edward A. Packer, Pro., 37; Jerome F. Reilly, Prog., 8,384. George's plurality, 4,805.

22. Henry Bruckner, D., 15,886; Rufus P. Johnston, R. and Ind. L., 6,098; Charles Gall, Soc., 1,835; William M. Hess, Pro., 40; Irving M. Crane, Prog., 9,462. Bruckner's plurality, 6,424.

23. Joseph A. Goulden, D., 19,320; Peter Wynne, R. and Ind. L., 8,779; Fred Paulitsch, Soc., 2,351; Hans P. Freece, Pro., 64; Edward J. L. Raldiris, Prog., 13,150. Goulden's plurality, 6,170.

24. Woodson R. Oglesby, D. and Ind. L., 17,681; Barton E. Kingman, R., 8,219; Allan L. Benson, Soc., 1,767; Peter Lindemann, Pro., 130; Alfred E. Smith, Prog., 12,496. Oglesby's plurality, 5,185.

25. Benjamin I. Taylor, D., 15,870; James W. Husted, R., 12,522; Herman Kobbe, Soc., 785; Benjamin I. Taylor, Ind. L., 298; Louis W. Elliott, Pro., 320; John C. Bucher, Prog., 8,559. Taylor's plurality, 3,348.

26. John K. Sague, D., 20,191; Edmund Platt, R., 20,618; H. Schefer, Soc., 483; Luther Brooks, I. L., 118; Mitchell Downing, Pro., 511; Augustus B. Gray, Prog., 4,418. Platt's plurality, 427.

27. George McClellan, D., 23,743; Chas. B. Ward, R., 19,125; Eugene Daurner, Soc., 453; Platt N. Chase, Pro., 1,061; Horatio S. Manning, Prog., 4,779. McClellan's plurality, 4,618.

28. Peter G. Ten Eyck, D., 23,193; Daniel H. Prior, R., 23,076; Fred L. Arland, Soc., 787; Abram J. Negus, Pro., 215; Joseph F. McLaughlin, Prog., 4,918; Jay W. Forest, Ind., 404. Ten Eyck's plurality, 117.

29. Milton K. Huppuch, D., 18,180; Jas. S. Parker, R., 22,348; John Q. Reynolds, Soc., 1,219; George H. Northup, Pro., 898; Frederick E. Draper, jr., Prog., 8,163. Parker's plurality, 4,168.

30. R. E. Lee Reynolds, D., 13,881; Sam'l Wallin, R., 14.194; George R. Lunn, Soc., 9.468; Lyman B. Thompson, Pro., 645; Edward Everett Hale, Prog., 4,721. Wallin's plurality, 313.

31. Dennis B. Lucey, Dem., 12,995; Edwin A. Merritt, jr., Rep., 18,458; John B. Burnham, Prog., 7,971. Merritt's plurality, 5,463.

32. Robert E. Gregg, D., 15,848; Luther W. Mott, Rep. and Pro., 21,607; Oliver Curtis, Soc., 1,034; William W. Kelly, Prog., 8,926. Mott's plurality, 5,759.

33. Charles A. Talcott, Dem., 17,855; Homer P. Snyder, R., 16,703; A. L. Byron Curtis, Soc., 1,679; Benjamin T. Gilbert, I. L., 151; Frank B. Severance, Pro., 637; Benjamin T. Gilbert, Prog., 9,914. Talcott's plurality, 1,152.

34. James J. Bayard, jr., D. and I. L., 20,322; George W. Fairchild, R., 22.072; John Evans Scudder, Soc., 801; Frank D. Reese, I. L., 1,647; Jared C. Estelow, Prog., 5,572. Fairchild's plurality, 1,750.

35. John R. Clancy, D., 18,009; Michael E. Driscoll, R., 17,874; Fred Sander, Soc., 2,423; John Richards, Pro., 1,015; Giles H. Stilwell, Prog., 11,626. Clancy's plurality, 135.

36. Richard C. S. Drummond, D., 17,900; Sereno E. Payne, R., 20,604; John H. Vanden Bosch, sr., Soc., 1,026; J. J. Tillapaugh, Pro., 1,127; Wilson M. Gould, Prog., 8,151. Payne's plurality, 2,704.

37. Edwin S. Underhill, D., 19,526; Thos. F. Fennell, R., 18,335; Joseph P. Burris, Soc., 1,241; Martin A. Tuttle, Pro., 1,923; Wiley W. Capron, Prog., 7,891. Underhill's plurality, 1,191.

38. George P. Decker, D., 14,440; Thomas B. Dunn, R., 15,776; Kendrick P. Shedd, Soc., 2,657; D. Marvin Filkins, Pro., 466; A. Emerson Babcock, Prog., 11,202. Dunn's plurality, 1,336.

39. Charles Ward, D., 15,529; Henry G. Danforth, R., 17,881; John E. O'Rourke, Soc., 926; Perry A. Carpenter, Pro., 1,023; Silas L. Strivings, Prog., 10,413. Danforth's plurality, 2,352.

40. Robert H. Gittins, D., 16,065; James S. Simmons, R., 14,450; James F. Ryan, Soc., 1,811; W. Van R. Blighton, Pro., 610; Frank C. Ferguson, Prog., 9,889. Gittins's plurality, 1,615.

41. Charles B. Smith, D., 14,866; George A. Davis, R., 9,578; Edward Simon, jr., Soc., 2,528; James H. Allen, Pro., 285; Henry Kobler, Prog., 9,471. Smith's plurality, 5,288.

42. Daniel A. Driscoll, D., 14,851; Willard H. Ticknor, R., 8,613; Samuel Leary, Soc., 1,613; Vernon M. Stone, Pro., 259; L. Bradley Dorr, Prog., 7,161. Driscoll's plurality, 6,238.

43. Manton M. Wyvell, D., 12,479; Charles M. Hamilton, R., 17,346; Fred T. Williams, Soc., 2,146; C. E. Welch, Pro., 2.082; Samuel A. Carlson, Prog., 11,709. Hamilton's plurality, 4,865.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, 1912.

1. Thos. H. O'Keefe, D., 13,628; George L. Thompson, R., 11,273; John A. Duryea, Pro., 455; Alexander G. Blue, Prog., 10,233. O'Keefe's plurality, 2,355.

2. Bernard M. Patten, D., 28,557; Christian Weiland, R., 9,326; Peter J. Flanagan, Soc., 3,123; Daniel J. Collins, I. L., 431; Frank Baldwin, Prog., 10,970. Patten's plurality, 17,587.

3. Thomas H. Cullen, D., 11,925; George W. Gibbons, R., 3,641; Charles McGowan, Soc., 411; Gustave A. Malm, Pro., 44; Fred. W. Moore, Nat. Prog. and I. L., 4,001. Cullen's plurality, 7,924.

4. Henry P. Velte, D., 10,799; Henry R. Ritch, R. and I. L., 7,792; Barnett Feinberg, Soc., 1,195; Charles A. Bredin, Pro., 66; George Hamilton McClelland, Prog., 7,443. Velte's plurality, 3,007.

5. William J. Heffernan, D., 16,246; Levi M. Gallagher, R., I. L. and Prog., 12,140; William Hourigan, Soc., 912; Edward H. Brown, jr., Pro., 91. Heffernan's plurality, 4,106.

6. William B. Carswell, D., 13,422; Eugene M. Travis, R., 10,897; Bernard J. Farrell, Soc., 546; James J. Donovan, I. L., 292; Charles Cederholm, Pro., 69; Henry A. Smith, Prog., 5,934. Carswell's plurality, 2,525.

7. Daniel J. Carroll, D., 12,206; Henry Lissner, R., 3,771; Paul Muller, jr., Soc., 879; John Reilly, I. L., 201; Arthur Vail, Pro., 38; William S. Miller, Prog., 4,201. Carroll's plurality, 8,005.

8. James F. Duhamel, D. and I. L., 18,105; Alvah W. Burlingame, jr., R., 12,806; William Mackenzie, Soc., 1,054; George H. MacEathron, Pro., 156; George A. Hann, Prog., 12,709. Duhamel's plurality, 5,396.

9. Felix J. Sanner, D., 9,569; Robert R. Lawson, R., 4,658; Joseph A. Weil, Soc., 2,085; Jack Ferst, I. L., 348; Thomas

The second largest city in Sweden is Gothenburg, which had a population of 163,957 in 1909.

Roberts, Pro., 31; Alexander F. Wacker, Prog., 4,963. Sanner's plurality, 4,606.

10. Herman H. Torborg, D., 12,346; Charles J. Moore, R., 8,041; Benjamin Feigenbaum, Soc., 3,192; Frederick G. Morand, I. L., 640; William Miln, Pro., 61; Sigismund J. Trapani, Prog., 9,333. Torborg's plurality, 3,013.

11. Christopher D. Sullivan, D. and I. L., 8,330; Jacob Shapiro, R., 1,090; Jekiel Weintraub, Soc., 1,709; Matthew T. Lindsay, Pro., 14; Nathan Ratnoff, Prog., 5,130. Sullivan's plurality, 3,200.

12. John C. Fitzgerald, D. and I. L., 9,063; Edward Tannenbaum, R., 2,397; Henry Muller, Soc., 1,284; Fred H. Carpenter, Pro., 23; George J. Schneider, Prog., 5,750. Fitzgerald's plurality, 3,313.

13. James D. McClelland, D., 13,225; Alexander J. Lindsay, R., 2,946; Harry J. Newman, Soc., 322; Joseph Wilkinson, I. L., 151; James P. McKay, Pro., 34; Joseph A. Durkin, Prog., 3,434. McClelland's plurality, 9,791.

14. James A. Foley, D., 13,303; Thomas Rock, R., 3,270; John Guttman, Soc., 795; James P. Cullen, I. L., 192; John S. Conroy, Pro., 23; Laurence J. McMahon, Prog., 3,356. Foley's plurality, 9,947.

15. John J. Boylan, D., 12,232; Thomas F. Devine, R. I. L. and Prog., 7,757; John McComish, Soc., 510; George Weber, Pro., 40. Boylan's plurality, 4,475.

16. Robert F. Wagner, D. and I. L., 12,733; Max Greenberger, R., 2,652; Henry Ortland, Soc., 2,243; Nathan E. Badgley, Pro., 15; John Bozzuffi, Prog., 4,453. Wagner's plurality, 8,280.

17. Walter R. Herrick, D., 10,123; Edward K. Baird, R., 7,520; George R. Kirkpatrick, Soc., 415; John M. Harding, I. L., 371; James F. Gillespie, Pro., 22; Victor Barcas, Prog., 5,903. Herrick's plurality, 2,603.

18. Henry W. Pollock, D., 15,304; John F. Yawger, R., 8,701; Austin D. L. Montanye, Soc., 715; Wm. M. Bennett, I. L. and Prog., 11,746; Aaron R. Lewis, Pro., 68. Pollock's plurality, 3,558.

19. George W. Simpson, D., 18,681; Josiah T. Newcomb, R., 8,910; Joseph Sauter, Soc., 1,337; Henry Salant, I. L. and Prog., 18,717; Robert E. Neidig, Pro., 72. Salant's plurality, 36.

20. James J. Frawley, D., 7,998; August Bauer, R., 1,911; Simon Berlin, Soc., 1,515; George Munro, Pro., 13; Jeremiah Kelleher, Prog., 6,206. Frawley's plurality, 1,792.

21. Stephen J. Stillwell, D., 16,504; Morris S. Schector, R. and I. L., 5,531; Martin Siegel, Soc., 1,973; August W. Pfluger, Pro., 53; William J. O'Gorman, Prog., 9,884. Stillwell's plurality, 6,620.

22. Anthony J. Griffin, D., 23,504; Paul C. Hunter, R. and I. L., 8,360; Christopher A. Kerkerk, Soc., 3,462; Walter L. Pfluger, Pro., 96; William Henry Beers, Prog., 14,502. Griffin's plurality, 9,002.

23. George A. Blauvelt, D., 12,054; Walter W. Price, R., 5,353; Chas. J. Nelson, I. L., 188; William A. White, Pro., 240; Albert Howe McGeehan, Prog., 5,244. Blauelt's plurality, 7,201.

24. John F. Healy, D. and I. L., 20,370; George A. Slater, R., 16,155; John Hagerty, Soc., 1,249; Clarence M. Lyon, Pro., 304; John A. Goodwin, Prog., 12,654. Healy's plurality, 4,215.

25. Thomas Watts, D., 13,054; John D. Stivers, R. and I. L., 14,351; C. L. Dedrick, Soc., 467; Thomas Taft, Pro., 340; A. Elwood Corning, Prog., 3,230. Stivers's plurality, 1,297.

26. Franklin D. Roosevelt, D., 15,590; Jacob G. Southard, R. and I. L., 70; George A. Vosller, Prog., 2,628. Roosevelt's plurality, 12,962.

27. John L. McGrath, D., 12,015; Abraham J. Palmer, R., 9,995; Samuel J. Minkler, Soc., 217; David T. Slater, Pro., 559; Abraham J. Palmer, Prog., 2,506. McGrath's plurality, 2,020.

28. Douglass A. Hirman, D., 17,171; Henry M. Sage, R., 20,007; James C. Sheahan, Soc., 588; Frank Boomhower, Pro., 176; Henry J. Crawford, Prog., 3,977. Sage's plurality, 2,836.

29. John W. McKnight, D., 13,154; John F. Knaupp, R., 11,294; Thomas A. Richard, Soc., 683; H. Q. Eldridge, Pro., 220; John L. Clymer, Prog., 3,820. McKnight's plurality, 1,860.

30. A. Marshall Burt, D., 8,511; George H. Whitney, R., 11,033; G. Elmer Robinson, Soc., 485; Orren B. Wilbur, Pro., 542; Clarence E. Parker, Prog., 4,103. Whitney's plurality, 2,522.

31. Loren H. White, D., 14,393; William S. Hamlin, R., 12,922; Charles W. Wood, Soc., 5,320; Stillman T. Clossen, Pro., 617; E. Watson Gardiner, Prog., 4,567. White's plurality, 1,471.

32. John T. Morrison, D., 10,765; Seth G. Heacock, R., 11,403; Park J. Dills, Soc., 1,662; Fred O. Harter, Pro., 601; Theodore Douglas Robinson, Prog., 6,319. Heacock's plurality, 638.

33. George L. Brown, D., 8,067; James A. Emerson, R., 9,775; George Wood, Pro., 402; Daniel T. Keefe, Prog., 3,907. Emerson's plurality, 1,708.

34. John C. Brennan, D., 7,753; Herbert P. Coats, R., 11,669; Henry A. McIlmoyle, Pro., 777; George W. Sisson, jr., Prog., 5,401. Coats's plurality, 3,916.

35. George C. Sherman, D., 11,975; Elon R. Brown, R., 12,158; Andrew Bolger, Soc., 708; Charles F. Simpson, Pro., 1,302; Frank A. Place, Prog., 5,735. Brown's plurality, 183.

36. William D. Peckham, D., 12,007; Charles W. Wicks, R., 11,831; Edward Stansfield, Soc., 1,295; Silas F. Potter, I. L., 148; George W. Halwig, Pro., 449; Silas F. Potter, Prog., 7,288. Peckham's plurality, 176.

37. Charles C. Flaesch, D., 11,774; Ralph W. Thomas, R., 13,563; David S. Watson, Pro., 929; Herbert H. Hawkins, Prog., 4,683. Thomas's plurality, 1,789.

38. John H. Cahill, D., 15,099; J. Henry Walters, R., 15,452; Frank Heck, Soc., 2,336; Henry C. Hodgkins, Ind. L., 166; Andrew J. Eaton, Pro., 630; Louis Will, Prog., 10,267. Walters's plurality, 353.

39. Clayton L. Wheeler, D. and Ind. L., 12,108; William T. Black, R., 11,986; John Turner, Soc., 560; Albert Willey, Pro., 1,004; Oscar S. Nichols, Prog., 3,106. Wheeler's plurality, 122.

40. Arthur H. Brooks, D., 9,482; Charles J. Hewitt, R., 12,031; George H. Devonshire, Soc., 814; Harry W. Chaplin, Prog., 4,894. Hewitt's plurality, 2,549.

41. John F. Murtaugh, D., 14,144; Bertrand W. Nye, R., 9,840; Joseph G. Roth, Soc., 658; William Burns, jr., Ind. L., 56; Willis L. Hopkins, Pro., 1,169; Byram L. Winters, Prog., 4,731. Murtaugh's plurality, 4,304.

42. Edward B. Rigney, D., 9,919; Thomas B. Wilson, R., 12,073; Hoyt F.

The consumption of distilled spirits in the United Kingdom is less than a gallon a head per annum.

Hill, Soc., 303; Earle S. Warner, Prog., 5,060. Wilson's plurality, 2,154.

43. John Seeley, D., 10,893; Frank C. Platt, R., 9,979; George C. Myers, Soc., 604; Clinton J. Taft, Pro., 945; Clinton W. Richardson, Prog., 4,512. Seeley's plurality, 914.

44. Warner M. Sweet, D., 8,059; Thomas H. Bussey, R., 9,880; Albert Wayman, Pro., 862; Fred B. Keeney, Prog., 6,385. Bussey's plurality, 1,821.

45. Ephraim J. Fisk, D., 9,324; George F. Argetsinger, R., 10,062; John Schidakowitz, Soc., 1,749; Willard G. Rich, Pro., 359; Frank T. Ellison, Prog., 7,500. Argetsinger's plurality, 738.

46. William A. Buckley, D., 10,507; William L. Ormrod, R., 10,759; Joel Moses, Soc., 1,573; Freeman H. Bettys, Pro., 314; Seth J. T. Bush, Prog., 7,205. Ormrod's plurality, 252.

47. William H. Earl, D., 10,396; George F. Thompson, R., 10,557; Lawrence B. Thurlow, Soc., 785; George Hull, Pro., 654; A. H. G. Hardwicke, Prog., 3,777. Thompson's plurality, 161.

48. John F. Malone, D., 11,711; Alexander Taylor, R., 10,188; William G. Roberts, Soc., 1,557; Robert A. Willard, Pro., 211; Parton Swift, Prog., 8,602. Malone's plurality, 1,523.

49. Samuel J. Ramsperger, D., 12,275; Edward J. Frank, R., 6,168; Michael Roll, Soc., 1,559; Bordon J. Cole, Pro., 157; Anthony Glinski, Prog., 5,370. Ramsperger's plurality, 6,107.

50. Gottfried H. Wende, D., 13,138; Clarence MacGregor, R., 10,231; Charles Baumann, Soc., 2,087; William R. Sutton, Pro., 356; Wallace Thayer, Prog., 9,196. Wende's plurality, 2,907.

51. Albert T. French, D., 9,673; Frank N. Godfrey, R., 13,392; J. W. Walquist, Soc., 1,965; Andrew Y. Freeman, Pro., 1,555; George H. Pierce, Prog., 8,990. Godfrey's plurality, 3,719.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLY, 1912.

Albany.

1. Harold J. Hinman, R., 7,549; Robert W. Fivey, D., 5,519; James C. Swartwout, Soc., 124; Eugene Wilsey, Pro., 77; Peter H. Flagler, Prog., 1,729. Hinman's plurality, 2,030.

2. John G. Malone, R., 7,057; William J. Martin, D., 6,277; Frank E. Smith, Soc., 226; Frank T. Russell, Prog., 1. Malone's plurality, 780.

3. William C. Baxter, R., 5,610; Daniel P. Quinn, D., 5,453; Willis H. Manning, Prog., 1,108; William Waddell, Soc., 234; James Wagner, Pro., 92. Baxter's plurality, 157.

Allegany.

Ranson L. Richardson, R., 3,769; Fred Litchard, D., 3,129; J. L. Davies, Pro., 449; Martin Moogan, Soc., 278; Dawson Dickson, Prog., 2,443. Richardson's plurality, 640.

Broome.

Mortimer B. Edwards, R., 7,591; Arthur J. Ruland, D., 6,940; Philip Evans, Soc., 348; Charles Dibble, Pro., 778; Henry M. Beecher, Prog., 1,888. Edwards's plurality, 651.

Cattaraugus.

Clare Willard, D., 5,341; Robert E. Congdon, R., 4,976; James Harding, Soc., 571; A. J. Smith, Pro., 521; William W. Waring, Prog., 2,672. Willard's plurality, 365.

Cayuga.

John G. Langham, D., 4,853; Michael Grace, R., 6,609; John W. Dennis, Soc., 649; Alfred S. Dillingham, Pro., 290; Charles A. Wright, Prog., 2,189. Grace's plurality, 1,756.

Chautauqua.

1. Edgar W. Curtis, D., 1,968; A. Morelle Cheney, R., 4,067; Axel Johnson, Soc., 875; Charles A. Hanvey, Pro., 761; George W. Jude, Prog., 4,239. Jude's plurality, 172.

2. Peter G. Schwartz, D., 2,741; John Leo Sullivan, R., 4,453; George W. Hysner, Soc., 513; Edgar T. Welch, Pro., 309; William A. Campbell, Prog., 1,751. Sullivan's plurality, 1,712.

Chemung.

Robert P. Bush, D., 6,507; Edwin D. Burgess, R., 2,826; John T. Young, Soc., 366; Edward H. Mead, Pro., 481; Edwin D. Burgess., Prog., 198. Bush's plurality, 3,681.

Chenango.

George L. Church, D., 3,446; Walter A. Shepardson, R., 4,084; M. Hunter Reid, Pro., 347; Ward N. Truesdell, Prog., 1,309. Shepardson's plurality, 638.

Clinton.

John H. Moore, D., 3,151; Charles J. Vert, R., 3,676; Jefferson G. McKinney, Prog., 994; Fred E. Sheffield, Pro., 186. Vert's plurality, 525.

Columbia.

Alexander W. Hover, D., 4,905; Ransom H. Gillet, R., 3,694; George F. Rogers, Pro., 1,205. Hover's plurality, 1,211.

Cortland.

Edgar L. Adams, D., 2,303; Niles F. Webb, R., 3,270; Myron J. Muncy, Soc., 71; Niles F. Webb, Pro., 401; James H. Starin, Prog., 1,123. Webb's plurality, 967.

Delaware.

John W. Telford, D., 4,739; Edwin A. Mackey, R., 4,540; Churchill, Prog., 1,482. Telford's pluraility, 199.

Dutchess.

(Canvass delayed.)

1. Myron Smith, R., elected.
2. John A. Kelly, elected.

Erie.

1. George F. Small, D., 3,927; Charles C. Page, R., 3,316; Domonic De Sio, Soc., 352; Garner M. S. Guy, Pro., 82; William B. Kennedy, Prog., 2,766. Small's plurality, 611.

2. William F. Arlt, D., 3,697; Clinton T. Horton, R., 4,136; George Rushbridge, Soc., 660; Jesse G. Stevens, Pro., 85; Oscar F. Georgi, Prog., 3,609. Horton's plurality, .439.

3. Albert F. Geyer, D., 4,131; Henry J. Rahl, R., 2,746; Louis Weintraub, Soc., 506; Charles R. Mair, Pro., 45; Thomas W. Mitchell, Prog., 2,196. Geyer's plurality, 1,385.

4. Edward D. Jackson, D., 5,295; Will Mosher Clark, R., 2,160; Samuel A. Fawkes, Soc., 680; James I. Veach, Pro., 59; William Jaeger, Prog., 2,073. Jackson's plurality, 3,135.

5. Richard F. Hearn, D., 4,016; Robert M. Hodgson, R., 1,940; George W. Reader, Soc., 450; William Hoffman, Pro., 64; Wil-

The value of the brass and bronze products manufactured in the United States in 1909 was $149,989,000.

liam J. Kohler, Prog., 1,908. Hearn's plurality, 2,076.

6. James M. Rozan, D., 3,049; Michael J. Rubach, R., 1,843; Rudolph Rexin, Soc., 426; Frank W. Thurber, Pro., 38; Peter C. Jezewski, Prog., 1,500. Rozan's plurality, 1,206.

7. Joseph V. Fitzgerald, D., 4,459; James L. Nixon, R., 2,811; John Vogel, Soc., 1,083; Fred L. Vogel, Prog., 2,359. Fitzgerald's plurality, 1,648.

8. George Geoghan, D., 4,288; Washington A. Russell, R., 3,782; William Phillips, Soc., 776; John Reeves, Pro., 117; Pierre De La Franier, Prog., 4,036. Geoghan's plurality, 252.

9. John Dorst, jr., D., 4,118; Frank Bret Thorn, R., 3,820; George D. Jones, Soc., 266; Elton K. De Graff, Pro., 182; Reginald F. Penton, Prog., 2,853. Dorst's plurality, 298.

Essex.

Leo P. Collins, D., 2,113; Spencer G. Prime, R., 2,983; Henry H. Lawrence, Prog., 1,657. Prime's plurality, 870.

Franklin.

Seaver A. Miller, D , 2,858; Alexander Macdonald, R., 3,903; George B. Humphrey, Soc., 289; Charles Dickert, Prog., 1,241. Macdonald's plurality, 1,045.

Fulton and Hamilton.

Josiah H. Danforth, D., 3,584; James H. Wood, R., 4,202; Leo R. Grinnell, Soc., 1,243; Martin C. Collister, Pro., 313; Hubert J. Clifford, Prog., 1,996. Wood's plurality, 618.

Genesee.

John Clark, D., 2,505; Clarence Bryant, R., 3,357; Harry H. Norman, Pro., 219; Homer A. Weeks, 1,827. Bryant's plurality, 852.

Greene.

J. Lewis Patrie, D., 3,778; Frank D. Cole, R., 2,670; Marshall C. Smith, Soc., 83; John D. Howard, Pro., 178; Cyrus M. Cartwright, Prog., 473. Patrie's plurality, 1,108.

Herkimer.

E. Bert Pullman, D., 5,483; H. Leslie Wilbur, R., 4,974; Charles Williamson, Soc., 375; Alfred S. Hines, Pro., 149; Mathew Small, Prog., 2,893. Pullman's plurality, 509.

Jefferson.

1. William H. Consaul, D., 2,844; Henry E. Machold, R., 3,282; Levi Carpenter, Soc., 229; Edward A. Gilmore. Pro., 227; Adelbert A. Daniels, Prog., 1,155. Machold's plurality, 438.

2. William M. Riley, D., 3,018; John G. Jones, R., 3,514; Thomas Burns, Soc., 344; Sylvanus V. Barker, Pro., 371; Frank D. Planck, Prog., 1,585. Jones's plurality, 496.

Kings.

1. John J. Kelly, D., 3,671; Richmond L. Brown, R., 2,331; Nicholas T. Herbst, Soc., 161; William K. Ward, Ind. L.. and Prog., 1,715; Lewis C. Brown, Pro., 320. Kelly's plurality, 1,340.

2. William J. Gillen, D., 3,942; Edward W. C. Cunningham, R., 735; William Dinger, jr., Soc., 142; George M. Perry, Ind. L., 41; William H. Spears, jr., Prog., 1,193. Gillen's plurality, 2,749.

3. Frank J. Taylor, D., 4,250; William J. F. Zimmerman, R., 959; Camille Collins, Soc., 88; John R. W. Dannat, Ind. L., 72; Peder Olsen, Pro., 6. Taylor's plurality, 3,291.

4. Harry W. Kornobis, D. and Ind. L., 3,776; George Langhorst, R., 2,276; Edward Hechchel, Soc., 308; Charles E. Gildersleeve, Pro., 19: James C. Wilson, Prog., 1,892. Kornobis's plurality, 1,500.

5. Vincent A. O'Connor, D., 4,376; Abraham F. Lent, R. and Ind. L., 3,699; Harry J. Heuer, Soc., 212; Francis E. Hallock, Pro., 38; Robert C. Shephard, Prog., 2,728. O'Connor's plurality, 677.

6. John H. Gerken, D., 2,713; George Heilberger, R. and Ind. L., 1,938; Harry Slavin, Soc., 681; Hollis H. Terry, Pro., 11; Lester D. Volk, Prog., 2,738. Volk's plurality, 25.

7. Daniel F. Farrell, D., 4,011; John Olsen, R., Ind. L. and Prog., 2,821; Charles Brash, Soc., 213; William W. Snelling, Pro., 25. Farrell's plurality, 1,190.

8. John J. McKeon, D., 3,969; Charles A. Walter, R., 1,038; George Lewis, Soc., 136; James F. O'Rourke, Ind. L. and Prog., 1,626; Max Schimpf, Pro., 14. McKeon's plurality, 2,343.

9. Frederick S. Burr, D., 7,875; Charles I. Engel, R., 2,700; Cortes W. Cavanaugh, Soc., 569; Morris Alfred Vogel, Ind. L. and Prog., 4,165; Joseph Bowler, Pro., 46. Burr's plurality, 3,710.

10. George E. Dennen, D., 4,154; Fred M. Ahern, R. and Ind. L., 3,439; William W. Passage, Soc., 166; Ralph R. King., Pro., 26; Everett F. Warrington, Prog., 1,985. Dennen's plurality, 715.

11. Carl S. Deitz, D., 3,830; William W. Colne, R., 3,257; John A. Behringer, Soc., 164; Harry A. Crosby, Ind. L., 1,458; Leroy S. Zider, Pro., 19; Henry A. Crosby, Prog., 890. Deitz's plurality, 573.

12. William P. Hamilton, jr., D., 5,040; Frederick W. Singleton, R., 3,667; John A. Leue, Soc., 198; Sydney W. Fry, Ind. L., Pro. and Prog., 2,943. Hamilton's plurality, 1,373.

13. James H. Finnigan, D., 3,519; Charles Schmitt, R., 1,732; Louis Ehle, Soc., 326; Martin E. Healy. Ind. L., 45; George L. Hunt, Pro., 10; Ernest Gilmore Gardner, Prog., 1,479. Finnigan's plurality, 1,787.

14. James J. Garvey, D., 3,789; Frederick Clarkson, R., 834; Albery Pauly, Soc., 239; Henry Schilling, jr., Ind. L. and Prog., 1,610. Garvey's plurality, 2,179.

15. Thomas E. Willmott, D., 4,302; John K. Weigand, R., 1,905; George Stainer, Soc., 307; George W. Rider, Ind. L. and Prog., 1,275; Otto Nelson, Pro., 19. Willmott's plurality, 2,397.

16. Jesse P. Larrimer, D., 7,079; Robert R. Rehm, R., 3,984; Rudolph H. Knudsen, Soc., 516; Charles I. Stengle, Ind. L., 412; Wallace I. Stack, Pro., 41; Samuel Kheel, Prog., 4,924. Larrimer's plurality, 2,155.

17. Frederick Urich, D., 3,552; Levi W. Naylor, R., 3,316; H. W. Laidler, Soc., 189; Thomas F. Bostwick, Pro., 35; George H. Babcock, Prog., 2,662. Urich's plurality, 236.

18. Joseph H. Esquirol, D., 6,710; Almeth W. Hoff, R., 6,257; Bernard J. Riley, Soc., 355; Martin L. Willard, Ind. L., 189; Charles H. Ridgeway, Pro., 43; John A. Anderson, Prog., 4,753. Esquirol's plurality, 453.

19. Jacob Schifferdecker, D., 3,514; Walter H. Kreiner, R., 1,282; Emil Muller, Soc., 839; Anthony L. Palma, Ind. L., 335;

The French Government has agreed to pay the French Transatlantic Steamship line a subvention of $1,200,000 a year for the years 1913 to 1917.

Herman Martin, Prog., 1,337. Schifferdecker's plurality, 2,177.

20. Cornelius J. Cronin, D., 4,069; Frank Bennett, R., 2,708; Joseph Jonke, Soc., 617; Henry C. Berryman, Ind. L., 107; George H. Warwick, Pro., 14; Herman Schwickart, Prog., 1,858. Cronin's plurality, 1,361.

21. Harry Heyman, D., 2,000; Elias B. Besatnek, R., 850; Morris Wolfman, Soc., 607; Henry C. Karpen, Ind. L. and Prog., 1,674; Amos E. Smith, Pro., 34. Heyman's plurality. 326.

22. Joseph J. Monahan, D., 8,220; Edward R. W. Karutz, R. and Ind. L., 5,579; Harry Uswald, Soc., 1,573; Francis Meyer, Pro., 35; Jacob M. Kornfeld, Prog., 4,834. Monahan's plurality, 2,641.

23. Thomas L. Ingram, D., 4,226; Jacob A. Freedman, R. and Ind. L., 3,674; Charles Vanderporten, Soc., 1,591; Adolph von Dessauer, Pro., 31; Richard Lynster, Prog., 4,144. Ingram's plurality, 82.

Lewis.

J. B. Van Woert, D., 2,351; H. E. Slocum, R., 2,015; P. D. Weller, Pro., 136; O. F. Ross, Prog., 1,164. Van Woert's plurality, 336.

Livingston.

Wm. D. Burt, D., 3,022; Edw. M. Magee, R., 3,797; W. R. Marsh, Pro., 169; Fitch M. Davis, Prog., 1,617. Magee's plurality, 775.

Madison.

Henry T. Lewis, D., 3,351; Morell E. Tallett, R., 3,841; George A. Deering, Pro., 261; John L. Robertson, Prog., 2,102. Tallett's plurality, 490.

Monroe.

1. James G. Perry, D., 3,406; Jared W. Hopkins, R., 3,655; Edward C. Merkle, Soc., 541; Charles W. Parks, Pro., 187; Martin S. Mindnich, Prog., 2,778. Hopkins's plurality, 249.

2. Frank J. Myers, D., 3,030; Simon L. Adler, R., 3,563; James Sullivan, Soc., 662; Albert Clement, Pro., 92; Cogswell Bentley, Prog., 2,764. Adler's plurality, 533.

3. Joshua Egelson, D., 2,790; August V. Pappert, R., 2,826; Peter Bucher, Soc., 527; Ross R. Winans, Pro., 85; Morris F. Clark, Prog., 1,959. Pappert's plurality, 36.

4. Joseph Adams, D., 5,190; Cyrus W. Phillips, R., 5,695; William Lippelt, Soc., 883; A. A. Smith, Pro., 115; Fred Braetzel, Prog., 3,688. Phillips's plurality, 505.

5. Charles H. Gallup, D., 5,333; William T. Keys, R., 5,112; George Weber, Soc., 701; William A. Whittier, Soc., 193; Lloyd S. Tenny, Prog., 3,456. Gallup's plurality. 221.

Montgomery.

Walter A. Gage, R., 5,873; M. England, D., 4,889; Edgar Moyer, Pro., 142; Charles Rome, Soc., 709. Gage's plurality, 984.

Nassau.

(Canvass delayed.)

Thomas B. Maloney, D., elected.

New York.

1. Thomas B. Caughlan, D., 3,576; Chester A. Vette, R., 1,006; Henry Feindt, Soc., 60; James Allen, Pro., 15; John Comeroy, Prog., 1,051. Caughlan's plurality, 2,525.

2. Alfred E. Smith, D., 3,251; Morris Cohen, R., 422; Abraham Caspe, Soc., 436; Joshua Sprayregan, Prog. and Ind. L., 1,674; James F. McFarlin, Pro., 5. Smith's plurality, 1,577.

3. Harry E. Oxford, D., 5,055; John Santimauro, R., 449; Benjamin Fieldman, Soc., 191; Crescenzo Caggiano, Prog., 1,505. Oxford's plurality, 3,550.

4. Aaron J. Levy, D. and Ind. L., 2,729; Lewis Nadel, R., 383; Samuel P. Kraemer, Soc., 635; Jacob Stutsky, Prog., 1,414. Levy's plurality, 1,315.

5. James J. Walker, D., 5,078; Byron O. Horton, R., 944; Charles Turk, Soc., 122; Elias Jones, Ind. L., 91; Herbert H. Brown, Pro., 9; Patrick T. Canavan, Prog., 1,106. Walker's plurality, 3,972.

6. Jacob Silverstein, D., 1,852; Harry Kopp, R. and Ind. L., 1,524; Isidore Phillips, Soc., 569; George F. Carr, Pro., 5; Albert Geissler, Prog., 1,706. Silverstein's plurality, 146.

7. Peter P. McElligott, D., 4,503; Edwin T. Barclay, R. and Ind. L., 1,083; Christopher Falkenburg, Soc., 132; Fred A. Loomis, Pro., 17; Frank A. McCarthy, Prog., 1,309. McElligott's plurality, 3,194.

8. Sidney Scharlin, D., 1,885; George Louis Livingston, R. and Ind. L., 576; William Karlin, Soc., 739; Solomon Sufrin, Prog., 2,298. Sufrin's plurality, 413.

9. Charles D. Donohue, D., 3,569; Charles H. Hussey, R. and Ind. L., 2,624; John A. Mansfield, Soc., 181. Donohue's plurality, 945.

10. Meyer Greenberg, D. and Ind. L., 2,275; Herman Weiss, R., 772; Edward Meyer, Soc., 530; Maxim Birnkrant, Prog., 2,247; Val. Schutz, Ind., 61. Greenberg's plurality, 28.

11. John Kerrigan, D., 4,720; John L. Henry, R. and Ind. L., 1,769; Ferdinand Neusisus, Soc., 194; Robert McAusland, Pro., 12. Kerrigan's plurality, 2,951.

12. J. D. Kelly, D., 4,825; Henry Bossert, R., 600; John Stock, Soc., 267; Oscar W. Naeher, Ind. L., 56; Alfred D. Anderson, Pro., 8; Joseph F. Freibley, Prog., 1,091. Kelly's plurality, 3,734.

13. James C. Campbell, D., 3,904; James J, Ryan, R. and Ind. L., 2,5333; Albert Weber, Soc., 137. Campbell's plurality, 1,371.

14. Robert L. Tudor, D., 4,348; Daniel D. Thompson, R., 1,746; Bert Kirkman, Soc., 247; Fred P. Beaudry, Prog. and Ind. L., 1,125; James Jeffrey, Pro., 12. Tudor's plurality, 1,602.

15. Theodore Hackett Ward, D., 4,470; Henry J. Crawford, R. and Ind. L., 3,542; John J. Flanagan, Soc., 134; Harvey S. Lewis, Pro., 22; Albert H. Dyett, Prog., 3,028. Ward's plurality, 928.

16. Martin G. McCue, D., 3,844; Henry H. Frieder, R., 980; Louis Egerter, Soc., 289; James J. Murray, Prog. and Ind. L., 1,591. McCue's plurality, 2,253.

17. Mark Eisner, D. and Ind. L., 4,503; Martin Bourke, R., 2,774; John Wilkins, Soc., 213; George W. Salinger, Prog., 2,957. Eisner's plurality, 1,546.

18. Mark Goldberg, D., 3,855; Arnold Loeffel, R., 1,040; Elias Wolf, Soc., 558; Michael A. Broderick, Prog. and Ind. L., 1,896. Goldberg's plurality, 1,959.

19. Thomas F. Denney, D., 6,264; Charles H. Wilson, R., 3,083; Edward A. Ury, Soc., 369; Samuel I. Hartman, Prog. and Ind. L., 5,096; Albert H. Leeming, Pro., 25; Denney's plurality, 1,168.

20. Patrick J. McGrath, D., 4,084; Julius

The Pennsylvania Railroad up to October, 1911, paid out $31,764,055 in benefits to employes incapacitated for work or to the families of those who had died.

Hallheimer, R., 810; William Kohn, Soc., 688; John D. Kahrs, Prog. and Ind. L., 1,520. McGrath's plurality, 2,564.

21. Thomas Kane, D., 4,595; Dean Nelson, R. and Ind. L., 2,664; Jean Jacques Coronel, Soc., 327; Robert Houghton, Pro., 22; Horace W. Palmer, Prog., 4,313. Kane's plurality, 282.

22. Edward Weil, D. and Ind. L., 3,971; George Francis O'Neill, R., 947; Ernest Ramm, Soc., 986; John McNichel, Pro., 4; Benjamin E. Moore, Prog., 1,869. Weil's plurality, 2,102.

23. David C. Lewis, D., 10,644; Sidney Clinton Crane, R., 5,123; John Edward Russell, Soc., 673; Henry S. Mansfield, Prog. and Ind. L., 8,552; John C. Wallace, Pro., 39. Lewis's plurality, 2,092.

24. Owen M. Kiernan, D., 2,828; Benjamin Swartz, R. and Ind. L., 615; Morris Stelzer, Soc., 548; Thomas Simpson, Prog., 1,357. Kiernan's plurality, 1,471.

25. David H. Knott, D., 3,312; Francis R. Stoddard, jr., R. and Ind. L., 2,800; John Sloan, Soc., 145; George L. Hammond, Pro., 8; Erskine B. Essig, Prog., 1,664. Knott's plurality, 512.

26. Abraham Greenberg, D. and Ind. L., 3,043; Max E. Sanders, R., 1,169; Samuel Benaim, Soc., 675. Greenberg's plurality, 1,874.

27. Raymond B. Carver, D. and Ind. L., 3,021; Joseph W. Spencer, R., 2,397; Leroy Scott, Soc., 112; Thomas D. Stetson, Pro., 9; Schuyler M. Meyer, Prog., 1,750. Carver's plurality, 624.

28. Salvatore A. Cotillo, D., 2,176; Charles Novello, R. and Ind. L., 722; John Parr, Soc., 263; George E. Findlater, Prog., 1,756. Cotillo's plurality, 420.

29. Charles J. Carroll, D., 3,817; Bruce M. Falconer, R. and Ind. L., 2,733; Louis Lichtschein, Soc., 158; William C. Baldwin, Prog., 2,493. Carroll's plurality, 1,084.

30. Louis A. Cuvillier, D., 5,256; William Duggan, R. and Ind. L., 2,452; Ludwig Schmidt, Soc., 622; Theo. L. Larsen, Pro., 12; Henry Barnett, Prog., 3,271. Cuvillier's plurality, 1,985.

31. Isaac Steinberg, 3,384; Alfred B. Jaworower, 1,726; Arthur E. Marsh, Soc., 355; Michael Schaap, Prog. and Ind. L., 5,392; George Tabor, Pro., 23. Schaap's plurality, 2,009.

32. Louis D. Gibbs, D., 11,280; Louis P. Grimler, R., 3,045; Marion Laing, Soc., 1,368; William Wachtel, Prog. and Ind. L., 6,675; Albert Stillman, Pro., 41. Gibbs's plurality, 4,605.

33. Thomas J. Lane, D., 5,201; James S. Leslie, R. and Ind. L., 2,159; Harry Paley, Soc., 874; William Millar, Pro., 13; Edward Krieger, Prog., 2,973. Lane's plurality, 2,228.

34. Patrick J. McMahon, D., 9,367; Charles I. Fleck, R. and Ind. L., 3,204; John I. Cohn, Soc., 1,627; William V. Doty, Pro., 37; Otto Henschel, Prog., 7,167. McMahon's plurality, 2,200.

35. Ernest L. Hammer, D., 8,747; John Yule, R. and Ind. L., 3,511; Meyer Bogno, Soc., 922; Max Lehmann, Pro., 56; Max Gross, Prog., 4,327. Hammer's plurality, 4,420.

Niagara.

(Canvass delayed.)

1. E. L. McCollum, D., elected.
2. F. M. Bradley, R., elected.

Oneida.

1. Fred F. Emden, D., 4,250; Ralph Entwistle, R., 3,770; Otto L. Endres, Soc., 672; Owen L. Evans, Pro., 60; H. D. Crim, Prog., 1,964. Emden's plurality, 480.

2. A. Warren Smith, D., 3,880; Herbert E. Allen, R., 4,050; Howard D. Holmes, Pro., 190; James L. Dempsey, Soc., 730; Clarence M. Champion, Prog., 2,986. Allen's plurality, 172.

3. William J. Bennett, D., 3,573; J. Brayton Fuller, R., 3,705; Albert Wilson, Soc., 293; John R. Foot, Pro., 202; Thomas J. McNamara, Prog., 2,317. Fuller's plurality, 132.

Onondaga.

1. Patrick J. Kelly, D., 5,196; Charles R. Milford, R., 5,142; Henry Guth, Soc., 712; Henry E. Rossman, Ind. L., 46; Frank V. Whitbeck, Pro., 205; Frederick A. Brown, Prog., 2,608. Kelly's plurality, 54.

2. S. Gay Daley, D., 5,624; Maurice A. Phelps, R., 4,751; Thomas Pearson, Soc., 792; Wilbur M. Waite, Ind. L., 227; Grant G. Hitchings, Prog., 4,224. Daley's plurality, 873.

3. William G. Lapham, D., 4,782; Thos. K. Smith, R., 5,457; Henry Hotze, Soc., 844; William M. Strom, Ind. L., 65; Roderick C. McLennan, Prog., 3,196. Smith's plurality, 675.

Ontario.

George W. S. Salisbury, D., 4,987; Herman F. Schnirel, R., 5,105; Fred J. Bullock, Soc., 156; Thomas D. Whitney, Pro., 178; Allen B. Katkamier, Prog., 1,899. Schnirel's plurality, 118.

Orange.

1. Cornelius V. Cronin, D., 4,073; Caleb H. Baumes, R., 5,860; Jacob Lenord, Soc., 99; Louis W. Robinson, Pro., 142; Harold T. Pulsifer, Prog., 1,399. Baumes's plurality, 1,787.

2. William T. Doty, D., 5,481; Henry Hallock, jr., R., 5,250; Herbert Bircher, Soc., 208; Albert Youmans, Ind. L., 30; James C. Rider, Pro., 106; Rev. Andrew Schriver, Prog., 1,250. Doty's plurality, 231.

Orleans

Marc W. Cole, D., 2,808; Wm. W. Phipps, R., 2,651; Geo. E. Snyder, Prog., 1,164; Harry E. Wellman, Pro., 258. Cole's plurality, 157.

Oswego.

Robert J. Pendergast, D., 5,236; Thaddeus C. Sweet, R., 6,364; Wilbur T. Clemens, Soc., 682; Albert L. Hall, Prog., 2,925. Sweet's plurality, 1,128.

Otsego.

Lavern P. Butts, D., 5,798; Willard G. Bullion, R., 4,930; Lumen E. Brownson, Pro., 293; Robert Homan, Prog., 1,282. Butts' plurality, 868.

Putnam.

John R. Yale, R., 1,504; Duncan Segur, D., 1,336; Yale's plurality, 168.

Queens.

(Canvass delayed.)

1. S. J. Burdin, D., elected.
2. A. J. Kennedy, D., elected.
3. A. C. Benninger, D., elected.
4. Howard Sutphin, D., elected.

Rensselaer.

1. C. Frederick Schwarz, D., 6,254; Abraham L. Payton, R., 5,049; Alwin Page, Soc., 435; F. J. M. Appleman, Pro., 65;

The recovery rate in English asylums for the insane is 28.42 per cent fro men and 37.21 per cent for women.

Warren E. Lisle, Prog., 1,899. Schwarz's plurality, 1,205.

2. Tracy D. Taylor, D., 6,935; Clinton W. Scriven, R., 6,266; Walter B. Corbin, Soc., 267; Ralph E. Myers, Pro., 157; Wm. J. Coulson, Prog., 1,834. Taylor's plurality, 669.

Richmond.

(Canvass delayed.)

Ralph McKee, D., elected.

Rockland.

Frederick G. Grimme, D., 3,981; Rutledge I. Odell, R., 2,372; Oscar Wolf, Soc., 167; Perry E. Demarest, Pro., 88; Julian S. Eaton, Prog., 1,997. Grimme's plurality, 1,609.

St. Lawrence.

1. Frank L. Seaker, R., 3,526; Nathan T. Lovejoy, D., 2,871; Cyrus W. Hewitt, Prog., 2,209; O. A. Babcock, Soc., 112; Franklin D. Wallace, Pro., 293. Seaker's plurality, 655.

2. John A. Smith, R., 4,360; Henry J. Corbitt, D., 2,288; Arthur A. Atwood, Prog., 1,596; William H. Cubley, Pro., 175. Smith's plurality, 2,072.

Saratoga.

William H. Manning, D., 5,599; Gilbert T. Seelye, R., 6,081; Edward A. Kernan, Soc., 320; T. E. Bullard, Pro., 309; John W. Huff, Prog., 1,639. Seelye's plurality, 482.

Schenectady.

Arthur P. Squire, D., 5,920; Wesley McDougall, R., 5,524; Herbert M. Merrill, Soc., 4,866; Adson J. Haight, Pro., 283; John A. Ennis, Prog., 2,450. Squire's plurality, 396.

Schoharie.

Edward A. Dox, D., 3,275; Elbert J. Eckerson, R., 2,347; Grant L. Bice, Pro., 263. Dox's plurality, 928.

Schuyler.

John W. Gurnett, D., 1,810; Lafayette W. Argetsinger, R., 1,598. Gurnett's plurality. 212.

Seneca.

A. S. Hughes, D., 2,681; Henry M. Glen, R., 2,489; Payne, Pro., 129; A. M. Feltus, Prog., 847. Hughes's plurality, 192.

Steuben.

1. Charles A. Brewster, D., 3,903; Thomas Shannon, R., 3,679; William H. Warns, Soc., 316; Fred J. Townsend, Pro., 253; Frank E. Fisk, Prog., 1,290. Brewster's plurality, 224.

2. James L. Seely, jr., D., 3,610; William G. Kellogg, R., 2,847; Charles H. Holbrook, Soc., 283; George H. Crozier, Pro., 497; A. F. White, Prog., 1,653. Seely's plurality, 763.

Suffolk.

(Canvass delayed.)

1. S. A. Fallon, D., elected.
2. J. J. Robinson, D., elected.

Sullivan.

John K. Evans, D., 4,479; John Townsend, R., 2,617; Cyrus Gray, Pro., 88; Dwight O. Whedon, Soc., 129. Evans's plurality, 1,858.

Tioga.

Cornelius O. Seabring, D., 2,519; John G. Pembleton, R., 2,659; Arthur P. Chaffee, Soc., 106; Richard J. Smith, Pro., 178; Gilbert E. Purple, Prog., 788. Pembleton's plurality, 140.

Tompkins.

Minor McDaniels, D., 3,685; J. D. Ross, R., 2,594; Wm. P. S. Clapp, Soc., 148; Murray E. Poole, Ind. L., 33; F. M. Willis, Pro., 380; Thomas Tree, Prog., 1,743. McDaniels' plurality, 1,091.

Ulster.

(Canvass delayed.)

1. Lawrence M. Kenney, D., elected.
2. Eldridge M. Gathright, D., elected.

Warren.

Gersham B. McIntosh, D., 2,693; Henry E. H. Brereton, R., 3,194; Gilbert Wearn, Soc., 250; Ingals L. Prouty, Pro., 130; Truman R. Temple, Prog., 1,361. Brereton's plurality, 501.

Washington.

Harry Gray, D., 3,923; Eugene R. Norton, R., 4,380; George W. Race, Pro., 227; Russell C. Paris, Prog., 2,128. Norton's plurality, 457.

Wayne.

(Canvass delayed.)

Albert Yeomans, R., elected.

Westchester.

(Canvass delayed.)

1. Tracy P. Madden, D., elected.
2. Verne M. Bovie, D., elected.
3. Wilson R. Yard, D., elected.
4. Mortimer C. O'Brien, D., elected.

Wyoming.

John Knight, R., 3.828; Robt. J. Watson, D., 2,587. Knight's plurality, 1,241.

Yates.

Wm. A. Scoon, D., 1,663; Edward C. Gillett, R., 2,149; Hans P. Hansen, Soc., 75; Wm. C. Almy, Pro., 97. Gillett's plurality, 486.

VOTE FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1912.

First Judicial District.

Thomas F. Donnelly, D. and Ind. L., 165,589; Edward G. Whitaker, D., 159,060; Benjamin W. B. Brown, R., 54,199; Abraham S. Gilbert, R. and Ind. L., 62,162; S. John Block, Soc., 16,272; Jacob Hillquit, Soc., 16,181; George K. Hinds, Pro., 464; Alvah Williamson, Pro., 419; Hector M. Hitchings, Prog., 90,228; James J. Fitzgerald, Prog., 89,985. Donnelly's plurality, 75,361; Whitaker's plurality, 68,832.

Second Judicial District.

Almet F. Jenks, D., R. and Prog., 303,387; David F. Manning, D., 138,398; Lewis L. Fawcett, R., I. L. and Pro., 109,669; John J. Flanagan, Soc., 14,348; Louis B. Boudin, Soc., 13,964; Herman N. Hansen, I. L., 3,627; Coleridge A. Hart, Pro., 6,984; George A. Green, Nat. Pro., 70,549. Jenks's plurality, 193,618; Manning's plurality, 28,729.

Third Judicial District.

John J. Linson, D. and Pro., 56,394; Gilbert D. S. Hasbrouck, R. and Prog., 62,001; William Nugent, Soc., 1,753. Hasbrouck's plurality, 5,607.

Sixth Judicial District.

Randolph Horton, D., 37,688; Michael H. Kiley, R., 40,567; Hezekiah D. Wilcox, Soc., 1,873; Cassius J. Phillips, Pro., 3,542; Alfred Hayes, Jr., Prog., 13,966. Kiley's plurality, 2,859.

The number of foreigners resident in the German Empire is more than 1,250,000, of whom 144,000 are Dutchmen, 137,000 Russians, 104,000 Italians and 68,000 Swiss.

VOTE FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 1912.

William H. Cuddeback, D. and Ind. L., 654,626; John W. Hogan, D., 642,004; Frank H. Hiscock, R., 470,895; Emory A. Chase, R., 467,743; Jessie Ashley, Soc., 61,588; Leon A. Malkiel, Soc., 61,094; E. J. Baldwin, Pro., 19,537; G. Elliott, Pro., 19,443; C. C. Alden, Prog., 336,918; G. W. Kirchwey, Ind. L. and Prog., 348,887; C. A. Luedecke, Soc.–Lab., 4,265. Cuddeback's plurality, 183,731. Hogan's plurality, 171,109.

VOTE ON STATE TICKET, 1912.

Lieutenant-Governor—Martin H. Glynn, D. and Ind. L., 665,762; James W. Wadsworth, jr., R., 450,539; Gustave A. Strebel, Soc., 60,481; C. Allis, Pro., 19,764; F. M. Davenport, Prog., 351,427; J. D. Crowley, Soc.–Lab., 4,669. Glynn's plurality, 215,223.

Secretary of State—Mitchell May, D., 649,073; Francis M. Hugo, R., 460,651; Carrie W. Allen, Soc., 61,548; Homer D. Call, Ind. L. and Prog., 353,170; Ben D. Wright, Pro., 20,240; Edmund Moonelis, Soc.–Lab., 4,396. May's plurality, 188,422.

Controller—William Sohmer, D. and Ind. L., 658,392; William D. Cunningham, R., 463,901; Olin H. Smith, Soc., 61,457; Bernard Clausen, Pro., 19,793; Horatio C. King, Prog., 341,706; Robert Downs, Soc.–Lab., 4,373. Sohmer's plurality, 194,491.

Treasurer—John J. Kennedy, D., 650,513; William Archer, R., 458,174; Frank Ehrenfried, Soc., 61,311; John Davis, Ind. L., 12,672; Arthur A. Amidon, Pro., 19,902; Ernest Cawcroft, Prog., 341,581; Henry Kuhn, Soc.–Lab., 4,291. Kennedy's plurality, 192,339.

Attorney General—Thomas Carmody, D., 651,785; Meier Steinbrink, R., 457,838; Henry L. Slobodin, Soc., 61,284; John Palmieri, Ind. L. and Prog., 354,450; E. H. Woodruff, Pro., 20,175; J. Joss, Soc.-Lab., 4,403. Carmody's plurality, 194,037.

State Engineer and Surveyor—John A. Bensel, D., 649,839; Frank M. Williams, R., 461,822; Charles L. Furman, Soc., 61,587; Ora Miner Leland, Ind. L. and Prog., 351,226; Luther W. Mott, Pro., 19,950; Thomas J. De Lee, Soc.–Lab., 4,414. Bensel's plurality, 188,017.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1912.

States.	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Pro.	S. Lab.	Total.
Alabama	82,438	9,732	22,680	3,029	——	——	117,879
Arizona	10,324	3,021	6,949	3,163	265	——	23,722
Arkansas	68,888	24,467	21,673	8,153	898	——	124,029
California	283,436	3,914	283,610	79,201	23,336	——	673,497
Colorado	114,230	58,380	72,306	16,418	5,063	475	266,872
Connecticut	84,614	68,099	34,143	10,078	2,068	1,260	200,262
Delaware	22,631	15,998	8,886	556	625	——	48,696
Florida	36,417	4,279	4,535	4,806	1,854	——	51,891
Georgia	93,076	5,191	21,980	1,028	149	——	121,424
Idaho	33,921	32,810	25,530	11,942	——	——	104,203
Illinois	405.048	253,593	386,478	81,278	15,710	4,066	1,146,173
Indiana	281,890	151,267	162,007	36,931	19,249	3,103	654,447
Iowa	185,376	119,811	161,783	15,914	8,437	——	491,321
Kansas	143,670	74,844	120,123	26,807	——	——	365,444
Kentucky	219,584	115,512	102,766	11,647	3,233	956	453,698
Louisiana	61,035	3,834	9,323	5,249	——	——	79,441
Maine	51,113	26,545	48,493	2,541	945	——	129,637
Maryland	112,674	54,956	57,786	3,996	2,244	322	231,978
Massachusetts	173,408	155,948	142,228	12,616	2,754	1,102	488,056
Michigan	150,751	152,244	214,584	23,211	5,934	1,252	547,976
Minnesota	106,426	64,334	125,856	27,505	7,886	2,212	334,219
Mississippi	57,227	1,597	3,646	2,062	——	——	64,532
Missouri	330,746	207,821	124,371	28,466	5,380	1,778	698,652
Montana	27,941	18,512	22,456	10,885	——	——	79,794
Nebraska	109,109	54,348	72,776	10,219	3,419	——	249,871
Nevada	7,980	3,210	5,525	3,263	——	——	19,978
New Hampshire	34,724	22,927	17,794	1,981	535	——	87,961
New Jersey	178,289	88,835	145,410	15,901	2,871	1,321	432,627
New Mexico	20,437	17,733	8,347	2,859	——	——	49,376
New York	655,475	455,428	390,021	63,381	19,427	4,251	1,587,983
North Carolina	144,507	29,139	69.130	1,025	——	——	243,801
North Dakota	29,555	23,090	25,726	6,966	1,243	——	86,580
Ohio	423,152	277,066	229,327	89,930	11,459	2,623	1,103,557
*Oklahoma	119,156	45,393	45,393	42,262	2,185	——	254,389
Oregon	47,064	34,673	37,600	13,343	4,360	——	137,040
Pennsylvania	395,619	273,305	447,426	80,915	19,533	704	1,217,502
Rhode Island	30,412	27,703	16,878	2,049	616	236	77,894
South Carolina	48,355	536	1,293	164	——	——	50,348
South Dakota	48,942	——	58,811	4,662	3,910	——	116,325
Tennessee	130,349	59,454	53,725	3,484	825	——	247,817
Texas	221,435	28,913	26,740	25,742	1,738	442	305,010
Utah	36,579	42,100	24,174	9,023	——	509	112,315
Vermont	15,354	23,332	22,132	928	1,095	——	62,941
Virginia	90,332	23,288	21,777	820	709	50	136,976
Washington	86,840	70,445	113,698	40,134	9,810	1,872	322,799
West Virginia	113,046	56,667	78,977	15,336	4,534	——	268,560
Wisconsin	164,228	130,695	62,460	33,490	8,586	527	399,986
Wyoming	15,310	14,560	9.232	2,760	434	——	42,296
Totals	6,303.063	3,439,529	4,168,564	898,119	203,319	29,061	15,041,655
Plurality	2,134,499						

*The vote in Oklahoma for the joint Republican and Progressive electoral ticket, 90,786, is divided between the Republican and Progressive parties.

Patricia, the new territory added to the province of Ontario, Canada, is estimated to contain 147,000 square miles.

VOTE OF NEW YORK STATE SINCE 1900.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Soc.	S. L.	Pop.	I. L.	Prog.
1900, President	822,013	678,462	22,077	12,869	12,621	——	——	——
1900, Governor	804,859	693,733	22,704	13,493	13,762	——	——	——
1902, Governor	665,150	656,347	20,490	23,400	15,866	——	——	——
1904, President	859,533	683,981	20,787	36,883	9,127	7,459	——	——
1904, Governor	813,264	732,704	20,568	36,259	8,976	6,015	——	——
1906, Governor	749,002	691,105	15,985	21,751	4,624	——	——	——
1908, President	870,070	667,468	22,667	38,451	3,877	——	35,817	——
1908, Governor	804,651	735,189	18,802	33,994	3,655	——	43,212	——
1910, Governor	622,299	680,700	22,295	48,529	5,717	——	48,470	——
1912, President	455,428	655,475	19,427	63,381	4,251	——	——	390,021
1912, Governor	444,105	649,559	18,990	56,917	4,461	——	——	393,183

ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

Pages 561-562—Clayton L. Wheeler, D., was elected State Senator from the 39th District of New York instead of William T. Black, R., making the Senate stand: Democrats, 33; Republicans, 16; Progressive and Republican 1; Progressive, 1; Democratic majority, 15.

On December 17 Prince Taro Katsura undertook the task of forming a new Japanese Cabinet.

On December 17, 1912, President Taft nominated Montgomery Schuyler, jr., of New York, to be Minister of the United States to Ecuador, and made many changes in the assignments of secretaries of embassy, secretaries of legation, Consuls General and Consuls. Among the changes were the following:

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, of New York, to be secretary of the Embassy at Mexico.

To be second secretaries of embassy: Ralph B. Strassberger, of New York, at Tokio; Henry F. Tennant, of New York, at Mexico City; Charles Campbell, jr., of Virginia, to be secretary of legation and Consul-General to Rumania, Servia, and Bulgaria; Cyrus F. Wicker, of New York, to be secretary of legation at Panama; Carl Bailey Hurst, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul-General at large.

To be Consuls-General: P. M. Griffith, of Ohio, at Callao, Peru; William H. Robertson, of Virginia, at Moscow, Russia; John H. Snodgrass, of West Virginia, at Sydney, N. S. W.

To be Consuls: John P. Bray, of North Dakota, at Manchester, Eng.; John W. Dye, of Minnesota, at St. Johns, Quebec; William Dawson, jr., of Minnesota, at Sierre Leone, Africa; Paul H. Foster, of Texas, at Teneriffe, Canary Islands; Cornelius Ferris, jr., of Colorado, at Malta; Claude E. Guyant, of Illinois, at Ensenada, Mexico; Arminius T. Haeberle, of Missouri, at Vladivostok, Siberia; James W. Johnson, of New York, at St. Michael's, Azores; John F. Jewell, of Illinois, at Tsingtau, China; James Oliver Laing, of Missouri, at Maracaibo, Venezuela; Stuart K. Lupton, of Tennessee, at Tampico, Mexico; James C. McNally, of Pennsylvania, at Hanover, Germany; Andrew J. McConnico, of Mississippi, at Owen Sound, Ontario; Lucien Menninger, of South Carolina, at Salina Cruz, Mexico; Clarence A. Miller, of Missouri, at Pernambuco, Brazil; Albert H. Michaelson, of Massachusetts, at Milan, Italy; Edward I. Nathan, of Pennsylvania, at Karachi, India; Kenneth S. Patton, of Virginia, Asuncion, Paraguay; John A. Ray, of Texas, at Corinto, Nicaragua; Henry P. Starrett, of Florida, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Frederick Simpich, of Washington, at Nogales, Mexico; Frederick Van Dyke, of New York, at Lyons, France; William J. Yerby, of Tennessee, at Mersina, Turkey.

On pages 340 and 360 the name of the Socialist Labor candidate for President should be Arthur Reimer, not Reiner.

The Rev. William Farrar Weeks was elected on November 13, 1912, Coadjutor Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Vermont.

On December 3, 1912, the Rev. Edward J. Hanna was appointed Auxiliary Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of San Francisco.

The official ranking of American tennis players in 1912, announced in December, 1912, was: 1, M. E. McLoughlin; 2, R. Norris Williams; 3, Wallace F. Johnson; 4, William J. Clothier; 5, Nathaniel W. Niles; 6, Thomas C. Bundy; 7, Karl H. Behr; 8, Raymond D. Little; 9, George F. Gardner; 10, G. F. Touchard.

The final standing of the clubs in the International Baseball League was: Toronto, 603; Rochester, 562; Newark, 527; Baltimore, 493; Buffalo, 477; Montreal, 467; Jersey City, 452; Providence, 428

Page 490—The Auditor of Louisiana should be Ledoux E. Smith, and the Attorney General Ruffin G. Pleasant.

Page 561—On November 5, 1912, Michael H. Kiley, R., was elected a Supreme Court Justice in the Sixth Judicial District of New York State.

Page 408—The Very Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, Bishop in charge of Protestant Episcopal churches in Europe, died at Cannes, France, on December 13, 1912.

Page 364—On December 10, 1912, T. H. Wanamaker was made a member of the Progressive National Committee from South Carolina.

Pages 365, 366—The chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Mississippi is J. M. McBeath, Meridian; of the Montana Committee, T. M. Swindelhurst, Helena; of the Nebraska Committee, W. H. Thompson, Grand Island; of the South Dakota Committee, James Coffey, Aberdeen.

Page 461—Washington adopted the initiative and referendum at the election of 1912. Michigan apparently rejected the woman suffrage amendment.

Page 728—The vote for Congress in the 4th Connecticut District was: Jeremiah Donovan, D., 15,616; E. J. Hill, R., 14,188; Robert Hunter, Soc., 2,849; Harold Pederson, Soc.-Lab., 251; S. E. Vincent, Prog., 8,263. Donovan's plurality, 1,428.

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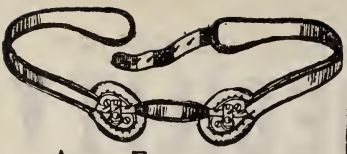

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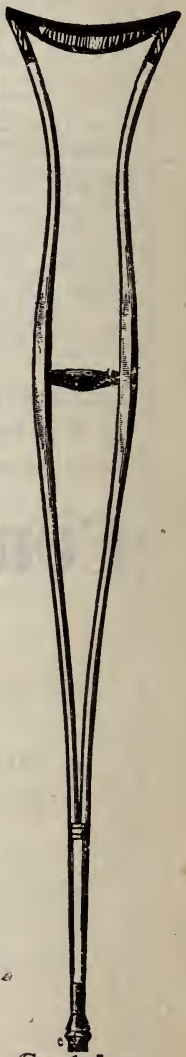

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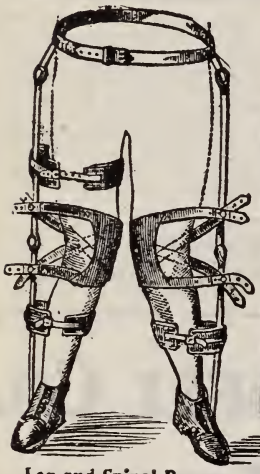

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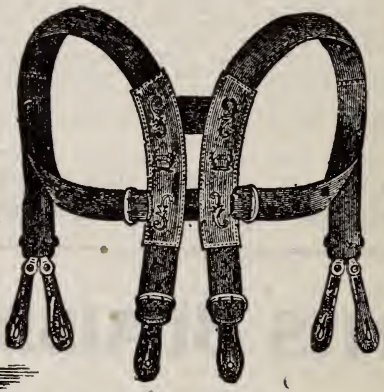

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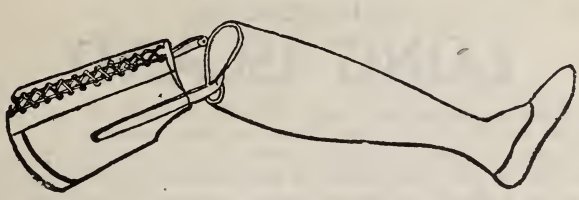

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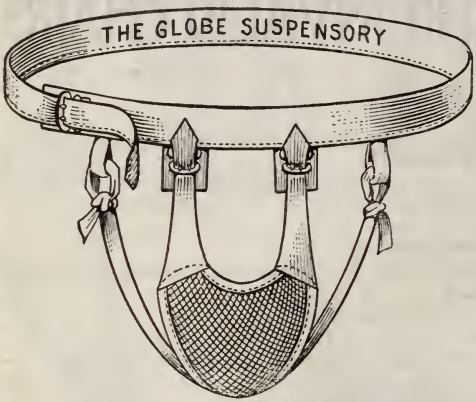

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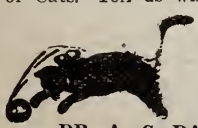

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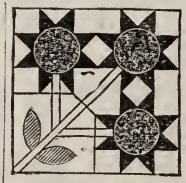

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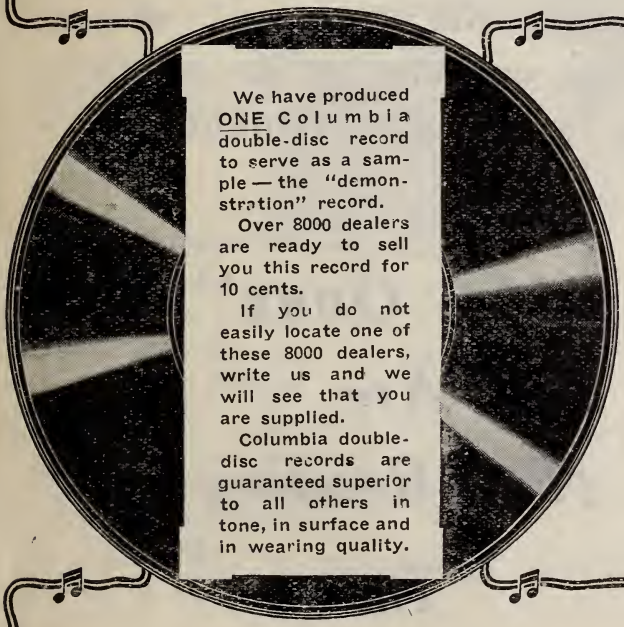

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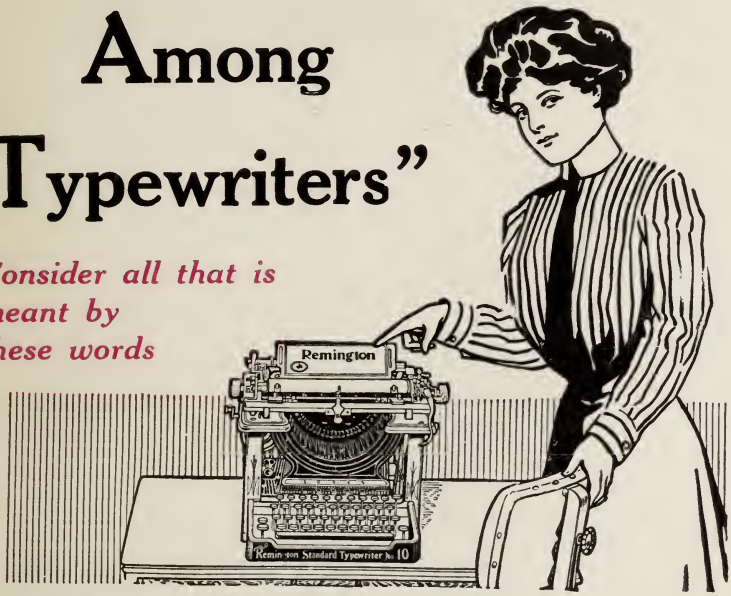

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